THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

JUNE, 1807.

CONTAINING

Meteorological Diaries for May & June 1805 498
Translation of the Emperor Alexander's Letter 499
Anecdote respecting Dukedom of Bridgewater *ib.*
Enquiries after Mr. John & Mr. Joshua Kirby *ib.*
Biographical Memoir of Dr. Nathaniel Cotton 500
Irish Bishops—Lysons's "Magna Britannia" 501
Correspondence of the Rev. William Parry? 502
Migratory Birds—Debtors—Dr. Laurence 504
Ramsgate Harbour, and Plumstead Church 505
Watson's Considerations by the Secular Priests *ib.*
Dr. Lettsom's Forty-first Letter on Prisons. *ibid.*
Mr. Neild's Remarks on Gloucester Gaol . . . 506
Monumental Inscription proposed for Mr. Fox 508
Anecdotes of the Rev. and learned J. Parkhurst 510
Portrait of Thomas Gower, a famous Painter 511
On the Use and Value of *Gypsum* as a Manure *ib.*
Mr. Carter's "Antient Architecture of England" 512
A supposed Miracle at St. Winefrid's Well 518
On the Usefulness of Hospitals & Dispensaries 516
Weston's Critical Remarks on Botanic Writers 518
THE PROJECTOR, a period. Paper, N° LXXI. 521
Illustrations of Horace, Book I. Epist. VII. 515
University Types—Antient Seals, Celt, &c. 529
Le Mesurier on Doctrine of Romish Church *ibid.*
ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, N° CIX. 531
Survey of the Royal Palace at Westminster 531
An original Portrait of Mary Queen of Scots 535
John Dean's saving a Ship—The Gope Family 536
Intermediate State—Mile-stones visible a Mile *ib.*
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS; *viz.*
Motherby's New London Medical Dictionary 537
Antidote to the Miseries of Human Kind. 538
Pegge's Curialia, and Acct. of Somerset House 541
Janson's Stranger in America continued . . . 545
Character of the late American General Yates 547
Account of the heroic Lady Harriet Ackland 548
Vipond on Doctrines & Discipline of Methodists 551
Dr. Moseley's Oliver for a Rowland, &c. . . . 555
Index Indicatorius—Questions answered . *ibid.*
SELECT MODERN POETRY for June . . 556—560
Proceedings in the late Session of Parliament 561
Interesting Intell. from the London Gazettes 569
Abstract of the principal Foreign Occurrences 570
Gazette Promotions—Parliam. Proceedings 576
Foundation Ceremonial at Downing College 578
Country News—Domestic Occurrences . . . 579
Additions and Corrections in former Obituaries 582
Marriages and Deaths of eminent Persons 585
Bill of Mortality—Prices of the Markets 599
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 600

Embellished with Perspective Views of RAMSGATE HARBOUR, and PLUMSTEAD CHURCH, in KENT; ANTIENT SEALS, CELT, &c.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

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LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
London Chron.
Brit. Press--Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Whiteh.
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—Ledger
Courier--Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 6
Birmingham 3
Blackburn
Bury S. Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Carli.—Chester
Chelmsford 2
Cornw.--Covent.
Cumberland
Doncaster--Derl.
Dorchest.—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc.
Halifax
Hampshire 2
Hereford, Hull 2
IRELAND 28
Ipsw. 2, Kentish 2
Lancast.--Leicest.
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 5
Maidstone
Manchester 4
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norf.—Norwi. 2
Nottingham
OXFORD 2. Portf.
Reading—Salisb.
SCOTLAND 15
Salop—Sheffield
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsb.--Suffex
Staffordshire
Stamford—Tyne.
Wakefi.—Warw 2
Winch.—Worc.
York 3, Jersey

Meteorological Diary for May 1807. By Dr. Pole, Briftol.

Days Mo.	Thermom. M. 8 h	Thermom. G.heat.	Barom. Inches 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	67	80	29-18	cloudy, even. clear
2	62	73	29-19	cloudy at times, fome rain
3	58	63	29-18	moftly cloudy, fome rain
4	54	57	29-15	moftly cloudy, fome rain
5	53	63	29-10	cloudy, fhowery
6	56	56	29- 2	cloudy, fhowery
7	52	59	29- 4	cloudy, fhowery, even. hail, windy
8	49	56	29-16	morn. cloudy, windy, even. rainy
9	56	60	29- 9	rainy
10	44	49	29-12	cloudy, morn. fome rain
11	53	61	29-19	morn. clear, aft. cloudy, rain
12	55	56	29-13	cloudy, heavy rain at times
13	52	62	29-13	cloudy at times, fome rain
14	52	62	29-16	cloudy, moftly rainy
15	55	63	29-18	moftly clear
16	57	62	30- 2	moftly cloudy
17	60	65	30- 4	moftly clear
18	62	66	30- 9	clear
19	50	57	30- 9	clear, windy
20	45	58	30- 6	moftly clear
21	60	70	30- 2	moftly clear
22	44	68	30- 5	clear
23	62	79	30- 6	clear
24	64	80	30- 7	clear—Thermometer 104 in the fun, at noon
25	70	81	30- 4	cloudy, even. rain
26	61	65	30- 1	cloudy, very rainy, fome heavy thunder
27	59	64	30- 0	clear
28	52	60	29-19	cloudy at times, one light fhower
29	50	56	30- 0	cloudy, frequent rain
30	43	42	30- 0	cloudy, very rainy and tempeftuous
31	52	56	30- 1	cloudy, fome rain in the morning.

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight A. M. are 55 21-31. Thofe of the correfponding month in 1806, were 54 8-31; 1805, 57½; and in 1804, 57. —Quantity of rain fallen this month, 5 inches 82-100ths; that of the correfponding month in 1806, 1 inch 50-100ths; 1805, 1 inch 43-100ths; 1804, 2 inches 75-100ths; 1803, 2 inches 55-100ths.—More rain has fallen this month than in any one fince the commencement of 1803, excepting Dec. 1803, and Dec. 1806. It falls but 57-100ths fhort of the greateft quantity in any month fince the beginning of 1803.—The fluctuation in the temperature of the atmofphere has been remarkable: The obfervations made at 8 A. M. fhew a variation from 43 to 70, a difference of 27 degrees; and at 2 P. M. it has varied from 42 to 81, which is a difference of 39 degrees.

Meteorological Table for June 1807. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June 1807.
May	°	°	°		
27	51	61	52	29,95	fair
28	52	66	47	,84	fair
29	48	57	43	,08	cloudy
30	43	45	46	,61	rain
31	49	56	44	,82	remark.wind.
1	47	58	49	,80	fhowery
2	49	57	51	,92	fhowery
3	46	57	46	30,00	fair
4	54	60	53	,11	fair
5	55	67	52	,07	cloudy
6	54	56	50	29,90	rain
7	47	48	46	,62	rain
8	47	63	55	,03	fair
9	56	65	56	,78	fair
10	57	65	54	30,02	cloudy
11	55	67	56	,02	cloudy

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June 1807.
Jun	°	°	°		
12	57	68	52	30,14	fair
13	58	69	54	,20	fair
14	55	67	55	,11	cloudy
15	56	76	64	,02	fair
16	58	71	60	29,72	fair
17	56	67	56	,92	fair
18	55	64	54	,07	fair
19	55	65	55	30,21	fair
20	57	67	54	,22	fair
21	58	73	62	,36	fair
22	59	71	61	,15	fair
23	60	68	55	,13	fair
24	57	74	60	,01	fair
25	60	75	55	29,88	fair
26	56	69	64	,96	fair

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

For JUNE, 1807.

*** *Although it might reaſonably be preſumed, that, to the generality of our Readers the benevolent Letter of the Emperor* ALEXANDER *is ſufficiently intelligible in the Original, we have, however, been requeſted, for more general circulation, to inſert a Tranſlation of it.*

"Mr. Preſident,

"THE Marquis of Douglas and Clydeſdale, his Britannic Majeſty's Ambaſſador at my Court, has conveyed to me the very flattering compliment paid by your Society to an action, the notice of which muſt appear unimportant among the records you preſerve of the higheſt ſervices rendered to Humanity. Yet, while I cannot conſider ſo ſimple an action as entitling me to what you have conferred, I accept the diſtinction with pleaſure and gratitude. It is impoſſible to deny myſelf the ſatisfaction of being enrolled among the Members of a Society, of which the objects and the zeal are ſo intereſting to Humanity, and ſo congenial to the deareſt feelings of my heart. I beg you will expreſs to the Society the ſincere regard and intereſt I take in its proſperity; and accept the eſteem with which I am,

Mr. Preſident,

Your moſt affectionate

ALEXANDER.

St. Peterſbourg, Feb. 28, 1807.

To the Preſident of the Royal Humane Society of Great Britain."

AUTHENTIC ANECDOTE RESPECTING THE DUKEDOM OF BRIDGEWATER.

IN 1720, when Scroop Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater, had obtained the promiſe of a Dukedom, He acquainted his Brother with the circumſtance; and told Him, moreover, He had ſo much intereſt He could get the Dukedom ſettled collaterally upon Him, and his Heirs male, in caſe there ſhould happen a failure of males in his own line direct, provided his Brother would pay the additional Office Fees, which amounted to leſs than 320*l.* for extending the patent.

His brother, then Biſhop of Hereford, (and who, if he had lived, was to have been Archbiſhop of York) replied, that if the Duke would conſent to entail the old family eſtates upon the Dukedom, He would conſent to pay the additional fees.

To this the Duke anſwered, that He Himſelf had no immediate concern, and no particular intereſt in the above propoſal: He made it ſolely becauſe He conceived it might be acceptable to his brother; He would bind himſelf, however, by no promiſe or condition in a matter which regarded the Biſhop alone: If the Biſhop thought it worth while to give about Three Hundred Guineas for the chance, well: otherwiſe, the patent would ſtand as it was already directed to be made out.

Hence, the Patent was not extended: and now, there is a failure of males in the Duke's own line direct:

The Dukedom of Bridgewater is, conſequently, become extinct, in this branch of the family of Egerton, by the death of Francis, the late Duke;

And the Earldom of Bridgewater is devolved to the direct heir of the abovementioned Henry, Biſhop of Hereford, namely, to John William, ſecond ſurviving ſon of John, late Biſhop of Durham, eldeſt ſon of the ſame Henry, late Biſhop of Hereford.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 10.

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your Correſpondents who will favour the publick with ſome hiſtorical particulars of Mr. John Kirby, author of "The Suffolk Traveller, 1735," (of which a new edition was printed in 1764;) or of his ſon Mr. Joſhua Kirby, who in 1740 drew the famous ſign of the White Hart at Scole Inn, which, with a view of the Inn itſelf, was in that

that year engraved; and who afterwards published Dr. Brook Taylor's Perspective, 1754, 4to; and Dr. Brook Taylor's Perspective of Architecture, with an Attempt at a new Order, 1761, 2 vols. folio. He was in 1764 "Designer in Perspective to His Majesty."

Yours, &c. A SEARCHER.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 10.

IN compliance with the earnest request of your correspondent Biographicus, p. 398, I send you the following short memoir of the late Nathaniel Cotton, M.D. and his family: premising at the same time, that I have very little information to give, and am perfectly willing that it should give place to any fuller account, which the Doctor's better-informed acquaintance or relations may communicate to you. Of his ancestry I am perfectly ignorant, it having often been observed by several of his neighbours and acquaintance as a remarkable circumstance, that he was truly ἀγενεαλόγητος, that nobody ever heard any thing of his parentage, relations, or descent. He studied Physic under the renowned Dr. Boerhaave at Leyden, at which University, then unquestionably the first school of Physic in Europe, he is understood to have taken his degree. All that I ever heard of his outset in life was, that there was formerly at Dunstaple in Bedfordshire a house for the reception of lunatics, kept by a Dr. Crawley, at whose death the establishment broke up: but Dr. Cotton engaged Dr. Crawley's housekeeper, and a few of his remaining patients, to remove with him to St. Alban's, where he opened a house of a similar kind on a small scale, in which he continued for some years; till at length, finding his circumstances improve, and probably his patients being increased, he hired a larger house, which had previously been inhabited by some of the most respectable families in the town, but had for some time been occupied as a boarding-school. To this house he removed his patients, and dignified it with the name of "The College," *Collegium insanorum* (a joke surely upon colleges); and of this college, thus uninhabited, he continued the overlight till his death, when he was succeeded in it by the present occupier Stephen Pellet, M.D. He resided with his family in a private house in St. Peter's-street, in the town of St. Alban's: this house still retains a mark which he set upon it, being almost, if not absolutely, the only house in the town that has a conductor to defend it against the effects of lightning. Here he passed his life, visiting his patients, and writing poetry and prose, and leaving little to be recorded concerning himself; but that little implied a great deal; namely, that he was just such a man as his works speak him to be, pious, mild, good-tempered, against whom the breath of Slander never ventured a whisper, but whose company was much courted and highly relished by all his acquaintance, being most amiable and engaging in his manners, and bearing the character of a skilful and experienced Physician. He is not known to have published any thing in the way of his profession, except "Observations on a particular kind of Scarlet Fever that lately prevailed in and about St. Alban's, 1749." His "Visions in verse, for the entertainment and instruction of younger minds," have been put into the hands of almost all your readers, Mr. Urban, in their youth, and committed to the memories of some: and the insertion of a few of his smaller pieces, particularly the "Fire-side," in Dodsley's Collection, contributed to establish and extend his fame as a pleasing and amiable writer of poetry. Three years after his death his eldest son published in two small neat volumes, inscribed to the Countess Dowager Spencer, all the poetical pieces that had previously been given to the publick, with various others both in prose and verse, all innocent and pleasing, but some few, perhaps, rather trifling. The first article in the second volume, Mirza to Selim (as I am informed by a venerable inhabitant still remaining, who is one of the few that remember the subject of it), relates the death of the Doctor's parish priest, the Rev. Robert Rumney, D.D. Vicar of St. Peter's, St. Alban's, who died 10 Dec. 1743, æt. 58, and, when dying, *prophesied* that his brother and heir the Rev. John Rumney, M.A. Vicar of St. Stephen's near St. Alban's, and an inhabitant also of St. Peter's parish, "would not long enjoy his inheritance;" which prophecy was in reality fulfilled; for he died 26 June, 1746, aged only 49. The Doctor was twice married: 1. about the year 1738 to Miss Anne Pembroke (sister to George Pembroke, esq. formerly of St. Alban's, Receiver-general for the County of Hertford,

Hertford, and to Mr. Joſeph Pembroke, Town Clerk of the borough of St. Alban's), who was buried 14 April, 1749; by her he had iſſue 1, Mary, who became the ſecond wife of John Oſborn, eſq. of St. Alban's, and died without iſſue 2 Nov. 1790, aged 50; 2, Anne, who became the ſecond wife of Major Brooke, of Bath, and died 13 July, 1800, aged 58, leaving a ſon, who is ſince dead unmarried, and a daughter, married to Mr. Cariſbrook, an officer in the Gloucesterſhire Militia, who is alſo dead, leaving her his widow, with two children; 3, Nathaniel, who was entered of Jeſus College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1766, and M. A. 1769, and is now Vicar of Wilford, al. Welford in Northamptonſhire: he is married, and has a family of 8 or 10 children; 4, Joſeph, formerly captain of a ſhip in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, now a Director of that Company, and Chairman of the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Dock Company, Deputy Maſter of the Trinity Houſe, and ſome time ſince appointed Lieutenant-colonel Commandant of a Flotilla of Fencibles, deſtined to protect the mouth of the River Thames: he married Charlotte daughter of John Harriſon, eſq. of Charter-houſe-ſquare, formerly a Director of the Eaſt India Company and the Bank, by whom he alſo has a numerous family; 5, Phœbe, married to George Bradſhaw, eſq. but is dead without iſſue; 6, Katharine, who died unmarried 2 Dec. 1780, aged 82, and is buried under an altar tomb in the church-yard of St. Peter, St. Alban's, with the two following lines under her name:

Time was like thee ſhe life poſſeſs'd,
And time ſhall be that thou ſhalt reſt.

Beſides another ſon and daughter who died infants. The Doctor married ſecondly, in 1750 or 51, Miſs Hannah Everett, who was buried 19 May, 1772, having had iſſue, 1, John, now reſiding on a large farm, the property of his brother Joſeph, at High Street Green in the pariſh of Hemel Hempſtead; 2, a daughter, who died an infant; 3, another daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Clarke, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Hertford, reſiding on the farm of Sandridge Bury, the property of Earl Spencer, where ſhe died in January 1797, leaving a daughter Katharine. The Doctor died 2 Auguſt, 1788, very far advanced in years: what his age exactly was probably no one knew, for the perſon who entered his burial in the pariſh regiſter wrote after his name, "aged 88 at leaſt." He was buried with his two wives in St. Peter's church-yard, under an altar-tomb between thoſe of his two daughters Mary and Katharine, on which nothing more is inſcribed than the following: "Here are depoſited the remains of Anne, Hannah, and Nathaniel Cotton." B.

Mr. Urban, *June* 8.

GIVE me leave to correct an inaccuracy in the Liſt of Iriſh Biſhops, inſerted in your laſt Magazine, p. 425. The name of Dr. Robert Pool Finch erroneouſly appears in that Liſt as Biſhop of Raphoe in 1785. He never filled that or any other See; he had the offer of the Biſhopric of Killala, which was then vacant, but declined it, and died Prebendary of Weſtminſter in 1803. Another inaccuracy alſo occurs in the ſame Liſt; the venerable Biſhop Hawkins was Biſhop of Raphoe in 1785, and had been promoted to that See ſome years previous to that period. His lordſhip is ſtill living at a very extended age. Moſt probably your Correſpondent has been miſled by an inaccurate Liſt of Iriſh Biſhops, inſerted in the Court Calendar of 1786, wherein Dr. Finch's name is mentioned as Biſhop of Raphoe. Thinking it of importance, that ſuch liſts ſhould be correctly handed down to poſterity, I have taken the liberty of noticing theſe errors. Yours, &c. T. F.

For *Viſcount*, r. *Baron* Glenworth.

Mr. Urban, *June* 4.

I TRUST that the following obſervations will not be deemed an improper accompaniment to the manly reply which Mr. D. Lyſons, p. 405, returned to a Letter of Mr. Belſham. To deſcant (at a moment when literary merit of every kind is in general ſo deſervedly eſtimated) upon the *peculiar* advantages and uſefulneſs of Topographical writings, or to ſum up the many qualifications requiſite for the diſcharge of ſo important a branch of Literature, would be a taſk equally unneceſſary as obtruſive: but I cannot forbear making ſome comments upon Mr. B.'s letter, which may eventually operate to the prejudice of a moſt meritorious

torious work, and its ſtill more meritorious authors. It is an acknowledged fact, that in the compilation of a Topographical Work, *general* aſſiſtance is *abſolutely required*. The ſtores contained in the muniment-rooms of private families, which may in any degree throw light upon the ſurrounding manorial or parochial hiſtories, ſhould be readily and cheerfully thrown open, for the enquiry and reſearch of the Compiler. A good County Hiſtory is not only handed down to poſterity as a monument of the labour and patient inveſtigation of its Author; but it bears teſtimony to the liberality and patronage which the inhabitants held out for the encouragement of ſo laudable an undertaking. The errors that may be detected after the publication of a work of equal magnitude with the "Magna Britannia," are not by any means ſo chargeable to the Author, as to thoſe who by their zeal and aſſiſtance might have eaſily prevented their inſertion; Mr. Belſham therefore had it in his power to have conferred an obligation, by previouſly communicating what local information he was poſſeſſed of, and by that means prevented the charge of illiberality, to which, in this inſtance, he is certainly liable. The pre-eminent abilities and judgment which Meſſrs. Lyſons have manifeſted in this, and every other department of archæological ſcience, are too well known to require any recapitulation; and of this their numerous and valuable publications bear the moſt ample teſtimony; and I feel no ſcruple in ſaying, that ſhould unforeſeen circumſtances occur to prevent the continuance of that excellent undertaking wherein thoſe learned brothers are at preſent engaged, the ſole volume now publiſhed is a treaſure in itſelf, and an honour to the compilers. For the ſincerity and diſintereſtedneſs of what I have here advanced, I think proper to mention that I have not the pleaſure of being perſonally acquainted with either of theſe gentlemen; neither am I placed in a ſituation of life to be *benefited* by their writings in an *intereſted* point of view. It has ever been held a maxim with me, that from the numerous diſadvantages attending the profeſſion of a topographical work (ariſing frequently from the deficiency of materials and other evident cauſes) the *utmoſt* lenity ſhould be extended to the offentines *innocent* defaulter; and that it ſhould be conſidered as a *bounden duty* to impart whatever information we are poſſeſſed of, not only in juſtice to the author, but for the benefit and ſatisfaction of the public. Yours, &c. S. D. D.

Mr. URBAN, *College, Manchester, May 29.*

PERMIT me to ſolicit ſome information concerning a Clergyman whom I have traced in your pages as a Correſpondent. Upon the death of a friend, ſome time ſince, a box of letters came into my poſſeſſion, which had lain undiſturbed (except by the mice) in duſt and darkneſs for many years. I find them to form a part of a curious correſpondence between the Rev. W. Parry (who from 1739 to 1754, I know not how much longer, held the Vicarage of Shipſton-upon-Stower, together with other preferment in the ſame neighbourhood) and Mr. Ralph Hulſe, known, in his day, by ſeveral publications, and his frequent contributions to the "Ladies' Diaries." This laſt gentleman reſided, during the time above-mentioned, at Elworth Hall, near Sandbach, in Cheſhire. Mr. Parry appears to have been of Jeſus College, Oxford; M.A. 1712, B.D. 1719. In each letter he was wont to encloſe one and ſometimes two ſheets of poetry, ſo cloſely and neatly written as eaſily to be miſtaken for well-executed typography. They unite what Fuller calls the *Atramentum* with *Æthiopicum* and the *Calamus Preli Æmulus*. The Poems are partly his own, and partly contributed by his Oxford friends, and other correſpondents, who thus circulated among each other their poetical trifles. Moſt of them, perhaps, that deſerve publication have appeared ſince the date of the letters, and many of them in the Gentleman's Magazine. One of his correſpondents was a Mr. Johnſon, who was domeſtic chaplain to the Earl of Northampton; to whom and the Counteſs, by their expreſs injunction, all Mr. Parry's communications to Mr. Johnſon of this kind were ſhewn. He appears to have paid his reſpects to them frequently when they were reſident at Compton; and occaſional mention is made in his letters of incidents that occurred in the family. When he informs his friend Hulſe of the death of the Counteſs in 1740-1, who he ſays was pleaſed to be his kind Patroneſs, he is evidently agitated; and,

Forgetting

forgetting the neatneſs of his penmanſhip, concludes his letter abruptly. Among the Latin poems are two which, he ſays, "were written by two young ſinners who had been his ſcholars when he taught ſchool at Abergavenny, and whom he found occaſion to puniſh with theſe impoſitions after he was recalled to College, and put into office."

In the year 1750 he complains of the infirmities of age; which, he adds, "do not permit him to ſupport the fatigue which he had borne many years in the faithful diſcharge of his duty at two churches;" and mentions "a journey he had made to Oxford, to ſettle the affairs of a diſtant relation, to whom he gave a title for orders, and who became his helpmate." In 1754, the date of his laſt letter, he had a ſevere fit of the apoplexy.

In many of his letters he mentions a work on which he was for ſome time actively employed, an *Index Nummorum*; or a Collection of the Names and the Value of all ſorts of Coins, antient and modern, arranged in Alphabetical Order; and ſhewing, in ſeparate columns, whatever he could diſcover concerning,—1. their name; 2. ſpecie; 3. country; 4. weight; 5. l. s. d. q. 100 pts. together with their multiples and ſub-diviſions; 6. value ſterling; 7. remarks, &c. on the oppoſite page.

To illuſtrate the plan of his intended work, he gives his correſpondent a half-ſheet ſpecimen of it.

In another letter he ſays, "The antient Roman coins I have alphabetically digeſted in a ſeparate catalogue." The page oppoſite to the names, &c. of the Coins, is deſigned for ſuch remarks relating to any particular Coin as I can collect from authors. The names already amount to upwards of 30 pages in folio. In my next tranſcript I purpoſe to add two other columns; one for the date of the reign, and the other for the old ſtandard; ſo that the value of the old coins may be more eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the value of coins of the ſame name at preſent. I ſhall endeavour to make the ſeveral calculations of the weight and value of the different coins as exact as may be, that the work may bear, if poſſible, the teſt of the ſevereſt critics: and, if I can ſo accompliſh it, it may then perhaps be thought worthy of the preſs."

Writing afterwards, he ſays, he had extended his collection to 68 folio pages, cloſely written.

The letters and poetry abovementioned are now neatly inſerted in a port-folio, contrived (by cutting out the middle ſpace of each leaf) to exhibit both ſides of the MS. arranged in the order in which they were written; and occupy about 200 pages. The letters, which are written in the ſame neat hand, reſembling the Italic print, are franked by different Noblemen and Members of Parliament; and his Greek characters are equally curious. Amongſt the Poetry are many enigmas, of which his correſpondent Hulſe was fonder than he appears to have been himſelf.

Can any of your readers inform me what became of his "*Index Nummorum*;" and when he died? Some of them have probably ſeen ſpecimens of his very curious penmanſhip; for he was an indefatigable ſcribe, and his correſpondents numerous; though to none, he remarks, were his communications ſo extended as to Mr. Hulſe. He does not appear to have been married. The only relations he mentions are his Curate, and a ſiſter who lived with him, but who died before him.

Fuller, in his "Engliſh Worthies," mentions a Sir Jeffery Chetham, of Chetham, in Lancaſhire; a man of much remark in former times, but who incurred upon ſome account the royal diſpleaſure. Can any of your readers inform me in what reign he lived, or in what hiſtorical work any notice of him may be found?

Yours, &c. JOHN GREGWELL.

Mr. URBAN, *Hackney, May 2.*

THE unuſually late appearance of migratory birds this Spring has induced me to ſend you the following notices of their firſt appearances.

April 24. Firſt ſaw the Goatſucker, or Fern-owl, *Caprimulgus Europeus.*

April 28. Cuckoo, *Cuculus Canorus*, firſt heard this ſeaſon. About 5 in the morning the ſame day I heard the Wryneck, *Iynx Torquilla.*

May 1ſt. Saw a great many Swallows, *Hirundines Ruſticæ*, and ſeveral Martins, *Hirundines Urbicæ.* It is remarkable that I never remember theſe birds appearing ſo late as they have this Spring (one of the moſt backward we have had for ſome years), nor their making their firſt appearance in ſuch vaſt numbers. To day, May 2, both the above-mentioned ſpecies of Swallows

are

are quite numerous; and the Martins ſwarm about their annual haunts, under the eaves of *Hackney New Church*. This circumſtance certainly ſeems to favour the opinion that theſe birds winter in this country, becauſe we cannot ſuppoſe that, at the diſtance of ſeveral thouſand miles, they ſhould become ſenſible of the ſtate of our atmoſphere. But I ſee no reaſon to ſuppoſe that their retreat is the bottom of a pond or of a river; for the experiments of the late Mr. Hunter clearly demonſtrated that theſe birds cannot endure long continuance under water without drowning; and the experiments of Mr. J. Pearſon (ſee Bewick's Birds, vol. I. p. 249) prove that they will live through the winter. Their attachment to the ſides of pools, and their ſkimming along the ſurface of the water in order to catch inſects, ſeems to me to have given riſe to the opinion that they retire into that element. The manners or habits of theſe birds ſeem to have attracted the notice of Naturaliſts as well as others at an early period: *vid. Pliny*, lib. x, cap. 24, and lib. xviii, cap. 15; and *Plutarch, Sympos.* lib. viii. cap. 7. Virgil, in the firſt book of his Georgics, takes notice of the manner in which the Swallow ſkims along the ſurface of the water, in l. ne 377:

Aut arguta lacus circumvolitavit hirundo.

Yours, &c. AN OBSERVER.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

THERE is a Charity which is wanting among the innumerable charities which adorn, and perhaps preſerve, this wealthy and magnificent City. Archbiſhop Tillotſon uſed, it is ſaid, to think that the humane inſtitutions in his time kept the wrath of Heaven from London. And it has certainly been wonderfully preſerved while other large cities have ſuffered from deſtructive fires, from peſtilence, from the ſword of the enemy, and from domeſtic inſurrection. The Charity I would wiſh to recommend is this. There are, according to the beſt information, about 150 perſons upon an average in the debtors' apartment at Newgate. The apartment is not very large, and preſents an affecting ſcene of human miſery. The poor debtors have no regular allowance of food, and are often without any money to purchaſe it. They ſometimes have a ſuperabundance of proviſions, which are ſent from the public feaſts in the City, and then are deſtitute of common neceſſaries. Several have died from inanition, through mere want of nouriſhment. What is unlucky, moreove in regard to thoſe who are confined in Newgate is, that they have no box in the public ſtreet, as at the Fleet Priſon and the Poultry, where the paſſengers can daily throw in halfpence or ſhillings, which will often keep the debtors from periſhing. The neglect of theſe poor unhappy priſoners is diſgraceful to this great City, ſo famous in other reſpects for its generoſity and benevolence. What I could wiſh therefore is, that a Society ſhould be formed for the purpoſe of giving *regularly* the food which is abſolutely neceſſary for the debtors in Newgate and the other Priſons of the Metropolis, or that the care of theſe debtors ſhould be adopted by ſome of the humane inſtitutions which have been already formed. We ſhould diſcharge the duties of benevolence to the utmoſt, and continually reflect upon the words of our great and amiable Maſter: "I was hungry, and ye gave me meat; I was a ſtranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; I was ſick and in priſon, and ye viſited me." CHRISTIANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Doctors Commons, June* 25.

THE general election, profeſſional buſineſs of peculiar importance, and a ſevere domeſtic calamity, which twice called me to a diſtance from my home, have, in ſucceſſion, prevented me from doing that juſtice to Dr. Milner which I had authorized him to promiſe in my name. It is not my purpoſe to enter generally into the controverſy, which has been carried far enough (many of your readers may think too far) already. My only object is, to explain what really paſſed between me and my old friend Mr. Le Meſurier, which he has ſo ſtrangely miſunderſtood; and to correct ſome of his errors reſpecting that unfortunate ſpeech of mine which has occaſioned ſo much diſcuſſion. This I ſhall do, with your permiſſion, in your next Magazine. Yours, &c. F. LAURENCE.

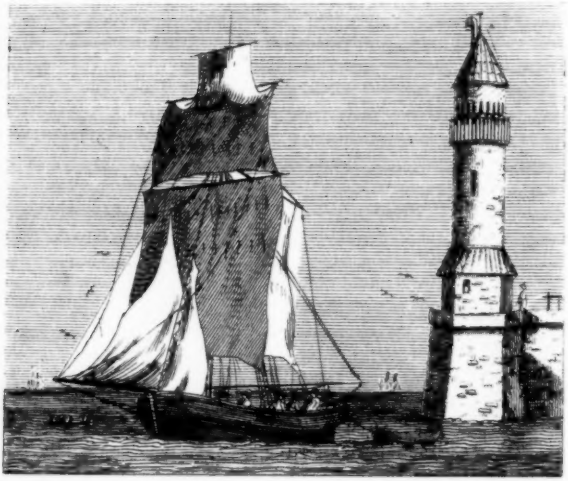
S. M. D. of Bath (whoſe Letter came ſeveral months after date) is too ſevere on a *living* character. We reſpect his zeal for *the dead*; and ſhould be glad to uſe *that part* of his Letter, if he will allow us to ſoften his aſperities, or will do it himſelf.

Our Correſpondent about *Bear Court* is deſired to be more correct in citing Leland.

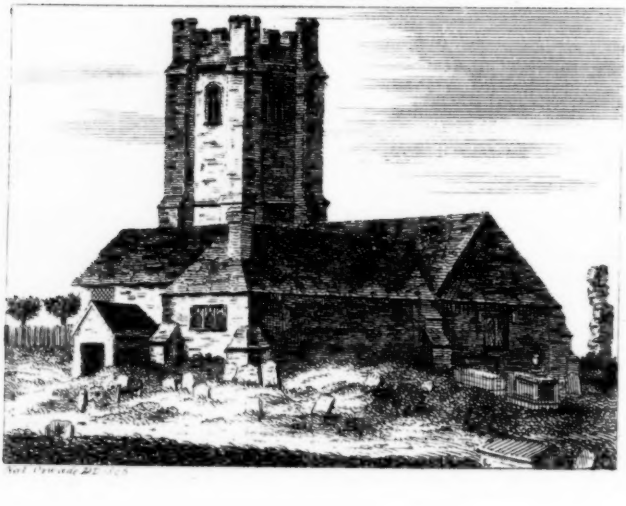
Mr. BELSHAM's Letter in our next.

Mr.

RAMSGATE HARBOUR.



PLUMSTEAD, KENT.



Mr. Urban, *Southampton Street, May 22.*

YOUR flattering reception of my former slight productions induces me to offer to your notice a small sketch of Ramsgate Harbour, *Pl. I. fig.* 1.

Yours, &c. An Eye-witness.

Mr. Urban, *May* 81.

THE parish of Plumstead, Kent, adjoins Woolwich to the Eastward; its church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a handsome tower of brick, and the North aile in ruins. Its vicinity to London has caused it to be frequently described; amongst others by the Rev. D. Lysons, in his "Environs of London." Nat. Orwade, D.D.

Mr. Urban, *April* 20.

I WAS not aware that "Important Considerations by the Secular Priests, 1601," was attributed to William Watson; and am obliged to Dr. Milner in your present volume, p. 226, for the information. Works which come out in the name of a society or body are generally drawn up by some one individual, and published with the knowledge and approbation of the general body, or of the majority of them; and it is to be presumed, that if Watson really wrote the Important Considerations, it was with the like concurrence of the Secular Priests, whose sentiments the tract all along professes to deliver: "When *we* consider what practices, under the pretence of religion, have been set on foot, for the utter subversion both of the Queen and of her Kingdom, it may, *in our opinions*, be rather wondered, that so many Catholics are left alive to speak of the Catholic faith, than that the State hath proceeded with us from time to time as it hath done." p. 51. Bishop Stillingfleet, who republished the treatise in 1675, gives no hint that it ever was disavowed by the Secular Priests. He only says, that "Cardinal Allen and others having endeavoured to blast the reputation of 'Lord Burghley's Apology for the Execution of Justice in England,' after the death of that great Minister of State, the Secular Priests did publish *their* 'Important Considerations,' here printed according to *their own copy*, and which hath been so much concealed or bought up by those of that religion, that it hath been heard of by few, and seen by fewer Protestants." The author of the Life of Bp. Stillingfleet, 1710, p. 37, mentions this republication, in which, the Preface, he says, "deserves to be written in letters of gold;" but he has not the slightest intimation that the tract in question had ever been disclaimed by those in whose name it appeared. What authority the compiler of Dodd's History, at a much later period, had to reckon it among the "Works" of Wm. Watson, he has not informed us. R. Churton.

LETTER XLII. ON PRISONS.

"Nunquam poteft non effe virtute locus*."
Seneca.

Mr. Urban, *Sambrook-court, Apr.* 25.

THERE is not any species of misery that occurs in the extent of this Nation without exciting, in some individuals, those exertions which are calculated to prevent extension, and afford relief. In the department and government of Prisons, this is excellently illustrated by the managers of Gloucester Gaol; to whom may be aptly applied the eulogy of Spenser:

——— his office was
Poor prisoners to relieve with gratious ayd,
And captives to redeeme with price of bras
From Turkes and Saracins, which them had
ftay'd; [wayd
And though they faulty were, yet well he
That God to us forgiveth every howre
Much more than that why they in bands
were layd;
And he that harrow'd Hell with heavie
ftowre [bowre.
The faulty fouls from thence brought to his
Faery Queene, b. I. canto x.

The accurate history communicated by Mr. Neild, requires no illustration from the efforts of my pen; and the example afforded by the Magistrates of Gloucestershire, whilst it claims the approbation, demands imitation in every similar department throughout the Empire. J. C. Lettsom.

Gloucester County Gaol—Gaoler, *Thomas Cuningham*; salary 300 l. for gaol, bridewell, and penitentiary house. Fees, for felons, fines, and criminals, none. Fees, Debtors as *per* table. Garnish abolished. Transports, the expence of conveyance is paid by the county. Chaplain, Rev. Edw Jones; salary 50 l.; duty, prayers every Wednesday and Friday morning, and a sermon every Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday; sacrament administered four times a-year, and daily attendance

* There must be ever a place for exercising virtue.

tendance on thoſe under ſentence of death. Surgeon, Mr. John Pleydell, Wilton; ſalary 47 l. for all deſcription of priſoners.

Number of Debtors 20 Nov. 1802 29
Felons and Criminals - - - - 50
Number of Debtors 3 Sept. 1806 - - 28
Felons and Criminals - - - - 47
French priſoners - - - - - 2

Allowance. To debtors, fines, and felons, one pound and a half of good houſehold bread *per* day, and one penny in money. The allowance of diet to priſoners in the Bridewell and Penitentiary, is as follows; *viz.* every morning every priſoner has a loaf of bread (weight 1¼ lb.), 1½ oz. of oatmeal and ½ oz. of ſalt made into gruel, for his breakfaſt. Sundays and Thurſdays, ½ lb. of beef (without bone), and 1 lb. of potatoes, for his dinner. Monday and Friday, ¾ pint of peaſe made into ſoup with the liquor of the preceding days. Tueſday, 2 lb. of potatoes, or ½ lb. of cheeſe. Wedneſday, 1½ oz. of rice and 1½ oz. of oatmeal, and on Saturday ½ lb of cheeſe. The women have 1 oz. of tea and 2 oz. of ſugar *per* week.

Remarks. The boundary wall encloſes near three acres of ground; and the priſons conſiſt of the Gaol, the Bridewell, and the Penitentiary. In the front is the Turnkey's lodge; on the ground-floor of which is a fumigating-room, a guard-room, porter's-room and pantry, a bake-houſe, and a warm and cold bath. Up ſtairs, two rooms for flour and wheat, and four reception-cells, each 7 feet 6 inches by 6 feet. Two rooms for priſoners cloaths; one for irons, locks, bolts, &c. and the porter's ſleeping-room. On the flat roof above is the place of execution. In the outward gate are two boxes to receive the donations of benefactors; *viz.* "To encourage penitence and orderly behaviour in criminal priſoners," and the other "For the relief of poor debtors." A ſmall court-yard leads to the Gaoler's houſe; on the ground floor is the Magiſtrates' Committee-room, the kitchen, pantries, and brewhouſe, with cellars underneath. Up ſtairs a ſitting room and two bed-rooms. On the ſecond ſtory a diſpenſary and two infirmaries, and a general hoſpital-room with a fire place at each end; and on the upper ſtory is the ſick ward, which contains three cells for priſoners who have any infectious diſorder; the leaden roof of which ſerves for convaleſcents to take the air upon, and is one ſtory higher than the reſt of the buildings. Between the two chimneys is an alarm bell, which is tolled during the ceremony of execution. There are eleven different courts, of an irregular polygon ſhape, and between each a ſmall ſpace of garden ground, to prevent converſation between the ſeveral claſſes; they have open wood paliſades by which a thorough air is admitted, and the ground being an inclined plane is conſtantly dry; the diſtance, about 15 feet from the boundary wall, affords a convenient garden for the growth of vegetables. Debtors have a ſpacious court, 70 yards long and 19 yards wide, with a colonnade at each end, 16 yards by 3½, and two ſmaller courts; a large day-room, with two fire-places, fitted up with every accommodation for frugal cookery, and two large commodious work-rooms wherein to carry on any trade for their *ſole* benefit, if they can procure employment from without; and, if not, they are ſupplied with work, and paid two third parts of the eſtimated value of their daily earnings, and the riſk of ſale remains with the county. The priſoners for debt are in *two* diviſions, or claſſes: one under the *Magiſtrates protection*, to which all are admitted on their firſt commitment, but in which no one is ſuffered to remain but on conforming to rules intended for preſervation of their health and morals; the 2nd diviſion (as it is termed), the *Sheriff's Ward*. With priſoners in this claſs the Magiſtrates no otherwiſe interfere, than to protect them againſt the ordinary means of extortion: the debtors in it "are liable to all ſuch claims and conſequences as the Gaoler may, by law or uſage, have authority to impoſe. Each debtor deſiring to live under the Magiſtrates protection has a ſeparate bed-room (fire proof), fitted up with an iron bedſtead, a hair mattreſs, blankets, quilt, and ſheets, at the county coſt. Thoſe confined in the Sheriff's Ward have the like accommodation, paying the regulated room rent. There are 34 ſingle ſleeping cells, 8 feet by 6, with arched roofs, and furniſhed as above deſcribed, and a large room with five beds, ſhould the number exceed what the cells will accommodate. Maſter's ſide debtors have three rooms on the firſt ſtory for thoſe who can afford to pay as *per* Table. Women debtors have a large room with five beds; and Common-

ſide

ſide debtors have two rooms, each containing five beds, on the firſt ſtory; and one, the ſame ſize, on the ſecond ſtory.

The ſeveral courts for Felons, &c. (which are in the interior of the priſon) are ſpacious and airy; with arcades and day-rooms to each claſs, fitted up with every convenience for frugal cookery. There is a waſh-houſe and a common cooking-room for Bridewell and Penitentiary priſoners, and a court-yard where coals are depoſited, and, likewiſe, a large wheel worked by the priſoners for forcing water into four reſervoirs, from which every part of the priſon is ſupplied with water. The waſhing is done by the female convicts, who have a drying-ground, and three rooms to dry the cloaths in wet weather.

There is a Taſk Maſter, (or Manufacturer), who has a ſalary of 50 l. *per annum*: he likewiſe acts as Aſſiſtant to the Gaoler. A ſale ſhop for finiſhed goods, a large room where the bedding is manufactured, another for weaving, and a third for picking hair made uſe of in the mattreſſes; a taylor's ſhop, a ſtore-room for peaſe, for cloathing, for pots, paint, &c. Penitentiary priſoners have three courts, into which 16 work-cells open; and there are two paſſages, or lobbies, five feet wide, which lead into theſe courts, each containing five work-cells; in all 26. Theſe are heated by brick flues, with a thermometer to regulate the warmth.

The ground-floor, the firſt and ſecond ſtory, have each a day-room (about 16 feet ſquare) for State Priſoners; with fire-places and glazed windows. The priſon contains 178 ſleeping-cells, and two for the refractory, dark, but well ventilated. Criminals ſleep ſingle; have an iron bedſtead, ſtraw mattreſs, and a hair mattreſs with 10 lb. of hair in each, two blankets, a pair of ſheets, and night-cap, and a coverlet lined with flannel; the ſheets and night-cap clean every month.

All priſoners attend divine ſervice except prevented by illneſs; and enter the Chapel by ſeparate doors to their ſeveral claſſes, where they are ſeated out of ſight of each other. Beſides the ſervice, noted in its place, prayers are read the four other days in the week by the Keeper; who then diſtributes the daily allowance of bread and money to every priſoner who appears clean, and has behaved decently at chapel. At my viſit, 1802, I made the following remarks: "From the time the County Gaol was opened in July 1791 until 1800, priſoners committed, about 1300; and conſtantly confined in it, on an average, 100. In the nine years deaths 18; of theſe four ſunk under the effects of diſeaſe brought into priſon with them. The night-cells (built with brick), reſting on an arch and arched over, ſo that no air can enter them but through the opening near the crown of the arch provided for it, and by the ſides of the wooden ſhutter, from being imperfectly fitted, are neceſſarily dry, as air is conſtantly paſſing immediately under and round them on every ſide. Farenheit's thermometer being in the middle region of one of theſe cells, where a priſoner was ſleeping, has never in the ſevereſt night been obſerved to be below 38; and no complaint of old or young, male or female, of ſuffering by cold in them has been made."

My dear Friend, *Glouceſter, Sept.* 4, 1806.

THE power delegated to the Magiſtrates for public benefit in the police of Priſons, appears to have been exerciſed here with great care and diſcernment. The qualities of the man, from the Head Gaoler to the loweſt officer, ſeem to have fitted him for the ſituation in which he is placed. The excellent rules, orders, and regulations, are literally obeyed. Silence and obedience reign through the whole priſon; good behaviour ſecures every comfort which can attend the privation of liberty; and ſatisfaction is viſible in every countenance.

In its POLITY it has arrived at the higheſt pitch of excellence and perfection. By the police of this priſon reſpecting debtors, it is conſidered as the beſt expedient to guide them to good by the proſpect of benefits; ſuch as compounding their debts, ſuing for ſixpences, or ſuperſedeas, remiſſion of fees, &c.; and no otherwiſe to puniſh their irregularities but by removing them from a participation of thoſe benefits: and it is much to be regretted that ſome *preciſe orders* are not eſtabliſhed in every priſon, for the conduct of debtors. Their irregularities frequently embarraſs the Keepers for want of knowing how to treat them.

Yours, &c. JAS. NEILD.

Dr. Lettſom, London.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Wincheſter, May* 23.

I WISH you to inſert this much-admired Epitaph on Mr. Fox. It is from the pen of the Rev. James Willis, of Sopley, in the county of Hants, who has filled the commiſſion of the Peace, with the very valuable character of a firm and upright Magiſtrate, in addition to that of the ſpirit and independency of a real Gentleman, during theſe corrupt times, to the extent of a period of nigh thirty years. B. E. P.

"This Mauſoleum entombs
CHARLES JAMES FOX, who died Sept. 13, 1806, aged 57 years.
His firſt Years of Inſtruction were under
The paternal Auſpices of Lord HOLLAND;
His latter were completed at ETON, and at OXFORD.
The SOVEREIGN of the UNIVERSE,
At whoſe Command Nations flouriſh and decay,
The more to ſcourge and afflict this Nation,
In his Judgment for our Offences,
Hath taken to HIMSELF Men of tranſcendent Abilities,
The moſt promiſing to ſave a ſinking Nation—
NELSON, CORNWALLIS, PITT, AND THURLOW;
But a Loſs, the moſt deplorably felt—
By ENGLAND,
By the whole HUMAN RACE,
Was
CHARLES JAMES FOX,
As a Stateſman, an Orator, and a MAN.—
The Follies of his Youth were obliterated by the
Uſefulneſs and Benevolence of his riper Years.
The COMMONS of ENGLAND can beſt appretiate
The Force of his Eloquence, the Ingenuity of his Reaſoning,
His political Sagacity, his animated Expreſſion,
The Amplitude and Correctneſs of his Views,
The Strength and Clearneſs of his Conceptions:
The PEOPLE of ENGLAND, his manly Wiſdom,
His patriotic Virtue, his Love of his Fellow Creatures:
His FRIENDS, who were of the higheſt Claſſes of Society,
The Suavity of his Manners,
The Frankneſs, the Honeſty, the Feeling, the Generoſity,
The amiable and endearing Charities of his Heart.
EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA,
People the moſt remote,
Have experienced the benign Influence of his conſummate Eloquence
In vindicating the Rights of Nature,
In oppoſing Tyranny, Slavery, Oppreſſion.
The avowed Enemy to the Miſeries of War,
The ſteady Promoter of Peace, and of Good Will to Man,
He uniformly ſupported the Rights of the People,
Civil and Religious LIBERTY.
Firmly adhering to, and boldly maintaining,
The true and genuine Principles of the Conſtitution, as aſſerted at the
REVOLUTION,
In defiance of the rancorous Spirit of the Times,
And the violent Malignity of the *JACOBINS*,
As he poſſeſſed the Spirit to undertake, the Manlineſs to defend,
The wonderful Ability to ſupport all Meaſures that led to Truth, to Honour,
and to Juſtice,
So he ſpurned the Idea of ſhaping his Arguments
To court the Smiles of a *Miniſter*.
He was traduced, calumniated, and abuſed, for his ſuppoſed Motives;
Miſrepreſented to his SOVEREIGN,
Who diſmiſſed him from his Councils;
But the Diſgrace was Temporary:—
He was honourably recalled by the SAME SOVEREIGN,

To fill the Employment of thoſe Men
He lived to ſee diſgraced themſelves, and who were
The chief Inſtruments of his Obloquy and Oppreſſion.—
Enjoying the Confidence of His SOVEREIGN and the PEOPLE,
He directed his great Mind, and mighty Talents,
To the Reſtoration of Peace, to his Country, to Europe.
To effect theſe Bleſſings, in allaying the Miſeries of an agitated World,
Objects neareſt to his Heart,
And the moſt anxious Wiſh of his dying Moments,
He juſt lived to begin a Negotiation with FRANCE:
His Death interrupted the Progreſs of this glorious Work;
Even FRANCE deeply bewailed the common Calamity,
And, with ENGLAND,
Equally lamented his irreparable Loſs.
Had PROVIDENCE
Thought fit to lengthen the Period of his Days,
Much might have been done
To preſerve the Repoſe of EUROPE,
And the Happineſs of the HUMAN RACE.
Such an illuſtrious MAN, returning to the Duſt,
Was borne to his Sepulchre, moſt ſumptuouſly,
But—not at the Nation's Expence:
He paſſed to the Tomb amidſt the Tears of the Multitude;
And the ſtrongeſt Teſtimonies of Regard to his Worth,
Are beſt known by the diſtinguiſhed Perſons,
From the Extremities of the United Kingdom,
Who attended his Remains to that Grave
Where the Mortal Part ſhall periſh in the Duſt,—
But the Remembrance of
His ſplendid Talents, his patriotic Services,
His ineſtimable Qualities,
Shall live to diſtant Ages." J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 8.

MR. Beloe, in his account of Parkhurſt's "Ludicra, ſive Epigrammata juvenilia," 4to. ap. J. Dayum typographum, 1573, ſays, "There is no account of J. Parkhurſt in any of our Biographical Dictionaries. I ſubjoin, therefore, the following brief deſcription of him and his writings." That every biſhop or writer is not included in our "Biographical Dictionaries" will not excite any ſurpriſe in any Engliſh Antiquary or Collector who has read the authors referred to by Mr. Beloe; viz. Herbert's Ames, I. 156; Warton's Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry, III. 432; and, above all, Wood's Athen. Oxon. I. 179. As in Mr. Manning's accurate Hiſtory of Surrey he is not recited as a *native* of Guildford, but only as a benefactor to the free ſchool there; I may be excuſed ſending you the following account of him from Blomefield's Hiſtory of the Biſhops of Norwich (Norf. II. 394, who refers to Wood): "He was born at Guildford in Surrey, being ſon of Mr. George Parkhurſt of that place. He was ſent very young to Oxford, and was educated there in the grammar-ſchool joining to Magdalen College Gate, and under the famous Mr. Thomas Robertſon*;" was elected fellow of Merton College in 1529, and three years after, proceeding in Arts, entered into Holy Orders, though better eſteemed at that time for Poetry and Oratory than Divinity. Afterwards he became Rector of the rich benefice of Biſhop's Cleve† in Glouceſterſhire, where he did a great deal of good by his hoſpitality and charity. After the death of King Edward VI. he left all for Religion's ſake, and went into voluntary exile to Zurich in Switzerland, where he remained till the death of Queen Mary, not without great afflictions‡; and after her death he durſt not for danger return with Mr. Jewel§ his former pupil, but

* V. in Epigr. Jo. Parkhurſt, p. 28.

† Mr. Blomefield ſays, this place was uſually ſo denominated on account of its *great value*. He would have been nearer the truth if he had ſaid from its belonging to the Biſhop of Glouceſter, in oppoſition to Prior's Cleve, which belonged to the priory of Worceſter.

‡ Fuller's Ch. Hiſt. I. Bk. 9, f. 101.

§ Wood's Ath. Ox. I. 179.

went

went a ſecurer way (as he ſuppoſed) by himſelf: which proved much the contrary, for Jewel came ſafe and ſound home, while Parkhurſt was robbed of all in his return, and was forced to be relieved by the other at his journey's end. He was elected to this See April 13, 1560*; conſecrated September 1, by Matthew Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Gilbert Biſhop of Bath and Wells, and William Biſhop of Exeter; was inſtalled by John Saliſbury, Dean of the Church, the 27th of the ſame month, and had reſtitution of his temporalities on the 24th of October following†. He married Margaret daughter of Thomas Garniſh of Kenton in Suffolk, eſq. by Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Hugh Francis, of Giſlard's Hall in Suffolk, knight. In 1566, by virtue of a commiſſion from the principal miniſters of the Univerſity of Oxford, directed to Laurence Humphrey, the Queen's Divinity Profeſſor, he and four biſhops more were actually created Doctors of Divinity, October 30, in the houſe of one Stephen Medcalf at London, in the preſence of William Standiſh, public notary and regiſtrar of the Univerſity, and others. He publiſhed a book of Epigrams on the death of Charles and Henry Brandon, ſons of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, who died of the ſweating ſickneſs. A book of epigrams which he intituled 'Ludicra, ſive Epigrammata juvenilia, 1573,' which book, though written in his younger days, and ſaid to contain more obſcenity than the epigrams of Martial, he would have reprinted while he was biſhop, alleging, that he would not be like Heliodorus to loſe his biſhopric for it. A book intituled, 'Epigrammata ſeria, 1560,' 4to. He took great pains in reviewing and publiſhing John Sheprove's 'Diſſichs on the New Teſtament,' and added much thereto‡. In 1562 John Bale publiſhed his treatiſe intituled, 'The Reliques of Rome,' and dedicated it to this biſhop, from which we may learn his character when he gives his reaſon why he dedicates his work particularly to him; 1, for his excellent knowledge in profane and ſacred; 2, for the fervent love that he always bore to the pure and ſincere religion of God, for the defence of which he was not only content to forſake his native country, relations, friends, and acquaintances, but alſo to loſe his worldly good, and hazard even life itſelf; 3, for his exemplary life and converſation, in which nothing but what was good and godly was to be found, thereby giving a worthy example to all ſpiritual miniſters of the dioceſe, of life, doctrine, and hoſpitality, which was ſo notable as to give place to none of his profeſſion and degree.

"Having lived much at his palace at Norwich, which he beautified and repaired, placing arms on the pillars going out of the hall, which lately were viſible there, he died Feb. 2, 1574, and was buried in the nave of the Cathedral on the South ſide, between the eighth and ninth pillars. Againſt the Weſt part of the latter is a monument erected to his memory, engraved by Hulſberg in Browne's poſthumous works; but his figure in a gown and ſquare cap, with his hands in a praying poſture, and the following inſcription, was taken away in the civil wars:

Johannes Parkhurſt, Theol. Profeſſor, [Guilfordiæ natus,
Oxoniæ educatus, temporibus Mariæ re- [giuæ pro
nitidâ conſcientiâ tuendâ Tiguriuæ vixit [exul
voluntarius: poſtea præſul factus ſanctiſ- [ſimè
hanc rexit eccleſiam 16 an. Obiit ſe- [cundo die
Februarii, anno 1571, ætatis ſuæ....

Another inſcription on the pillar under his arms, impaled with the arms of his ſee:

Viro bono, docto, ac pio,
Johanni Parkhurſto,
Epiſcopo vigilantiſſimo,
Geo. Gardiner poſuit hoc.

Ralph Gualter, father and ſon, both of Zurich, entirely beloved by Parkhurſt, wrote *Epicedes* on his death*, which, if they could be procured (being very ſcarce), would ſatisfy a curious reader concerning ſome actions of this biſhop. His epiſcopal ſeal is oblong, having his name circumſcribed; two-thirds of the upper part (which is elegantly cut) contains the prodigal ſon returning to his father, who receives him graciouſly. Under them is a herd of ſwine; and under the whole theſe words, *Perierat et inventus eſt*; and

* Rymer, XV. 603; ſee alſo 598.

† Reg. Parkhurſt is the XIXth Inſtitution-book, and begins in 1560 at the death of Bp. Hopton, and ends in 1575.

‡ Summa et Synopſis N. T. difficis ducentis ſexaginta comprehenſa, firſt publiſhed by John Parkhurſt at Straſburgh 1534, 8vo.

* Ed. Tiguri, fc. at Zurich, 1570, 8vo.

under-

underneath his own arms granted by Sir Gilbert Dethick, September 24, 2 Eliz.: Argent, a croſs Ermine between 4 bucks trippant proper, on a chief Azure, 3 creſcents Gules; which are only the paternal arms of his family varied and the chief and creſcents added; for the Parkhurſts of Surrey bore, Azure, a croſs engrailed between 4 bucks trippant. His arms are among thoſe of the ſees prefixed to 'Parker's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.' The Biſhop having received a viſit requiring him to return to the Queen an account of the ſtate of his dioceſe, the return is to be ſeen in Blomefield, ubi ſup. 396." Mr. B. adds, that at the command of Queen Elizabeth he tranſlated the Apocrypha from the book of Wiſdom to the end.

Mr. Manning (I. 76, 77) only ſays, that he was educated at Guildford free-ſchool, to which he was the firſt and principal benefactor to the building 1555, in books and plate, for which the Corporation were obliged to ſue in the Exchequer. Sir Robert Parkhurſt, Lord Mayor of London 1685, was probably brother to the Biſhop, as he bore the ſame arms. D. H.

Mr. Urban, *Stamford, June* 13, 1803.

NOT having obſerved any attempt to illuſtrate the arms noticed in vol. LXXII. p. 59, from the portrait of a Painter at Lord Fitzwilliam's, which portrait is engraved in Gibſon's Commentary on the Fifth Iter of Antoninus, and Hiſtory of Caſtor; I think I have at length ſucceeded in my enquiries; and I do not heſitate to pronounce the portrait to be that of *Thomas Gower*, eldeſt ſon of George G. who was the third ſon of John G. of Stittenham, in Yorkſhire, the immediate anceſtor of the preſent Marquis of Stafford: although this branch be not mentioned by Edmondſon*, or in the Peerages.

By the lines in the plate, he deſcribes himſelf of honourable lineage, and to have retrieved the fortune he had diſſipated in youthful extravagances, by the art of Painting. If ſo, it is ſomewhat extraordinary he is not mentioned in any Hiſtory of Painters; at leaſt, that I have ſeen.

* Edmondſon, in his Baronag. Genealog. vol. III. p. 254, makes this man's grandfather to marry a *Sadborough*, inſtead of *Goldſborough*, which is evidently wrong, as there never was one of the former name a Baron of the Exchequer.

I muſt here beg leave to criticiſe the ſhield of arms which is placed in the ſcale, by ſaying, that either the Painter or the Engraver has made a miſtake in the arrangement of the quarterings; as, in their preſent order, they cannot, in my opinion, be heraldically juſtified: for the third quarter, a mere repetition of the ſecond, has no buſineſs at all there; but was meant, as I apprehend, to be that of *Goldſborough*; viz. B. a croſs patonée O.; if, then, the latter be ſubſtituted, it will be right.

I hope this account will prove ſatisfactory to your Correſpondents, ſhould they not have elucidated the matter more to their ſatisfaction. W. L.

Mr. Urban, *May* 4.

IN ſome of the recent morning papers I have obſerved, with great ſatisfaction, ſome particulars on the uſe of the *Gypſum*, or Plaiſter of Paris, as a manure. I had already endeavoured to draw the attention, not alone of the Agriculturiſt, to this valuable ſubſtance, but of the Government of Britain, as an object of revenue*.

The more recent obſervations on this ſubject are, "that the Silver Medal of the Society of Arts and Sciences was given to Mr. William Smyth near Sittingbourne, in the county of Kent, for his extenſive and ſucceſsful experiments on this article as a new manure for clover, and generally for the variety of graſs on dry lands."

When I publiſhed the volume alluded to, I was not appriſed of its being found in any conſiderable quantity in our Iſland, and therefore confined my remarks to the uſe made of it in the United States of America. Our once Trans-Atlantic brethren, as I have already ſtated it, carry on a moſt lucrative trade in pilfering the Gypſum from our dominions beyond the boundary of the River St. Croix; for, though I have made repeated enquiry to aſcertain the fact, I never heard of its being found within the limits of the United States. For the information of ſuch of your readers as may not have ſeen my obſervations, it will be well, previous to conſidering its quantity and value at home, to ſhew the benefit derived from it in America.

Vaſt rocks and quarries of Gypſum preſent themſelves on the coaſt of Ca-

* See "The Stranger in America," by Charles Wm. Janſon, eſq. reviewed in pp. 250, 545.

nada,

nada, where American vessels repair in numbers scarce credible, considering them in pursuit of one article only, and that too a manure; and with very little trouble take in their cargoes, generally unmolested, indeed unnoticed, by the owners of the soil. As our Colliers bring fuel into the port of London, these Coasters in America proceed with their loads to New York, Philadelphia, and other ports, where they sell it by weight as an article of merchandize; and, from the nicety observed in the turn of the scale, a stranger will at once form an estimate of the article. The merchants in return frequently give a cargo suitable for the West India market; and thus the thrifty American at length draws from us, without purchase or barter, the choicest produce of our Islands. The merchants carefully deposit the Gypsum received from their vessels in their warehouses and yards behind them, and sell it at a large profit to the Planters, who take it as a return load in their waggons, even as far as Pittsburg on the Ohio, between three and four hundred miles.

The recent diurnal prints on the subject say, that the Gypsum, "so valuable in effect, and so cheap in price, is so plentifully dispersed through some parts of this kingdom, as to ensure an inexhaustible supply."

To these observations are added the following extract from a letter, said to have been received from a respectable gentleman high in office in New York, dated the 4th March last.

"Several of our experimental farmers have assured me, that lands which have been for 20 years manured with Gypsum are not impoverished by the use of it. About 50 miles up the Hudson's River from this City, and from thence to the Northward, it is in general use, and not less so in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Its effects are wonderful, particularly on grass. The crops of grain and Indian corn have been more than doubled by the use of the Gypsum instead of Stable Manure. It is found to answer best on dry soils; remote from the sea it often succeeds on any soil; near the sea it has an effect on some grounds, and not on others, where there is not any great difference in the soil."

The writer computes the quantity brought into New York alone at *forty thousand tons annually*; but, in order, doubtless, to avoid investigation, he would have us believe that this immense freight is brought to the Republican ports by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick vessels. If I may judge from the many discharges of these cargoes (for you cannot pass the Wharfs without witnessing them) which so frequently presented to my observation, I cannot admit one-tenth part to be brought in British bottoms; while I believe that more than 100,000 tons are yearly brought into the United States.

In the principal cities of the United States they have mills worked by horses to pulverise the Gypsum, to which state it must be reduced before application. In this manner it is sold at a very advanced price; and thus Britain gives employment to a people who repays her with nought but ingratitude!

I have, as far as in me laid, endeavoured, in my observations on that Country, to draw the attention of our Government to this subject, which, under their auspices, might immediately become an object of revenue. C. W. Janson.

Mr. Urban, *May* 18.

In answer to "A Subscriber," p. 304, to my work on the Antient Architecture of England (I had flattered myself the publication, as far as it goes, was quite explicit), I beg leave to inform him, that the purport of the said work is to shew the rise and progress of Architecture in this kingdom, from the earliest period to the reign of Henry VIII. exemplified in views, plans, elevations, parts in detail, &c. I have already completed the First Part in XXI Numbers; comprehending the orders of Architecture during the British, Roman, Saxon, and Norman æras.

Surely my Subscriber has not received his latter Numbers of the undertaking, as he enquires about "its state of progress." To him I repeat, that No. XXI. completes Part I.; and is dedicated by permission to his Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York and Albany, &c. &c. &c. &c.

No. XXII. is nearly ready for delivery, commencing Part II. In the course of which I shall endeavour to mark the orders of Architecture during the reigns of Henry III. Edward III. Richard II. Henry VI. VII. and VIII. when our Antient Architecture, in conformity to the changeful turn of the latter period, was set aside, and a new Style of work brought forward, called the Grotesque or Italian Order of Architecture; which strange congestion of geometrical parts, it is almost needless to say, will form no part of these my professional labours. J. C.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 11.

HAVING lately had my attention called to a pamphlet, intituled, "Authentic Documents relative to the miraculous Cure of Winefrid White, of Wolverhampton, at St. Winefrid's Well, alias Holywell, in Flintshire, on the 28th of June, 1805; with Observations thereon by the R.R.J. M.D.D. V.A.&c." I found the reasonings grounded on the supposed miracle such as may easily mislead weak or uninformed readers into a belief of some of the superstitious doctrines, and the practice of the idolatrous worship, of the Church of Rome. The evil effects of such reasonings, you will allow, it is the duty of the Ministers of the Reformed Church of England to obviate; and I trust you will not think it prostituting your pages to *a horrid cry*, to permit me to make in them some observations on part of what is advanced in that tract. And this I will do as concisely as possible.

I will not enter into an enquiry whether the fact be as stated; but, supposing it so to be, consider how, according to the directions of those Scriptures which all Christians allow to be of divine inspiration, those whose ears it may reach ought to conduct themselves. Now, as the menaces of Holy Writ against those who refuse to listen to the words of the Prophets sent by the Lord are most tremendous, so are the admonitions not to be deceived by false teachers very earnest; and marks are given us by which to distinguish them; one of which, applicable to the present case, is to be found Deut. xiii. 1: "If there arise among you a Prophet, or a dreamer of dreams, and giveth you a sign or a wonder, and the sign or the wonder come to pass whereof he spake unto thee, saying, 'Let us go after other Gods which thou hast not known, and let us serve them;' thou shalt not hearken unto that Prophet, or that dreamer of dreams; for the Lord your God proveth you, to know whether you love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul." For the lesson which Dr. Milner grounds on this supposed miracle is, trust in the mediation of the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Winefrid; which is not only derogatory from the honour due to the one Mediator between God and man, Jesus Christ, but necessarily attended with the guilt of rendering Divine worship to a creature; since it is understood that the prayers of those two departed spirits are to be obtained through prayer to them. I am not unaware that the adherents of Rome deny that the offer of such is *Divine* worship, neither will I suppose but that many of them are so far deceived as to think that they have just ground for such denial; but, if a criterion can be found by which to determine satisfactorily what is *Divine worship*, surely it is this: "that whatever worship cannot be offered without necessarily ascribing to the object of it some *divine* attribute, that is specifically *Divine worship*." Now, this prayer to departed Saints indisputably cannot; since the petitioner undoubtedly supposes his prayer is heard; and by this supposition itself he necessarily ascribes either omnipresence or omniscience (both divine attributes) to the being to whom he addresses his prayer, and consequently renders to a creature the worship due to the Creator alone. To urge us to the commission of this crime is the supposed miracle dwelt on; and therefore, whether the fact has taken place or not, we cannot, without acting in direct opposition to the words of Holy Writ above quoted, listen to the words of Dr. Milner, or of any who teach the same doctrine.

The Doctor, indeed, seems by his reasoning in p. 37 to conclude that this must be acknowledged as an evident miracle from Heaven, unless some greater miracle be wrought in opposition to the doctrine in support of which it is urged; but the passage of Scripture, the beginning of which I have before quoted, does not give the least hope of any such farther interference of the Deity, when he permits his people to be tempted: while the miracles already wrought in proof of the truth of the Gospel are in reality themselves all in opposition to one which is used only to seduce us from continuing stedfast in the pure worship commanded by Christ and his Apostles; and we have been specifically warned by one of them, that, even had he apostatized from the truth, or that however miraculous may appear any interference in proof of any doctrines inconsistent with the words they preached, we are *not* to attend to it; "but, though we or an angel from Heaven preach any other Gospel unto you than that

that which we have preached unto you, let him be accurſed." Now, Sir, I do contend, without fear of refutation, that the Goſpel St. Paul had preached contained exhortations to return from idols, and all the vanities of the Gentiles (of which the worſhip of departed ſpirits made a portion), to the living God. And can there be found any man hardy enough to deny that to give Divine worſhip to a creature, or to call on the ſpirit of St. Winefrid, or that of the Virgin Mary, is returning to theſe? Had then an angel deſcended from Heaven, taken up Winefrid White, and plunged her in the well, and brought her out reſtored, without directly treading under foot the warning of St. Paul, we could not conſider that fact as a Divine ſanction of the religious worſhip paid to theſe departed ſpirits, in whoſe patronage ſhe ſo miſtakenly truſts: how much leſs can we do ſo of a cure which, however improbable, no one can ſay it is utterly impoſſible ſhould have been wrought by immerſion in cold water!

This, Sir, I think is ſufficient to guard any Chriſtian honeſtly deſirous of adhering to the truth as delivered in the Goſpel from being ſeduced by the report of this miracle to the worſhip of departed ſpirits; but I muſt beg permiſſion to treſpaſs a little longer on your pages, in reply to ſome paſſages in which Dr. M. with that bold impiety of which the Papal writers have been repeatedly guilty, endeavours to lower the evidence of the miracles recorded in Holy Scripture to a level with that of thoſe which the friends of Rome affirm are wrought in their communion. In p. 22. in the note, it is aſſerted that the three criteria there mentioned as laid down by Dr. Douglas have been ſhewn to furniſh arguments to infidels againſt the Scriptural miracles, *yet none of them affect* the miraculous cure which is the ſubject of Dr. M's work; although it is impoſſible that any diſputant, reaſoning fairly, can argue from thoſe criteria againſt the Scripture miracles. For, firſt, theſe were publiſhed to the world immediately as they were wrought, being done in the moſt public places, in the ſtreets, in the ſynagogues, in the Temple; and the fame of them was immediately ſpread through all the ſurrounding country; "and this fame," ſaith St. Matthew of his Divine Maſter, "went throughout all Syria." Some of the moſt important of theſe miracles too were done at the time of the general meetings of a whole nation, of which the families were diſperſed into and aſſembled from "every nation under Heaven." In the ſecond place, they certainly were publiſhed in the places where the facts were wrought. For in Jeruſalem did St. Peter ſay, "Ye men of Iſrael, hear theſe words: Jeſus of Nazareth, a man approved of God among you by miracles, and wonders, and ſigns, which God did by him *in the midſt of you*, as ye yourſelves alſo know." And, thirdly, they were not ſuffered to paſs without examination, but underwent that of their bitterest enemies; witneſs the circumſtances which followed the giving of ſight to the man born blind, related by St. John, ch. ix. and the examination of Peter and John before the Council, when their very opponents confeſſed "that indeed a notable miracle hath been done by them is manifeſt to all that dwell in Jeruſalem; and we cannot deny it." I muſt then, and I do moſt ſeriouſly, as before Him at whoſe tribunal all infidels and believers, Papiſts and Proteſtants, muſt at length appear, proteſt againſt the groſs impiety of undervaluing the miracles of the Saviour of the World, and of thoſe immediately ſent by Him, for the ſake of eſtabliſhing thoſe yet ſaid to be wrought by the followers of the Biſhop of Rome. Of this Dr. M. appears to me to be guilty likewiſe in another paſſage, p. 26, where, having ſuppoſed that it may be objected to his miracle that "enthuſiaſm, or a ſtrong imagination, may have produced this ſudden effect," he ſays, "he ſhould wiſh to be informed how ſuch objectors would anſwer a Deiſt, who might object that imagination cured a certain other paralytic recorded by St. Matthew, chap. xi. (ix. it ſhould be) 6, or that *other* (I ſuppoſe too this is an error of the preſs, as the laſt mentioned was a man) woman, who was bowed down with a ſpirit of infirmity, and whom the Scripture reports to have been cured by Chriſt? Luke, xiii. 11." For were theſe *ſolitary* miracles, or, if one or two inſulated caſes of ſudden recovery are allowed to have happened in human experience, will theſe invalidate the proof of Divine interference given in numbers becoming whole at the word of

of the same Prophet? There is, in truth, no analogy in these cases; and most profane appears to me the attempt to prove the evidence of both equally objectionable.

As Dr. M.'s last observation is, that the advocates of this Church do not rest their defence of the controverted doctrines and practices exclusively on the miracles by which God sanctions them; permit me, before I conclude, to add, that neither do the impostures that have been detected in those of his Communion form the only part of the defence of their doctrines against which we object: but we do so to their perversion and corruptions of the Sacred Writings; to their omitting, in several of their books of devotion, the second Commandment; and to their setting, like the Jews of old, their traditions on a level with the Holy Scripture. Neither in the opposition we have lately given to the farther repeal of the disqualifying statutes, have we been actuated solely by the fear of the influence a foreign power might retain over them, but by a dread of being involved in the guilt of idolatry; and thus drawing on our people the Divine wrath, and making ourselves objects of that vengeance, which we who read the pure Word of God know is threatened against all those who partake in the abominations of that Capital which, in the Apostolic age, reigned over the Kings of the Earth. Yours, &c. P. C.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 8.

AT a time when a variety of Bills are introduced into Parliament to correct the Poor Laws, and when improvements in medical practice are keenly agitating in most parts of the United Kingdom, the following observations on Dispensaries may not be deemed altogether irrelevant. As you have shewn yourself a friend to both measures, I have to request a place in your Magazine for the subjoined essay; and shall farther observe, that no single measure, in my opinion, is so well calculated to meliorate the condition of the laborious classes, and place them above the necessity of parochial aid, as that which would offer to them gratuitous access to the best medical practitioners, and select medicines at the commencement of all their disorders. This would relieve them from the baneful effects of quackery, and be the means of speedily removing many complaints, which from neglect or mismanagement are rendered dangerous, or obstinate. In consequence, labour becomes suspended, and their little earnings are dissipated. They are at length forced, however reluctantly, to seek for pecuniary support; and, having once sacrificed independence, are never backward in repeating their applications on slight occasions. For one pauper, who applies to the Overseer *in the first instance* from any other cause, I am persuaded that fifty solicit him on account of illness, under one form or other. I am therefore not a little astonished, that the industrious patriot, Mr. Whitbread, should discuss the Poor Laws as if the objects of them were never liable to indisposition; whereas, according to my judgment, he should have commenced his reform by administering to them under those heavy calamities. Disease, be assured, is the primary cause of their penury and distress. Nothing can be more untrue than that the present mode is sufficient; since it is not in the power of a Magistrate, upon proper application, to direct medical assistance, or to compel payment afterwards, unless where the Overseer had committed himself by a voluntary promise. I am aware that an Overseer is punishable for gross neglect towards the poor; but, as it is not likely that a medical man will resort to such a remedy, he soon gets so many bad debts, that he is obliged, from motives of prudence, to refuse his professional services upon many occasions. Had Mr. Whitbread determined to contribute half the sum to relieve the necessitous in illness, that he would expend upon a visionary education; I am disposed to believe that he would experience an immediate tenfold return in diminishing the rates, and a farther gradual reduction in them. To attain this important object, the introduction of Dispensaries into all our market-towns would form a most admirable general establishment. *It would only be necessary for this permanent support to enact, that the officiating Minister and Overseers of every Parish, with the approbation of two Magistrates, should be empowered to apply a portion of the rates to discharge the necessary outgoings.* The œconomy equally with the efficacy of the measure, would be sufficient to secure its

universal

univerſal adoption; and the ſcheme might eaſily be ſo managed as to benefit medical practitioners of every deſcription. PHILOMANES.

THOUGHTS ON THE USEFULNESS OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

"The benevolence of this Country requires not argument to awaken it; yet the pleaſures of its exertions muſt be increaſed by the thought that pity to ſuch objects is patriotiſm; and that here private compaſſion becomes public virtue."

MIRROR.

IN every Commercial Country, the Poor conſtitute a very important part of the community. They are the ſtrength and riches of the State. The Opulent are indebted to them not only for the luxuries, but for moſt of the conveniences of life; and public proſperity is eſſentially promoted by every meaſure which has a tendency to ſecure to them the bleſſings of health. By their labour we cultivate the ground; by the ſweat of their brows we reap its fruits in due ſeaſon. In illneſs it is, therefore, humane and political to afford them every aſſiſtance that can be adminiſtered. Many, from ignorance, or the fear of incurring an expence which they might not be able to defray, are apt to neglect the firſt attacks of diſeaſe; and others, from extreme poverty not being able to procure aſſiſtance in time, fall victims to complaints, which, in their early ſtages, might have been eaſily cured, and their fatal effects entirely obviated.

The induſtrious Labourer, the Artiſt, and inferior Tradeſman, who, in the beſt of times, can ſcarce do more than procure a temporary ſubſiſtence for himſelf and family, cannot ſupport the unavoidable charge of a tedious illneſs; the ſituation of his family becomes ſufficiently wretched when his labours are only ſuſpended, without any expence of medical attendance. And when ſickneſs aſſails him, unleſs the beneficent hand of Charity is extended to his relief, he unavoidably ſinks beneath the weight of increaſing misfortunes.

To form a true judgment of the calamitous condition of theſe unhappy objects, we muſt viſit them in their miſerable dwellings. There we may often ſee the father of a numerous family tormented with pain, and in want, from repeated attacks of illneſs, of the common neceſſaries of life; his children without bread; and his diſconſolate wife unable, from fatigue and anxiety, to perform the ſorrowful duties of her wretched ſtation.

To avoid, as far as poſſible, any increaſe of miſery, he either ſuffers through a miſtaken œconomy till nature be exhauſted, and the complaint become inveterate, or he applies to Quack and inferior practitioners, in hopes of procuring at an eaſier rate what they have not ability enough to adminiſter. In the mean time his diſorder becomes more obſtinate; and he is at length compelled to ſeek relief from the Pariſh to which he belongs.

To prevent theſe calamities, and induce the ſick Poor to apply early enough for medical aid, Hoſpitals and Diſpenſaries were erected. Here the Poor are ſupplied with medicines and advice, at no expence to themſelves, by the voluntary contributions of the benevolent; and no charities could be more happily conceived than ſuch as contribute to the welfare of thoſe that are ſick and in poverty. When bleſſed with good health, they can ſupport themſelves under many afflictions which a bed of ſickneſs renders intolerable.

What makes theſe Charities moſt worthy of encouragement is, the ſtrict impartiality with which the funds are invariably applied to the uſes for which they were originally ſubſcribed. Many perſons of warm hearts and benevolent diſpoſitions have ſo often been deceived by a fictitious tale of woe, that at length they become deaf to the afflicting cries of the moſt miſerable objects; not becauſe their feelings are become leſs acute, or their charity leſs glowing, but becauſe they are not able to diſtinguiſh between the proper objects of their beneficence, and thoſe who pretend only to be in want and in ſickneſs.

The common Mendicant, who lives in ſloth and idleneſs, has not the moſt powerful claim upon philanthropy; it is the induſtrious Mechanic, the hard-working Labourer, who, with unremitting toil, earns a miſerable pittance, to feed the hungry mouths of his little children, or aged parents. Nor can benevolence be more powerfully excited than by the appearance of ſuch a perſon in diſtreſs, or more happily exerted than in raiſing him from the bed of ſickneſs, to be a comfort and a bleſſing to his family.

To thoſe well-diſpoſed people whoſe mercy droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven, the ſtrenuous promotion of Hoſpitals and Diſpenſaries is earneſtly recom-

recommended; and they may rest assured that, as their management is directed by the principal people in the neighbourhood where they are established, no irregularities or impropriety can be attempted without their being immediately known, and severely punished. Probably these are the only places where the real object of compassion finds every comfort which humanity points out, and every assistance which science can afford. It may be farther urged in their support, that "so many surprising revolutions do every day happen in families, that it may not seem strange to say, that the posterity of some of the most liberal contributors here, in the changes which one century may produce, may possibly find shelter under the very plant which now they so kindly water. Nay, so quickly sometimes has the wheel turned round, that many a man has lived to enjoy the benefit of that charity which his own piety projected."

Had Hospitals and Dispensaries no secondary consequences to enforce their utility, the beneficent spirit of the times would be sufficient to secure a general contribution. But Charity is twice blessed; it blesses him that gives, and him that takes; and accordingly, it may be shewn that they are as beneficial to the publick as they are serviceable to individuals.

By the timely assistance that they afford to the indigent sick, they considerably diminish the poor-rates, and other parochial grievances. By the excellent advice that is given at such places, the Poor are as ably treated as the rich and affluent; and, probably, are supplied with better and more efficacious remedies: and, by the opportunities that such Charities afford, Medical men are furnished with an extensive experience, that makes them more able practitioners. Consequently, whoever contributes to the relief of others, contributes to his own relief. They may likewise give a check to that destructive prevalence of Empiricism, which is now become so general among all ranks of people. The lower classes of mankind are naturally eager to obtain that assistance which is artfully set forth as infallible. And as credulity will ever continue the friend of imposition, whatever has a tendency to restrain such a notorious evil, must be a means of rescuing many from its fatal effects.

Among the many other advantages of these Institutions, it will be sufficient to observe that, as a greater number of Patients apply to such charities than fall to the share of any private Practitioner, a valuable opportunity is given to observe the progress and termination of Epidemic complaints, to establish a successful method of cure, and consequently to stop their ravages, and prevent their fatal effects. The Endemic or prevailing diseases incident to a town or neighbourhood may be accurately ascertained; by which means the Medical attendants will be enabled to obviate the particular circumstances which produce and exasperate these local complaints. Hence the promoters of these charitable schemes will have the pleasure of relieving their fellow-creatures in distress, and may themselves reap the fruits of that beneficence which they offer to others.

Though Hospitals and Dispensaries are calculated to promote the same philanthropic purposes, the relief of the sick poor, yet they effect it by different means. Hospitals require large buildings, and an expensive establishment; Dispensaries have only a small house, and few assistants. Hospitals relieve those that attend at appointed hours; Dispensary Practitioners visit the sick at their own abodes. Hospitals admit only particular complaints: Dispensaries receive all sufferers. Hospitals cannot be supported without large subscriptions; Dispensaries may be carried on at a very inconsiderable expence.

Upon the whole, then, it appears that these two Charities may co-operate with each other, in a manner highly beneficial to the publick. The proper objects of Hospitals are Chronical disorders and Surgical cases. They do not admit infants, people in consumptions, or labouring under contagious disorders, such as the small-pox, measles, fevers, and the like. Many diseases are increased by the close wards and confined air of an Hospital. Dispensaries, on the contrary, receive Patients that are inadmissible to Hospitals; and probably the proper objects of that practice might be accommodated with lodgings, and other necessary assistance, at an easier rate to the publick, by the modes of relief afforded at Dispensaries, than by con-

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fining them in the crowded wards of a public Hospital.

An objection has been urged against Dispensaries more especially, arising from the injury which may result from them to the Apothecaries, and retail venders of Drugs. To this the introduction of an article into the rules and orders of all Dispensaries, limiting their extent to such objects as are really necessitous, might be considered as a full reply. It must, however, appear totally inconsistent with the design of every promoter of such benevolent Institutions, to treat with disrespect the arguments or even prejudices of any class of men; or to suppose that he can have any other end in view than the alleviation of the complicated miseries of poverty and disease. But may we not appeal to the Practitioner himself, whether, taking into consideration the consumption of drugs and waste of phials, the length of credit and uncertainty of being paid, with the length of time which he might otherwise employ more to his own emolument, he is likely to be any sufferer by the want of those Patients who come within the reach of these Charities?

In places where they have been long established, however such an idea might originally prevail, later experience has fully evinced the futility of it; nor have they ever been found to produce such an effect. But, could it even be substantiated, surely it must offer violence to that exalted liberality so characteristic of the Medical profession, to suppose them capable of sacrificing the dearest blessing of their necessitous fellow-creatures to any trivial detriment which might be sustained from the introduction of a plan solely calculated for the more effectual relief of suffering poverty.

It has been further urged that, as every Parish is compelled by law to provide medical assistance for its own Poor, these establishments are unnecessary. How far such law is enforced, or how far it has been found effectual to relieve the miseries of the diseased Poor, it may not be proper to decide; but thus far it will not be difficult to determine, that many of those whom we have before described as valuable members of the community, and most deserving objects of charity, do not come under the denomination of Parish Paupers; and it cannot be thought presumptuous to assert, that more effectual relief is like to be afforded from the skilful advice and punctual attendance of a regular Faculty, than by the precarious visits of a single Practitioner.

PHILOPENES.

CRITICAL REMARKS ON BOTANICAL WRITERS; *written in* 1802.

By the late M. RICHARD WESTON.

A CONVERSATION amongst some Botanists lately turned on the inaccuracy in several modern Botanical Works, published by authors of reputed great knowledge in the science. This was scarcely credited, when the name of Pennant was mentioned as one, and the Lichfield Society the other, besides several others.

A reference was immediately had to the works: The "Flora Scotica" of Mr. Lightfoot; and the translation of the "Systema Vegetabilium" of Linnæus by the Lichfield Society.

Mr. Pennant undertook to correct the work, on account of Mr. Lightfoot not being resident in London, as we are informed by him. The publication does the Author infinite credit; but how disagreeable is it to the Reader, to see a bill of nine pages of *errata*, amounting to above 350, for him to correct with his pen, before he can sit down to peruse it with any degree of pleasure! To many it would be so disagreeable a task, that they would return it to their bookseller instead of reading it, and not have a book with so many obliterations; but the work has so much intrinsic merit in it, that this should not discourage any real Botanist from perusing it.

In this case Mr. Lightfoot was to be pitied instead of blamed; and it shews great inattention in Mr. Pennant, to undertake such a task for a friend, and perform it in so negligent a manner. In justice to the Author, he ought never to have let the work appear in public, but have reprinted it at his own expence. What a contrast to this is Hudson's "Flora Anglica" for accuracy!

The "System of Vegetables" was next introduced; and it was observed, at the time of its publication, what compliments the Monthly Reviewers then paid the authors of, for their accuracy in having so few errors in it; their own *errata*, mentioned p. 48, and the *corrigenda*, p. 843, not amounting to 30.

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The work was then produced, which had been read by a perſon when it was firſt publiſhed, in which he diſcovered above 500, which were then corrected; and on referring to it ſince, in writing theſe remarks, he has diſcovered many more, beſides above 100 names of plants omitted in the Genera of the Claſſes and Index.

It would have been more candid in the Reviewers to have noticed ſome of the principal errors, as a check on the Authors for them to be more attentive in future, and a hint to the readers that there were various errors.

Works of this nature ought to be particularly correct, becauſe they are chiefly peruſed by young Botaniſts, Nurſerymen, and Gardeners, who want to know the proper names of the plants; and it is owing to books not printed correctly, that you very ſeldom ſee a Nurſeryman's bills of parcels with the names of the plants ſpelled correctly. The Nurſerymen are not to be blamed, as they cannot be ſuppoſed to have an academical education, which a good Botaniſt requires, or at leaſt great attention, if he has only learnt a little Latin, in afterwards reading correct authors.

The errors generally committed by theſe inattentive or ignorant Botanic Writers are the following.

Not adhering to that general rule laid down by Linnæus, and all ſcientific Botaniſts, of diſtinguiſhing, when the old Generic Names are rejected, and they are given as a Specific Name, that the word ſhould be written with a capital letter.

That Specific or Trivial Names, which (except theſe) are generally noun adjectives, ſhould agree with the name of the plant in being of the ſame gender, and ſpelled with a ſmall letter.

That the old rejected Generic Name ſhould never be uſed inſtead of the Linnæan.

As a work in general eſteem, Miller's "Gardener's Dictionary" was next mentioned, of which there have been eight editions, in folio, from 1731 to 1768: firſt edition in 1731, 1l. 10s.; ſecond, in 1733, 1l. 10s; third, 2 vols. 1736, 2l. 2s.; fourth, 1739; fifth, 1743; ſixth, 1752; ſeventh, 1759, 3l. 3s.; eighth, 1768, 2l. 8s. Abridged in 3 vols. 8vo. 1740. 18s; quarto, 1763, 1l. 5s. A ſet of plates, deſcribing 300 plants, coloured, 1760. 12l. 12s. adapted to his Gardener's Dictionary, two volumes, folio.

The firſt ſeven editions are m o[illegible] rect in the Botanical Latin (they [illegible] corrected by a friend); but the e[illegible] abounds with all theſe ſorts of er[illegible] inſtead of being the moſt correct.

He was reluctantly obliged to follow the Linnæan ſyſtem, without underſtanding it, by the Bookſellers who employed him; but he even began the firſt article by the old Tournefortian name of *Abies*, Fir-tree, inſtead of placing it under *Pinus*.

As a proof of his ignorance of Latin, and the ſexual ſyſtem of Linnæus, under *Andromeda* he has tranſlated *racemis fecundis*, fruitful ſpikes, ſix or ſeven times, and the ſame under *Convallaria*, *Polygonatum*, Solomon's Seal. Not knowing that *fecundus* meant following in ſequence (from *ſequor*, to follow, as well as ſecond), he changes the *f* into an *f*, and writes *fecundis*, fruitful. He might, with equal propriety, have called a bunch or raceme of currants, a *fruitful ſpike of currants*.

Makes no diſtinction of a leaf being *ovatum*, egg-ſhaped, and *ovale*, oval, or elliptical; and has written all the ſpecific names with capital letters indiſcriminately.

Has not paid proper attention to the genders of the names of the Plants; and in one inſtance has made the ſpecific names maſculine, feminine, and neuter, of the ſame plant.

The errors he himſelf has corrected amount to above 200, beſides innumerable others unnoticed.

It is aſtoniſhing that, during a period of ſo many years, nearly 40, that no one ſhould have attempted a complete Horticultural and Botanical Syſtem of the Art of Gardening, as during that time ſcarcely a treatiſe on the ſubject appeared, except Hill's "Eden, or compleat Body of Gardening," fol. 1757. price 1l. 1s. a work too inſignificant to deſerve public notice, or encouragement; and Wheeler's "Botaniſt's and Gardener's Dictionary and Calendar," on the Linnæan Syſtem, 1763, a work of only 6s. price. 8vo. Miller ſeemed to have abſorbed and monopolized the whole buſineſs of writing on Gardening, and was much diſpleaſed when he heard of any works coming out.

There are but few who know the origin of this Dictionary. Mr. Gordon, ſen. a late eminent Nurſeryman, of Mile-end, who was then contemporary with Miller, gave the following account of it:

In

In the year 1730, fourteen of the moſt eminent Nurſerymen and Gardeners in the neighbourhood of London formed themſelves into a Society, and publiſhed a work intituled, "The Gardener's Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs, both exotic and domeſtic, which are hardy enough to endure the cold of our climate in the open air, arranged according to the moſt approved Latin names; illuſtrated with 21 copper plates, deſcribing 50 beautiful plants, deſigned by Van Huyſum, and repreſented in their proper colours; price 1l. 11s. 6d. in folio."

Alſton, Cheiſea. *Hunt, Sam.* ditto.
Bacon, Hoxton. *James*, Standgate.
Cole, Batterſea. *Lowe*, Batterſea.
Furber, Kenſington. *Singleton*, Neat-houſes.
Gray, Fulham.
Hood, Hyde Park. *Thompſon*, Chelſea.
Hunt, Fr. Putney. *Whitmill*, Hoxton.

Miller, then Gardener at the Phyſic Garden, Chelſea, was their clerk; and, their work not going on after this firſt publication, ſoon after publiſhed the firſt edition of his Dictionary, from *the papers entruſted to his care*; but Mr. Gordon would ſay nothing more on the ſubject.

The Rev. Mr. Hanbury was the firſt who attempted it, in his "Compleat Body of Planting and Gardening," 2 vols. with plates, folio.

He was diſguſted at the errors in Miller; and was determined to produce a work in oppoſition to it, particularly to this laſt edition.

In December 1769, he began to publiſh his, propoſing to compleat it in about 140 ſixpenny numbers, and finiſhed it in 1772, price 4l. 4s.

Mr. Hanbury, being both a Scholar and a Botaniſt, did not commit errors ſimilar to Miller's; and cultivating 20 acres of land at leaſt as a Nurſeryman, rendered him a good gardener.

In one part he greatly failed; many thought three guineas too much, and his amounted to four. The principal Bookſellers alſo being concerned in Miller's, there was not a rapid ſale for his; and he not living many years after its publication, there has not been a ſecond edition of it.

In the year 1760, appeared an "Introduction to Botany," by Mr. Lee, Nurſeryman, of Hammerſmith, being a tranſlation of part of the "Philoſophia Botanica" of Linnæus, Botanical Philoſophy; and from this work the following have been produced: Roſe's Elements of Botany, 8vo, 6s. 1775; Milne's Botanical Dictionary, or Elements of Syſtematic and Philoſophical Botany, 8vo. 5s. 1770; Extracts from this work are arranged in alphabetical order; Berkenhout's Botanical Lexicon, 12mo. 6s. 1789.

It is rather extraordinary that ſo capital a work as this ſhould not have been wholly tranſlated, as many valuable parts have been omitted by the above four Authors.

Mr. Lee has gained great credit by this work; and ſhewed his judgment and candour in acknowledging the aſſiſtance of a friend, as this is undoubtedly the moſt difficult of Linnæus's works to be properly explained in English.

Moſt young Gardeners purchaſe this book firſt, to inſtruct them in the ſcience of Botany; yet it is almoſt impoſſible for them to underſtand it without ſome aſſiſtance. Martyn and Rouſſeau's "Letters on the Elements of Botany," in 8vo, 7s. 1796, they ſhould firſt read; as it would much ſooner initiate them in learning the ſcience; and afterwards the other.

They have very judiciouſly begun in explaining the Hexandrian, or ſixth claſs, where the fructification is ſo very large and viſible, as in tulips, lilies, &c. and then proceed to the more difficult claſſes.

All the other works have merit, and are very uſeful to refer to.

Abercrombie's numerous publications are now undoubtedly in the poſſeſſion of many perſons. Beſides a quarto volume as a Gardener's Dictionary, ſimilar to the abridgment of Miller, there are ſeveral volumes in 12mo. in which he attempts to arrange the Plants by their Linnæan names; but he has ſo regularly made ſimilar errors to Miller's, that it appears he copied very much from him, without having ſufficient knowledge in Botany to diſtinguiſh the errors.

The titles of many of his works are ſo copious and confuſed, that you ſcarcely diſcover what you are to have; and they are like a piece of meat ſent to table dreſſed various ways, and is ſtill the ſame meat, though diſguiſed under the ſeveral names of a ſtew, haſh, fricaſee, or ragout.

It is ſtrange that Bookſellers will offer ſuch works to the publick without having them examined and corrected by thoſe who underſtand the ſubject;

subject; and it is more their fault than the Authors.

There are also several Nurserymen who have presumed to publish Catalogues of their Plants with their Botanic Names: it is recommended to such to be more accurate in future, and to have them revised before, and corrected when printing.

As several works have been censured on account of their various inaccuracies and defects, it is proper to give a list of such Authors and Catalogues of Plants as will, on referring to, instruct young Nurserymen, Gardeners, and Botanists, to be correct in the names of the Plants; for there is not any method more conducive to infuse this knowledge throughout the kingdom in a very short space of time, than for Nurserymen to be correct in their Bills of Parcels.

Authors' Works and Nurserymen's Catalogues recommended.

Hudson's Flora Anglica, 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. 1778.

Aiton's Hortus Kewensis, 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. 1789.

Weston's English Flora and Supplement, 8vo. 6s. 1778.

——— Gardeners Calendar, 12mo. 3s. 1775.

Grimwood's Catalogue, Kensington, 8vo. 2s. 1783.

Smith's Cat. Dalston, and Covent Garden, 2s. 1785.

The errors corrected by the Authors of the respective works are very few, and there are scarcely any but what are noticed.

If any of these remarks and corrections be erroneous, I shall be obliged to any correspondent to notice them.

R. WESTON, *Sept.* 25, 1802.

THE PROJECTOR. N° LXXI.

THERE is a species of men who are said to be so very precise that there is no living with them, so straight and tight-laced, and so obstinate in preserving all the minutiæ of virtue, honour, and honesty, as to be quite unfit to carry on business in the present world; and even to be dangerous connexions, because they throw impediments in the way of those who wish to follow the example of their neighbours, and do not happen to think it necessary to be so very particular in matters where *interest* is concerned. Whether this sect, for such we shall call them, be numerous, and likely to put a stop to the common business of life by their obstinate adherence to the strict laws of virtue, honour, and honesty; and whether, if such a consequence be probable, they ought not to be suppressed as dangerous impediments in the way of ambitious men, are questions so easily resolved, that I shall leave them to the consideration of my readers.

It is some comfort, however, to those who are apt to complain of such precise and Puritanical conduct, that there are others, and, I should suppose, a much more numerous body, who are clearly of opinion, that the laws of virtue, honour, and honesty, are not so strict in the letter as that they may not be accommodated to immediate wants and necessities. They think that these laws are not only capable of being relaxed upon particular occasions, but that such relaxation is become so common as to be attended with no impeachment of character, or loss of reputation. In short, the rule seems to be that, if these laws should appear to be contrary to the attainment of a favourite object, although they cannot be actually and totally repealed, without giving offence to the universal opinion of mankind, yet on great occasions they may be suspended in their operation, and the parties relieved from their obligations during a certain period to be agreed upon.

It may be thought, at first sight, a little singular, that any men who have once admitted the obligations of virtue, honour, and honesty, as perpetually, and, in all possible cases, of full force, insomuch that no objects, even life itself, are considered as of too great importance to be sacrificed rather than violate the laws of truth, sincerity, and rectitude, should ever admit such a doctrine as I have now stated. And this will appear yet the more singular, when we consider that men of honour, as they are called, and as they wish to be esteemed, do upon all occasions insist upon the obligations now mentioned, as not only necessary, but highly ornamental to their character, and are ready to resent every imputation that respects their veracity and sincerity, as what can be wiped by nothing less than the blood of the accuser. Yet, however inconsistent this may appear, nothing is more certain than that these very persons are ever the readiest to admit a relaxation of the above laws, when they have certain favourite objects,

jects in view; and, if this should to some of my readers seem incredible or impossible, I can only refer them to events which are daily passing, and request them also to recollect that, if the laws of honour are capable of being suspended, why may not those of common sense?

I have been led into this strain of reflection by observing the operation of a principle established during the late election bustle throughout the kingdom; and which is expressed in this plain proposition, that "every thing is *fair* at an election;" or, in other words, that a seat in Parliament is an object of such transcendent importance, that no means whatever must be considered as unfair which can be employed. Accordingly, among the means usually resorted to, we find a long catalogue of delusions and deceptions, in the shape not only of public addresses and professions, but of private agency and canvass—all of which, employed on any other occasion, or for any other object, would probably be honoured by epithets which I shall not at present use, as they will readily present themselves to those who may have been concerned in the detection of sharpers at the Old Bailey, or elsewhere.

Dr. Johnson has somewhere characterised a person whom he well knew, as one whose "morality hung loose about him;" a metaphor which implies that there are some who employ their morality as they employ their cloaths, as a covering which may be changed, and put off or on, be made thinner or warmer, closer or looser, according to the seasons. Those persons are of course no more blamed for any alterations they may make in their moral system, than in their wardrobes; since, in both cases, they can upon occasion dress so as to please the parties upon whom they have a design. But, although Dr. Johnson's metaphor is proper, as expressing contempt, I know not that we can carry it so far as to make it into a law; and it will, I hope, yet be found that the stubborn and inflexible virtues are the only attributes worth prizing, and that no man can be depended on, whose sincerity is not uniform and unchangeable.

I must, however, own that among the many PROJECTS of the present age, there are few which, in point of ingenuity, can be compared to this scheme for relaxing or suspending the laws of honour and truth, merely to serve a particular purpose; and I yet more admire that skill and ingenuity by which these PROJECTORS have contrived to persuade their friends, and the world at large, that in all this there is nothing blameable, because nothing but what is common, and that "all is fair at elections."

We have read much, and we always hear much, of the character of a Gentleman. Connected with it are, a high sense of honour; a quick feeling of delicacy, which shrinks from every attack, and even from the most distant insinuations of any thing mean, degrading, unfair, or unhandsome. The Gentleman, too, prides himself particularly on an open and ingenuous dealing with all mankind; somewhat lofty, perhaps, but always candid, undisguised, and frank. Among other qualities which make up the sum of a manly mind, is a strong sense of independence, an aversion to ask favours of any, but particularly of those whom he despises; a high opinion of the obligation of a promise, and a continual watchfulness lest he should be suspected of any word or deed that could be supposed to degrade his personal character, or tarnish the honour of the family from which he descended.

By what means it was first contrived that the progress of all these virtues should be suspended, as not only of no use, but even of great detriment, during a certain number of days, I shall not pretend to investigate. I am willing, however, to think that the object was not achieved without many difficulties and objections. I have no doubt that it was at first represented that there was nothing in one object more than another which could justify a man of honour for departing from his character, and that it was not more absurd to suppose that he could do so without imputation of a very unpleasant kind, in order to get a seat in the senate, than to suppose that a poor fellow in the streets would be justified in suspending his honesty for a few minutes, while he had leisure to pick a pocket. It would, likewise, be at first represented that character was nothing if not permanent, and that no confidence could be placed in a man, whatever his professions, who either consented to practise, or that others should practise for him, those tricks in a city or county, for which he would be hooted out of a private room.

That these objections, however, were

were overruled by some means, we are certain; and the only point not yet fully explained is, the manner in which gentlemen are pleased to satisfy their own minds on the subject; and the confidence with which they look back on a series of jockeyship that would disgrace Newmarket, and call it a victory! But as they do not condescend to explain this, farther than by repeating "that all is fair at elections," they have left us, and not very wisely in my opinion, to form our own conjectures, which, without some of those extraordinary lights by which they view such matters, must, I am afraid, be very unfavourable.

Were this suspension of the laws of honour and truth to last no longer than the prescribed time of the poll, the evil would perhaps appear to some as of no great consequence, because of no great duration; and I know not whether the deceivers and the deceived are not so admirably adapted to one another, that it would be impertinent to step in between them. But from all such transactions, justified by being common, and practised because they promote selfish interests, there arises a kind of principle, or a system of loose morals, which descends from the hustings into the common walks of life; nor can it be wondered if those who have discovered that all is fair at elections, will soon discover that all may be fair upon other occasions. The difference between the objects is of little importance, for in this respect one object does not in reality differ from another, if it be the prevailing object of desire. In matters of trade, there is too much reason to suspect that all is thought to be fair, when "a great stroke" is to be struck; and as far as regards the practices of monopolizers and forestallers, that principle is continually acted upon, and with so little loss of reputation, that it is want of success only which incurs the least censure, because the only danger is that of being accounted a fool. With regard, likewise, to certain gentlemen of high honour and great opulence, who have dealt largely with Government, if *reports* are to be credited, they have carried the art of suspending the attributes of honesty and veracity to a most wonderful perfection; and to shew us that difference of *object* is nothing, they have demonstrated that while all is fair at an election, all may be fair too in selling a bushel of coals, or box of candles, for more than their worth.

There is another affair in which the same laxity of principle is admitted; and, if I mistake not, this is recorded in plays and songs, for the edification of generations to come: I mean the affair of gallantry. "Tricking is fair in love," we are told; and how much of his character, as to honour, sincerity, and humanity, that man has to suspend who is bent on the ruin of an unsuspecting female, I leave to the imagination of my reader. But that he suspends these principles without voting them to be absolutely useless, is apparent from his conduct when another seducer endeavours to practise the same tricks and delusions on a sister, or other dear relative. He is then obliging enough to recall his principles, and to consider the seducer as a scoundrel of the most atrocious description. This may seem inconsistent; but it is only one of the many inconsistencies into which men must be involved, who admit that upon any occasion, and for any object, that is fair which the common sense of mankind calls mean, and that reconcileable to honour or sincerity, by which honour and sincerity are chiefly disgraced.

Notwithstanding, therefore, the advantages which seem to result from the operation of the principle which is the subject of this paper, and which we have had many opportunities to contemplate within these few weeks; although occasionally it may furnish prostitutes for a political party, or for a brothel; although it may sometimes enable a trader to drive a fraudulent bargain with success, or a sharper to negotiate a forged bill with impunity, it can as yet have no place in our systems of morals. It cannot be reduced to writing, and taught in our schools, because it would most probably be rejected by the common indignation of mankind, and could produce no other effect than a general relaxation of all social obligations; or a state of warfare such as we may suppose to subsist among a gang of thieves, when the dividers of the booty refuse any man, not his just share, but the share to which he thinks himself entitled. With due submission, therefore, to those men of honour who do not scruple to consider every thing fair which may gratify their ambition, it may be suggested

suggested that honour is something worse than a name, if it does not act in conjunction with conscience; and that the delicacy of superior minds is as much above every kind of trick and jockeyship, as above the meanest acts of peculation.

The excuse, however, for all the practices to which I have alluded, ought not to pass without notice. It is not, indeed, very satisfactory, but it is the best which can be furnished—CUSTOM. What has been practised long, and practised by many, loses in time its original deformity; and we are gravely told that, whatever musty moralists may say, and however surprized persons who know not the world may be, what every one does must be right; and, therefore, "all is fair" where a beloved object is to be attained, and nothing is too mean to be practised in order to defeat him who in search of the same object depends only on candid measures, and is not versed in tricks and jockeyship.

Such an excuse, as I have hinted, may well be thought unsatisfactory; but I have looked over the records of many elections, and I have found no other. There is one position, however, in it, which must not be taken for granted: It is not true that "what every one does must be right," and it is not true that every one adopts the principle here censured. But it certainly is too true that many are led to relax the principles of honour, while they cannot deny that the obligation is perpetual. By what means they are induced to do so, they have not told us. The nature of ambition will in part account for such a phenomenon as a man voluntarily disgracing the character he professes to defend with his life: and the influence of example may perhaps account for the rest.

I shall conclude the subject with a story which is related of certain schoolboys.

"A proposal was made to rob a cherry-orchard, which was instantly agreed to by many of the boys: others (amongst whom, says the relater of the story, I was one) objected to it as being a wrong thing, particularly as the person it belonged to was a poor man, who got his living by selling his fruit. But these arguments (though certainly just) were overbalanced by numbers; who urged, that they would go; and supposing it should be found out, it would be no worse for one than another; you may, therefore, said they, as well come and partake of the fruit, for, whether you do or not, I promise you, not a cherry shall we leave upon the trees, and therefore your staying away will not be of any service to the owner. Well! if that is the case, said one, I may as well go, to be sure, as not: and so may I, said another; and I, said a third and fourth: and I love cherries as well as any of you, said a fifth, and if the poor man is to lose them all, I may as well eat them as any body else. Aye! and so may I too, added I (seeing them all going); if you are all determined to go, there is no use in my staying at home by myself: I think it a *wrong* thing to take the cherries, but if you intend to strip the trees, my being of the party will do no harm."

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK I. EPISTLE VII.

To MÆCENAS.

INTRODUCTION.

BEAUTIFUL and elegant as even the most trifling Epistle of Horace is, in my estimation, yet I confess that I know nothing in its kind comparable to this. There appears in it a liberal profusion of the most agreeable humour, cloathed by the gentle hand of a grace in the most refined politeness, dressed however like the beauty that has no cause to conceal itself, only so as not to give umbrage to prejudice; just so much as not to be offensive by nakedness. How true and applicable to this Epistle is what the amiable Persius gives as the character of our Poet:

Omne vafer vitium ridentis Flaccus amici
Tangit, et admissus circum præcordia ludit.

It is an Epistle which only a Horace could write to a Mæcenas: but he seems to have written it in the name of all his brethren to every Mæcenas.

Mæcenas, in his enormous palace from the lofty summits whereof he saw the Mistress of the World in all her glory, amidst his voluptuous gardens, and amidst the parasites that thronged to his princely table, doubtless, felt at times a vehement depression of spirits. Superfluity of the gifts of fortune is of itself a kind of misery; but this soft, this delicate child of prosperity, must have found numberless either real or imaginary sources of disagreeable sensations. The coolness of Augustus, which was perhaps scarcely perceptible

to others, but which to him was always more ſenſible, the more rapidly and ſurely this prince was aſcending to a pinnacle of grandeur on which he could ſupport himſelf without his aſſiſtance *, a wife whom he could neither live with or without †, the increaſing infirmities of a body which began to feel the penalty of a too luxurious life, the want of ſleep, which forced him to have recourſe to the dying notes of diſtant ſymphonies, or to invite an hour of gentle ſlumber by the modulated murmurs of artificial water-falls ‡, the emptineſs of a ſoul relaxed by all kinds of enjoyment, which his ordinary paraſites and friends could not always contrive to fill up.—All this makes it very conceivable that Mæcenas, from time to time, might long for the converſe of ſo amiable a companion as Horace had been to him in his younger years, with all the impatience of a great man unaccuſtomed to admit of delays and excuſes, when his wiſhes were to be indulged. And what excuſes could our Poet have to advance, who lived in the moſt perfect leiſure? Or how could he decline the ſacrifice of a part of that leiſure to him to whom he owed it all?

Horace, no doubt, was fully ſenſible to all this; but, unfortunately, neither his inclinations nor his wants were in correſpondence with the wiſhes of his illuſtrious friend. The farther he advanced in life, the more neceſſary he found the liberty of living in retirement and eaſe; and ſo much the more did thoſe ſacrifices coſt him, which had been eaſier to him in his younger years, becauſe his propenſity to pleaſure and to ſocial amuſements in the houſe of Mæcenas amply repaid him, according to his then way of thinking, for what he relinquiſhed. But now that he muſt ſay, without being very much grieved at it,

Non ſum qualis eram bonæ
Sub regno Cynaræ—

now that his delicate ſtate of health rendered the country-air and a more regular diet daily more neceſſary, when his life was ſo much the more valuable to him, the faſter it was ſlipping through his hands; now that the ardour of his blood was cooled, and the void which the diſſipations and amuſements of the great world had left in his ſoul, made it indiſpenſably neceſſary for him to be happy in his own way; (and this was widely different from the uſual manner of life in the houſe of Mæcenas):—he now felt the irkſomeneſs and preſſure of thoſe ſacrifices too forcibly any longer to bear them. The flowers with which his chains had been entwined were withered; and he now felt that they were chains of iron, which his mind, thirſting for liberty, reluctantly ſhook off. In ſhort, the days of illuſion were over; and, how deſirous ſoever he ſtill might be of pleaſing the man who had had ſo great a ſhare in his affections in the days of his youth, how much ſoever he felt himſelf bound by the ties of gratitude to do ſo; yet he at the ſame time felt as ſtrongly the neceſſity of not ſacrificing himſelf entirely to his gratitude, and of placing the duties of friendſhip as much as poſſible in equipoiſe with thoſe which he owed himſelf.

The whole ſtyle and manner of the Epiſtle before us, eſpecially ſome paſſages of it, ſeem to imply, that Mæcenas, either himſelf in a letter to which this is the anſwer, or perhaps through ſome common friend, had inſinuated ſomething that looked like a reproach of ingratitude. Methinks the warmth with which he explains himſelf on this point, plainly indicates, that his heart was full; and that, in an emotion which he could not reſtrain, he gives vent to it in ſtronger expreſſions than he would have choſen in cooler moments. At leaſt I cannot otherwiſe explain what he ſays to him of returning what he had received from him. Horace could only ſpeak in this manner to a perſon like Mæcenas, in an involuntary ebullition of heart; in a moment of heat when he found it neceſſary, once for all, to come to an explanation with him. For though he tells it him with all poſſible delicacy, and with as much reſpect as the irritation of a generous heart that feels itſelf unjuſtly treated, will allow; yet there is ſo much earneſtneſs and determination in the propoſal that Mæcenas ſhould put him to the proof, that even though he had been a little leſs warm

he

* Ætate proveſtâ *ſpeciem* magis in amicitiâ principis quam *vim* tenuit, ſays Tacitus, of another favourite and confidant of Auguſtus; and immediately adds, *idque et Mæcenati acciderat.* Annal. iv. c. 24.

† Seneca, epiſt. 114.

‡ Seneca, de Provident. cap. iii.

he must necessarily have felt it rather injurious.

It may suffice to have given merely the point of view in which this Epistle should be seen; leaving to the reader the pleasure of adding farther reflections of his own. None of the Epistles of our Poet deserve it more; for in no one, unless I much mistake, does he more justly and strongly express the individual character of his mind and heart: and not one of them is written in so delicate a situation. His intimacy with Mæcenas, an intimacy on which the happiness of his life depended, was stretched to its utmost; it was now apparent that it could not so continue; and as it must, once for all, come to a settlement, so Horace found himself at that critical moment, when his moral character, his good manners, and the quiet of the remainder of his life were trembling in equipoise on the point of a needle. I think the way in which he extricated himself from this difficulty, does equal honour to his understanding, to his heart, and to his urbanity; although it cannot be denied, that he ran less hazard with such a man as Mæcenas was, from all we know of him, than, in like circumstances, with any other of that class.

Designatorem.] The undertaker.

Lictoribus atris.] In the month of Sextilis, which afterwards got the name of August, in honour of the Emperor, malignant fevers used almost every year to rage in Rome, and carry off a great number of people. Now, because the Undertakers had at this time most business on their hands, Horace, by denominating their journeymen black lictors, ludicrously makes them officers of the foremost rank; whose authority, about that time, was formidable even to Consuls and Prætors.

Testamenta resignat.] It may be affirmed, that at Rome every man was either patron or client. Every person of the commonalty, had regularly amongst the patricians, or in later times, generally amongst the powerful, of whatever rank, a patron; whom he had either chosen for himself, or inherited from his ancestors: for the relation of patron and client was hereditary. Nothing was held more sacred in the primitive times of the Roman state, than this relation. The client was, in some respects, considered as a ward of his patron: he was committed, as from the state itself, to his care and guardianship; and to perpetrate an intentional fraud on his client, was a crime that deprived the perpetrator of the protection of the laws, and rendered him, according to our present mode of speech, an outlaw. *Patronus si clienti fraudem fuxit, sacer esto*, says the law of the Twelve Tables. The patron was obliged to conduct the lawsuits of his client; to protect him, whether absent or present, on all occasions; and, in whatever related to his civil concerns, to assist him with his authority, with his knowledge of the laws, with his intercession; in short, with good advice and actual services. In return, the client was bound not to spare his purse in the service of his patron; whenever his necessities or his dignity required; to contribute to his ransom, if he should happen to be taken prisoner in war; or to the suitable dowry of his daughter, in case the father's circumstances were too scanty. All freedmen, with their children and children's children, lived under the protection of their former lord, as their natural patron; and in the times when the greatest part of the earth (at least in the Roman estimation) acknowledged the sovereignty of this wonderful republic, whole cities and provinces contended for the privilege of being under the patronage of certain powerful families or persons in Rome. Among the duties of Clients towards their Patrons, attendances were likewise reckoned. They went betimes in the morning to greet the patron; they composed his train when he went out on the affairs of his office, or returned home; they procured votes for him when he stood candidate for any post. In short, numberless were the occasions, where the mutual connexion and participation between patron and client came into play. This may serve to explain what Horace here means, by the *officiosa sedilitas*, and *opella forensis*, which, during the hot season, often cost the Romans so dear.

Ad mare, &c.] To Arrentum, or Velia, or to Tarentum,

"*Ubi tepidos præbet Jupiter brumas.*"

Calaber.] This humorous interchange of compliments between a Calabrian countryman and his guest, is related in such a manner, that we must believe the thing happened to the Poet himself. But how came Horace, whose estate lay in the district of Sabinum, a few miles from Rome, to have a neighbour

bour from Calabria? The generality of expositors help themselves out of this difficulty, by supposing that the Calabrian is here made to stand for any rude unpolished countryman. But Horace is not a man to put *quid pro quo*, merely for his own convenience. I think we may with great probability admit, that on some little excursion among the beautiful spots of Tarentum, where he seems often to have gone, he had an opportunity of making this trial of the politeness of the Calabrian rustics.

Nigros angustâ fronte capillas.] Almost covered by the thick-flowing locks.

Cinara mœrore protervæ.] The roguish Cinara, here mentioned, was of the class of those, who, according to the manners of the times, were invited to the entertainments of the rich and opulent, when they intended to devote an evening to the festive deities. Our Poet, who had been once enamoured of her, and had had no cause to complain either of insensibility or self-interest on her part, as appears from a passage in the Epistle to his Bailiff, seems, even long after she was no more, (for he laments her premature death in a passage of the xiiith Ode of the fourth book), always to have recollected her with pleasure. The greatest praise he bestows in that Ode upon Lyce (another of his former favourites) is, that next to Cinara, she was the most charming girl alive: and, in the Song where he prays the Goddess of Love to spare him, he says, not without a melancholy glance at the better days that were past:

Non sum qualis eram bonæ
Sub regno Cinaræ.

The scene of which, he here reminds Mæcenas, happened, most probably, in that great man's house, on some such jovial occasion: and it is not unlikely, that the trick which was played on the enamoured Poet, too much divided between Bacchus and Cupid, was a matter secretly concerted by Mæcenas himself with the wanton Cinara, in order to divert himself and the company, with the ludicrous lamentations he would make on the discovery of her flight.

Patientis Ulyssei.] Odyss. iv. 601, & seqq.

Vacuum Tibur placet, aut imbelle Tarentum.] The works of our Poet contain many traces of his predilection for these two places. Oh that Tibur may, hereafter, be the seat of my age! Or, if the Parcæ will not be so indulgent to me, then let it be Tarentum! says he, in the exquisite Ode to Septimius, which was written several years before this Epistle.

"*Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes*
Angulus ridet.—
Ver ubi longum, tepidasque præbet
Jupiter brumas, et amicus Aulon
Fertili Baccho minimum Falernis
Invidet uvis."

Lib. ii. Od. 6. conf. lib. i. Od. 7. 10—14.

The epithets *vacuum* Tibur and *imbelle* Tarentum, are here not less significant than any other epithet in all Horace. Tibur, in itself, was a small unpeopled place, though the circumjacent district is one of the most delightful in the world, and was all over interspersed with country seats belonging to the great men of Rome, who sought, during the sultry season, the purer and cooler air that was always to be breathed here. Tarentum, formerly the most respectable city in Grecia Magna, was decried even in the time of its greatest prosperity for the effeminacy of its inhabitants. The Spartan blood of their old forefathers had but too soon degenerated in the voluptuous atmosphere of these parts. The Tarentines were so situated, as if Nature had designed them for a commercial people; accordingly their trade increased on all hands; it brought them in great wealth, and now they seemed to vie with the Sybarites themselves for precedence in luxury. The rest of mankind, said they, are losing their time in eternal labour and exertion about laying down plans of living; we are the only people who do not expect to live, but really live; ἡμεῖς μὲν ζῶμεν ἀλλ' οὐδὲ βιῶμεν *. With such a way of thinking, they concerned themselves but little about posterity; and they were accordingly obliged to do penance for the jollity of their forefathers. At the time of Horace, Tarentum was very far on the decline; but the mild and social character of the people had remained; and it is, therefore, very comprehensible how the idea of passing the latter part of his life under so genial a sky, and among such a good-hmmoured race, had so many charms for a philosopher of his disposition.

Philippus agendis clarus.] He is, probably, speaking of L. Marcius Philippus, who was Consul in the year 698, and Censor in 698, A. U. C. What Horace

* Athenæus, iv. 19.

here

here ſays of his eloquence, is confirmed by ſeveral paſſages in the works of that moſt competent of all judges, in this department—Cicero. He characteriſes him particularly as *facetum*, i. e. "as a man that had a talent of ſaying *bons mots*;" and the ſtory that Horace here relates of him, ſhews that he was fond of making ſport with perſons who were proper for that purpoſe. The Roman manners had, about this time, abated much of their antient ſeverity: the foremoſt men of the republic were now not aſhamed of a luxury which, a hundred years before, would have been noted by the Cenſors; and Marcius Philippus, though even a *vir conſularis* and *cenſorius*, was ſo far gone (for example) in the delicacies of the table, that he would only admit of fiſh from the Sea and the Tibur, to paſs for fiſh. Once, dining at Caſino with a client of his family, a Pike, caught in a neighbouring river, was ſet upon table: Philippus taſted of it; but, ſpitting it out immediately, "Let me die," ſaid he, "if I did not take it for fiſh." Columella, de Re Ruſtica, viii. 16.

Dum redit.] The Romans contented themſelves for 480 years, with the natural diviſion of the day into morning, noon, and evening. Towards the concluſion of the ſixth century from the building of the city, a public water-clock, ſet up by Scipio Naſica, marked the hours of the day, twelve in number; but, according to the ſeaſon, of unequal lengths. They began to count from ſun-riſe; the ſixth fell at noon; and the twelfth ended at ſun-ſet. The want of ſtriking-clocks, or of domeſtic time-pieces, was ſupplied in every conſiderable houſe by a ſlave who had nothing to do but to obſerve the hours, and to give notice of them by ſtriking. *Memoir de Litterat. tom. i. p. 409, & ſeqq.*

Carinas.] A diſtrict of antient Rome, between the Eſquiline, the Palatine, and the Cœlian Mounts, in which alſo Pompeius and Cicero had their houſes. (*See* Alex. Donati *de urbe Roma.*) I conform to the Roman way of ſpeaking, when I ſay houſes; for what ſort of houſes they were in which the magnates of the republic dwelt, we may conclude from hence, that Cicero, who was not by far one of the wealthieſt perſons of his time, paid more than 145,000 crowns for his. *Ep. ad Fam.* v. 6.

Adraſum quendam.] Whether the epithet *adraſus* is uſed in raillery to denote the pretenſions of this pedlirian to aſcertain metropolitical elegance, as I am inclined to think with Torrentius; or whether it implies his frugality, as Gellner ſuppoſes; or whether it is a ſatire on the bad razor with which the honeſt man might, probably, ſhave himſelf (as Baxter chuſes);—*videant Grammatici!*

Campo] In the Campus Martius, where the Roman citizens aſſembled in great multitudes, at this time of the day, to diſcuſs the news of the town, the affairs of government, matters relative to candidates for offices and electioneering, to talk over the ſtate of the weather, the dearneſs of the times, and to ſee the feats of horſemanſhip performed by the noble Roman youth.

Villa vendentem, &c.] Peaſants—*tunicato popello*—the Roman boors wore only a ſhort tunic, without the toga; ſomewhat like thoſe ſtill worn by the boors in ſeveral parts of Germany.

Indictis Latinis.] The text ſays, when the Latin holidays were announced, namely, by the Conſul, on whoſe will it depended to fix the time of theſe holidays, inſtituted by Tarquinius Superbus. They laſted ſeveral days. Men of buſineſs, ſuch as the Conſular Philippus was, uſed to take the benefit of ſuch occaſions for ſpending ſome days at their country houſes. Theſe feriæ were inſtituted in honour of Jupiter, in memory of a peace concluded between Tarquinius Superbus and the people of Latium.

Præparat ulmos.] To which they uſed in Italy to ſet the vines, as they continue to do at preſent.

Quod te per genium.] Properly none but the vaſſals uſed to ſwear by the genius of their maſter; it afterwards, however, grew into a compliment that clients likewiſe paid to their patrons.

Great Ormond-ſtreet. W. T

Mr. URBAN, *June* 7.

IN the "Anecdotes of Literature" juſt publiſhed, vol. I. p. 120. the Compiler obſerves of Buck's edition of the Greek Teſtament, that "the following cannot be deemed among the moſt unintereſting." This edition of the Greek Teſtament, printed at Cambridge, by Buck, in 1632, has ever been admired for the perſpicuity of its type, as well as

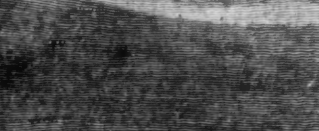
for

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



for the accuracy of its typography. But it is by no means generally known that the types were borrowed from the Sister university of Oxford. Lord Pembroke was at that period the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; and there is said to be a letter in existence from his Lordship to the University of Oxford, entreating from them the loan of their Greek types, *as they made no use of them themselves*. The University of Oxford has, since the above period, which is almost 200 years ago, so often and so honourably distinguished itself by the numbers, the beauty, and the value of its various publications of the Greek classics, that the above anecdote, I am persuaded, will not excite from any of its living members aught but a smile of good humour;"—but a different smile for the relator of an anecdote so ill founded and unauthenticated, except in waggery, from all who recollect that at the period in question William Earl of Pembroke was Chancellor of *Oxford*, which was from 16 James I. 1618, to his death 1630. His statue in bronze stands in the picture gallery in the Bodleian Library.

Q.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 1.

PLATE II. Fig. 1, represents the common seal of the Free Grammar School at Louth, of Royal foundation. Legend, SIGILL. COM. LIBERE SCOLE GRAMATIC. REG. EDWARDI VI^ti^ IN VILLA DE LOVTH. 1552. The venerable Tutor is exercising his birchen sceptre; and over him is this motto, QVI PARCIT VIRGE, ODIT FILIVM.

The Legend in *Fig.* 2, is given as well as it can be made out from an impression in wax; but it stands in need of an acute decypherer.

Fig. 3, is a drawing from a Celt lately found 12 feet below the surface of Enfield Marsh, near Mr. George's Mill.

Yours, &c. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 7.

THE instrument of which I send you a drawing *(fig.* 4*)* was lately found in the ruins of the Abbey of Buckfastleigh, in Devonshire, when the workmen were removing the old foundations, to erect a new building on the same ground. The instrument is made of iron, is of the exact dimensions of the drawing, and the thickness of it is nearly two-eighths of an inch. If a Correspondent should inform us of its use, he would, no doubt, gratify your antiquarian readers. J. PALK.

Mr. URBAN, *Newenton Longville, Feb.* 4

I AM attacked by Dr. Milner for what he calls "an attempt to fix the *charge* of *persecution* upon *him* and the religion which he professes" (vol. LXXVI p. 807.) The incorrectness (real or affected) which is so prominent in the Doctor, is visible even in this state of the question. I had, indeed, made *good that charge* against *his Church* in my pamphlet; but what I imputed to *him* was his taking liberties with historical facts in order to excuse his Church from the charge. So far was I from bringing the charge itself against *him*. This he repels by asserting, that "he had, in his controversy with Dr. Sturges, shewn that no system of Christianity, Catholic, Protestant, or of whatever denomination, has laid down the doctrine of religious persecution as one of its tenets; and," says he, "I have *demonstrated* in particular, that *no such tenet* was laid down by *the fourth Council of Lateran, or by that of Constance*." In his subsequent letter (p. 1109 of the same volume) he explains himself by saying, "I grant that *there was a certain Council held near 600 years ago*, consisting of most of the Potentates as well as the Prelates of Christendom, which made a *rule of discipline* that the banditti and monsters who then overspread *(such banditti and monsters as would infallibly be now executed at the gallows in the present age and country)* should not be protected by the feudatory lords, upon pain of losing their fees; a rule which, after all, was not obligatory on any State that refused to admit it, as *our Kingdom never did*." As to the Doctor's *demonstration*, I have referred to his controversy with Dr. Sturges, and can find nothing like it. All that I find is, that of late years a Protestant might *travel* throughout Roman Catholic countries without running much risk of being knocked on the head; but the Doctor has not even asserted that in those countries till very lately, and in some even now, any *native* or *subject* could with safety profess any doctrine but that of Popery. However, the best way of deciding the matter is, to refer to the acts of this same

ſame Fourth Council of Lateran. As to the Council of Conſtance, that it held the doctrine of perſecution was, I ſhould think, very plainly, becauſe *practically*, proved, by the burning of John Huſs and Jerome of Prague. As to the "certain Council," of which Dr. Milner ſpeaks ſo delicately, the "*rule of diſcipline*," as it is prettily termed, which it laid down was as follows; and I beg leave to refer the reader either to Labbé's Councils, or to Fleury, HE. L. LXXVII. § 45, &c. It began with laying down an expoſition of the Catholic faith, containing among other articles, that "there is one only Univerſal Church" (meaning, undoubtedly, the Church of Rome), "out of which no perſon can be ſaved. That Jeſus Chriſt is in it himſelf both the Prieſt and the Sacrifice: his Body and Blood are truly contained in the ſacrament at the altar; the *Bread* being *tranſubſtantiated* into the *Body*, and the *Wine* into the *Blood* by the power of God." It then went on in the third canon to *anathematize* all *hereſies contrary to the foregoing expoſition of faith, whatever name they may bear.* It then decrees that "*all who maintain ſuch hereſies ſhall be delivered to the Secular Arm*" (the very words which in after-times conveyed judgment of death in ſuch caſes). It ordains *confiſcation* of goods, &c.; and further, that "if any temporal lord ſhould refuſe to *purge his territory* of ſuch *Heretics*, the Pope ſhall declare his ſubjects abſolved from their allegiance, and give up his country to be conquered by any good Catholic, &c." Beſides this, leſt there ſhould be any doubt as to the meaning of this "purging," it adds, that "thoſe Catholics who take up the Croſs *for the extermination of Heretics*, ſhall enjoy the ſame indulgences as thoſe who go to the Holy Land, &c." Such is this "rule of diſcipline;" as to the nature of which, and particularly that part which relates to tranſubſtantiation, I cannot do better than ſubjoin the obſervation of the Hiſtorian: "The term of *tranſubſtantiation*, conſecrated *in this Canon*, has ever ſince been uſed by Catholic Divines to expreſs the change which God works in the Euchariſt: *juſt as the word conſubſtantial was conſecrated in the Council of Nice*, to expreſs the myſtery of the Trinity." (Fleury, *ubi ſupra.*) So much for the acts of the Council, which may ſerve to ſatisfy the reader, whether thoſe againſt whom they were levelled were ſuch "monſters as would infallibly be now executed at the gallows in this age or country." Should any other proof be required of the decrees of this Council being acted upon, than what every man's recollection will ſupply him with, I will aſk Dr. Milner, and dare him to deny it: Was it not upon the acts of this Council that the Conſtitutions of the Emperor Frederick were founded? Does not this very doctrine figure in the Decretals of Pope Gregory the IXth, a book of ſuch authority, that it is cited ſimply as the Decretals (Fleury, L. LXXX.)? Was it not adopted by St. (yes, Saint) Thomas Aquinas, Saint Bonaventure, and many other Saints? Did not Stapleton, Saunders, Parſons, all Dr. Milner's miſſionary prieſts, acknowledge and defend it? Need I after this take notice of his aſſertions, that this ſame "rule of diſcipline" was not admitted in this Kingdom? Yet I may aſk, where does he find any refuſal to admit it on the part of any of our kings? Were not Engliſh biſhops and archbiſhops aſſiſting at this Council? Will Dr. Milner tell us by virtue of what law, under what decree of any Council, if not of this, Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were burnt? O yes, ſays the Doctor, you are quite miſtaken there; you are (as he urges in another pamphlet of his) guilty of a groſs *hiſtorical* and chronological error! they ſuffered as *Proteſtants*; and there was no ſuch thing as *Proteſtants* in the 15th century*! In his laſt letter (in December laſt, p. 1105), in order to favour this pretty argument, he aſſerts, that forſooth "*the Parliament had made the profeſſion of Proteſtantiſm* a capital offence in Mary's time." Pray where does the Doctor find any penal acts againſt *Proteſtants* in Mary's time? Where does he find any edict or ſentence againſt any man as *Proteſtant?*

* "If it were worth while pointing out hiſtorical or chronological errors in temporary pamphlets, the only objects of which are to miſlead and inflame, I might expoſe the abſurdity of repreſenting the Councils as condemning profeſſors of the *Proteſtant* religion, in one caſe *a century*, in the other *three centuries*, before ſuch a deſcription of perſons was ever heard of in the world." Letter to a Member of Parliament, p. 14.

The Doctor knew very well that there was none ſuch; he knew very well that the perſecutors at the Council of Lateran, and all who have trod in their ſteps ſince, had a much more ſignificant and odious word at hand. All who have been impriſoned, fined, ſcourged, tortured, burned, or ſent to the gallies, by Popes and Inquiſitors, from Pope Innocent III. down to this time, have ſuffered as "*Heretics.*" The Council of Lateran was not to be impoſed upon by names; they condemned *all who maintained hereſies* (and particularly the *hereſy* of denying *tranſubſtantiation*), "*by whatever name they might be called.*" It was *for that very hereſy*, falſely ſo called, that Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, ſuffered at the ſtake; not under the name of "Proteſtants," but of "Heretics." Dr. Milner well knew this; and how dared he inſult the common ſenſe of the people of England by ſuch miſerable ſophiſtry *? What (as I have proved in another place) will he not ſay in his confeſſional, if he can venture to argue in this manner in the face of the world †?

But Dr. Milner, as a "*coup de grace*," aſks very triumphantly, were there not Arians and Anabaptiſts that ſuffered for their religion in Edward the VIth's and in Elizabeth's reign? And he aſks, by what tribunal they were condemned, and by what proceſs executed? Why, it is granted by every Proteſtant (for we do not quibble as he does), by the ſentence of the Eccleſiaſtical Court: and a deteſtable ſentence it was. It was the misfortune of our Reformers that they could not immediately get rid of all thoſe falſe and abominable notions which they had imbibed from the Romiſh Church. Though Proteſtants, they were then acting upon Popiſh principles. The proceſs, too, was the ſame as in Mary's time; they were "delivered over to the Secular Arm," by virtue of laws which were firſt put in force againſt the Lollards by the Romaniſts. There is *nothing*, therefore, in Dr. Milner's triumphant queſtions. But it is *ſomething* that even in matters of little importance, his zeal will not ſuffer him to keep within the bounds of truth. He affirms boldly, that the ſtatute *de Hæretico Comburendo* was paſſed by the State "*without any ſolicitation from the Church.*" Now, if the reader will only turn to that ſtatute (2 H. IV. c. 15) he will find the direct contrary to be the fact. It begins, "*Item cum domino noſtro regi ex parte prælatorum et cleri regni ſui Anglie in præſenti parliamento ſit oſtenſum,*" &c. So little credit can be given to any of the Doctor's moſt direct aſſertions.

After this, Sir, I need not detain you with noticing what Dr. Milner has ſaid about the executions of the Popiſh traitors under Elizabeth and James, eſpecially after what Mr. Churton has lately ſhewn in reply to him. He has, in truth, given no anſwer at all to what I had ſaid in the poſtſcript to "The Serious Examination," as your readers will find on referring to it. I will only deſire them to bear in mind what I have ſaid above of his *Miſſionary* Prieſts holding ſtrongly the doctrine of the Fourth Council of Lateran, as did the Pope who *ſent* them.

Dr. Milner ſeems inclined to have done, and I wiſh he may; for I have no pleaſure in ſuch controverſy. He has relied a great deal too much upon the indolence or forbearance of Proteſtants; he may now diſcover that there are aſſertions which will not be ſuffered to paſs uncontradicted. I could aſk him ſome awkward queſtions, but need not trouble you or myſelf further at this moment.

Yours, &c. THO. LE MESURIER.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CIX.

ROYAL PALACE, WESTMINSTER.

(*Continued from* p. 428.)

EXTERIOR of the Eaſt Cloiſter of St. Stephen's Chapel. It has been entirely new fronted, and in the Tudor ſtyle, ſhewing a range of apartments in five diviſions; and between the three principal diviſions are two ſquare towers. The greater number of the windows are ſquare-headed, with French ſaſh-frames, which, with the cornices and

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* I muſt not forget to notice the ſignal impudence of Dr. Milner's "impartial Reporter of the debates on the Catholic queſtion," who brings in Dr. Laurence as chiming in with our Doctor, and declaring in the Houſe of Commons, that the "religious differences" which prevailed at the Reformation had no exiſtence at the time of the Fourth Council of Lateran, not till a long period after.

† Serious Examination, p. 77.

battle-

battlements, are the same as those in Old Palace yard, already particularized. Some of these windows, however, have common house sash frames; and three windows on the basement story of the fifth or Northern division are given with semicircular *stable* heads, and over them, strange to relate, Tudor labels! The centre windows on the basement stories of the first and second divisions turn with the flat Tudor heads, with mullions and tracery; but, what is still further strange and unaccountable, the Pointed heads to the mullions at the springings have something like appropriate turns, while the heads in the tracery are left bare without them. The sills of these windows, to give another touch of *improvement*, are in contact with the floors, which is wholly a modern circumstance. Carrying on this fancy for capricious expedients, these humourfome windows have neither architraves nor labels. On the basement story of the first square Tower is a window similar to those just mentioned; but it has been complimented with a Tudor label. Surely all this is folly in the extreme. Above the latter window is a Tudor bow window, rather correct, if we except the want of appropriate compartments in the dado, and a *trifling* cut at the fantaftic in the centre of the perforated battlements. In the third division is another Tudor bow-window, though on a larger and richer scale, taking in the basement and principal floor. The small portion of the original exterior attached to the Chapel (as pointed out in first survey) is of course obliterated.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, externally. North and South sides untouched. The West front, however, has not escaped without some change. The flight of steps from the crypt below, ascending to the Porch on the principal story, removed; and a floor is run on a level with that of the Porch to the Tudor window front opposite, forming what is termed the "Smoaking Room." This appellation I profess not to understand, as the room appears to me but a sort of anti-lobby for servants and other people in waiting. This most transcendent Porch has in no respects been profaned by the slightest touch of unhallowed *improvers*. Near it, on the North side of the room a chimney has been constructed: the chimney piece to it is a correct imitation of some Tudor work of the same kind. It is almost unnecessary to declare, this latter specimen is a discordant companion to the Porch, so pure an example of the Architecture temp. Edward III, of which this Chapel was once the brightest example; yet still it retains in a certain degree, spite of all innovations, many admirable documents.

East Front. After venting such regrets on the fate of this front in my first survey, it might have been thought the *improving* phrenzy would have extended no farther over it; but that was a vain surmise, and those portions of the first masonry then left, are now well-nigh smothered in the multiplicity of new parts stuck thereon. That the condition of the front at that time may at present stand up in judgment against what is here presented to our astonished eyes, let us consult with my first survey the East front in the series of engravings of the Chapel, as published by the Society of Antiquaries, 1795.

The three modern windows broke through the basement wall to give light to the interior (the Crypt) (its antient side ditto, having been nearly bricked up some years past), still remain with their common sash frames; and their heads have received sweeping labels, with crotchets and finials (but without the appropriate ornamental bosses at the springings), much resembling the heads of the windows in the West front of Abergavenny Church, Monmouthshire, temp. Edward III. The modern hutch or cabin gallery above these windows, and directly under the great centre window*, has likewise received much additional new work, so *needful* to take off its previous mean appearance. Against the piers of the basement windows are set up slender columns, with Tudor octangular bases, and capitals with circular abaculles, temp. Henry III. Two of these capitals have Tudor ornaments, while the others are worked plain. These columns are for the seeming support of the above gallery by means of half groins, such as are seen to the galleries of Tudor Rood-lofts yet in existence in many remote parts of the country. The small square windows in the Gallery have been converted to Pointed ones, with sweeping labels similar to those on the basement. Between these gallery windows are small Tudor hexangular buttresses with pinnacles, and at each end of the gallery ditto niches with pedestals, which pedestals present much ornament, at the same time the capitals to the co-

* Left out in the engraving.

lumns

jumns on each ſide the niches are entirely plain. Small battlements, temp. Henry III. crown the line of the gallery, but without an appropriate entablature. Thus, in order to *preſerve* a modern piece of accommodation, are all theſe embelliſhments expended thereon, without the ſmalleſt reference to any antient edifice for ſuch a decoration as an external Gallery to warrant the labour here beſtowed. The three lower modern circular-headedwindows, helping to fill in the opening of the great centrewindow, remain; but the fourth* run in near the point of the great arch is either taken away, or worked over with the new-deviſed tracery ſet therein, ſuch tracery being intended as a mock or ſham appearance of the original window, with *painted* diamond quarry panes, &c. that the "Cognoſcenti" *converſant* in ſuch matters may, after being courted to become rapturous approvers, *ſuppoſe* it all reality, and all as it formerly ſtruck the ſight!

As this front is announced to be the maſter piece, the ſum of all the ſkill and profeſſional talents of the great men employed, it becomes abſolutely incumbent in me to continue my deſcription in the moſt minute manner.

The ſides of the original opening of the great window roſe to a given height, then knee'd, or took an inward turn, which ſoon after verged into the uſual Pointed head. This knee'd form, it is confeſſed, is rather uncommon, though not without example in the ſtyle of Architecture temp. Edward III. The whole of the lines were well preſerved, as is to be ſeen in the engravings referred to. Now, in what manner did our clear-ſighted reſtorators treat this knee'd character, wholly foreign, I fear, to their reſearch or comprehenſion? Why, to go a ſhort way to work, and at once get rid of all kind of troubleſome ſtudy about the thing, they have even cut away this ſame *awkward* knee, this Architectural ſtumbling-block, and made one familiar uſual Pointed ſweep. That no cavil may be made, or confident denial held forth as to the authority of the deſtroyed knee, let it be inquired, what is become of theſe very knees, with their beautiful compartmented internal parts, which lay, after being cut away, on the floor over the preſent cieling of the Chapel? Are they preſerved with the like pious care as are the other dilapidated particles from various parts of the fabric, now to be met with thrown into holes and corners about the Cottongarden, and the baſement of the Prince's Chamber? Or are they carted among the rubbiſh brought into Old Palace yard, to be uſed for mending the neighbouring roads, or in filling up the bogs in Tothill-fields? The Eaſt ſection of the ſeries of engravings ſhews this knee'd opening in its perfect form; and muſt convince all that the new window under diſcuſſion has been done in contempt of the firſt deſign, and that nothing but devotion to Novelty and hatred to Antiquity governs all theſe undertakings. Next let us examine the *new* making out of this window after the *old* way. Mem. I have, to guide my criticiſm, drawings before me, of all the windows in York Cathedral, a ſchool of Architecture temp. Edward III. No architrave to the great opening (wrong). No ſweeping cornice or label to the great arch (wrong). This opening is divided into three principal lights, with leſſer lights between them, by means of mullions; the greater mullions conſiſt of ſix mouldings, the ſmaller ones of two (right). Theſe latter mouldings, however, ſpring abſolutely out of the mouldings, by way of architraves to the three modern circular-headed windows before hinted at (ſo far with regard to ſuch ſpringings wrong of courſe). The principal mouldings of the greater mullions act as columns (right). Capitals plain (wrong). No baſes (wrong of courſe). The various diviſions of the lights have Pointed heads with turns (right). The tracery, taking it as mere tracery unconnected with any particular edifice, not ill-conceived: but applying ſuch work to this Chapel is totally irrelevant and againſt all order. The mouldings more immediately betray this want of claſſical knowledge, as they bear no reſemblance to the originals; I having in my poſſeſſion a precious fragment of one of the *real* mullions, with its mouldings and terminating capitals, highly ornamented; and which was picked from among the Old Palace Yard rubbiſh, thrown out for thoſe purpoſes before alluded to. After all theſe "rights" and "wrongs," there is yet a peculiarity to detail, which is, that among the divergings of the tracery, the aforeſaid knee'd form is ſomehow or other brought in right and left. Was this introduction intentional? or has chance produced a ſomething like evidence

* Theſe four modern windows are left out in the Engraving.

evidence to convict the *improvers*, and shew that their handiwork is not *all true* reſtoration? The pediment hiding the roof has new mouldings Tudor-wiſe.

The octangular turrets at the South and North angles of the front were to the ſpringing of the pediment perfect; on which ſtood modern octangular terminations, with domes, &c. Theſe turrets were wholly plain, if we except ſmall octangular ribs at the ſeveral angles, riſing nearly to their remaining heights. In the centre parallel ſquares of the turrets were plain buttreſſes, with ſimple cants at their extremities, they ending at about the ſill line of the great window. By theſe particulars recited, and more poſitively by obſervation of the engravings, it may be affirmed, little was to be done in the *real* reſtoring way, more than taking out the baſement windows, knocking down the cabin gallery, giving true and characteriſtic mullions and tracery to the centre window, and an unadorned unaffected finiſh to the turrets. But by the *improvements* already gone over, and of others ſtill to be brought into queſtion, different notions were afloat.

To proceed with our ſcene of change. The turrets, nearly to the finiſh of the buttreſſes, untouched; while above this point all the work is new and rich to a degree, not unmixed with certain oddities which ought to be accounted for, as to the why and the wherefore they are ſo brought forward in ſituations, where we muſt be convinced there was no call for any modern profeſſional aid. But thoſe who compound, may perhaps expound. On the North and South ſides of the Chapel the buttreſſes have in their upper halves niches much defaced, and ſome of the injured parts have been pared down to a ſort of modern maſonic face. Theſe buttreſſes finiſh with angular turrets, filled with compartments, tracery, crotchets, &c. Good. I beg it may be believed when I affirm thus much. Our *improvers* have introduced theſe identical ſemblances with all the "pared" curtailments, leaving out at the time ſome ſtrong characters in the perfect detail, by way of adornments to the upper tiers of the turrets of this Eaſt front, the whole of each turret being made to finiſh with pinnacles great and ſmall, ditto buttreſſes, compartments, tracery, crotchets, and all the reſt of it, half Edwardian, and half Tudor-wiſe!

The aſſortment of parts, both to the Chapel and Eaſt exterior of the Cloiſters, worked in *Compo*.

If any one feel ſtrong enough, after this long ſtring of items, to gain-ſay, or otherwiſe diſcredit my evidence, let them come forth in proof. As it is, I demand judgment to be awarded in this High Court of Criticiſm, under the impartial diſcretionary powers of SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

As it cannot be ſuppoſed the *reſtoring party* (men of modeſt worth) will on this occaſion plead their own cauſe; ſhould they judge proper to have it defended, I requeſt that ſuch of their friends who are retained as Counſel will deign to liſten to the following advice, when about to conſult the ſubject-matter on the ſpot, preparatory to drawing up their briefs by way of anſwer and defence.

"It being moſt certainly known, that few people can be honoured with perambulating the grounds before theſe St. Stephen's fronts, let ſaid Counſel make all their notes by means of a water experiment, as thus: When it is high tide, take a boat, and row up to the banking wall of the grounds, whereby a very clear and diſtinct ſight of the whole ſcene is obtained; and, if an empty barge ſhould happen to be found moored alongſide ſaid wall, get therein, and your view will be more complete. But be ſure on no account to permit your boat to be diſpoſed of otherwiſe than at hand, in caſe of accidents; for it is not impoſſible ſome perſon (when your remarks are nearly gone through with), ignorant of your good intent, may conceive a direct contrary idea. So, while you are thinking nought of the matter, perhaps a dozen or two of Iriſh labourers ſhall, with a ladder affixed to the wall railing, make a *ſortie* into your advanced lines; but, to what purpoſe? Why, who can tell? And if ſuch events really come to paſs, ſuddenly jump into your *boat de reſerve* for fear of the worſt, and complete your minutes triumphantly on the exulting wave!"

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued).

*** The "Collector of new-coined Words," p. 482, is informed, the word "iron-brick-Compo" means, a window conſtructed by the united efforts of the Smith, Bricklayer, and Compo-iſt. An iron frame is firſt ſet up,

it

it is then worked over with bricks, and lastly finished with Compo, shewing mock stained joints, as if done in stone. Now it is affirmed by some, the Mason alone would do the job much cheaper than the above three Artists; but of this I do not pretend to decide.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 1.

IN the Collection of Pictures belonging to the Earl of Godolphin, sold by Mr. Christie about two years ago, was a whole-length portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, in the dress which she wore at her execution; which I cannot better describe than in the account sent to Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, printed from the Harleian MSS. 290, and re-printed in the History of Fotheringay, p. 63. "A head-dress of lawn edged with bone lace, and a veil of lawn fastened to her cawle, bowed out with wire and edged round about with bone lace, a gown of black satin printed, with a traine and long sleeves, to the ground; set with acorn buttons of jet, and trimmed with pearl, and short sleeves of black satin cut, with a pair of sleeves of purple velvet whole under them; a Pomander chaine, and an *Agnus Dei* about her neck; a Crucifix in her (right) hand (by its colour probably ivory), and in her left a Latin book, "De beate Marie officiis," white and gold: round her neck a ruff; and, on her head what is called in the above account, "her borrowed haire *abame*" (perhaps *auburn*), as in the account in Gunton, *a bourn*.

Over her left shoulder this inscription, in Roman capitals:

"Maria Scotiæ regina, Angliæ & Hi-
[berniæ,
Franciæ legitima regina, Jacobi Magnæ
[Britanniæ regis mater, quam suorum hæres.
[vexata rebellione oppressam refugi; causâ verbo Eliz. reginæ & cognatæ nixam in Angliam an. 1569, descendentem 19 ann. captivam perfidia detinuit milleq. calumniis traduxit obsidello senatus Angliæ sententia
hæresi instigante neci tradidit, ac 12 Kal.
[Mart. 1587, à servili carnifice obtruncatur an° ætat. regniq. 45."

On the right corner at top, the arms and supporters of Scotland.

Under these, in the mid-way, a representation of her execution. The Queen kneeling at the block, on a short low scaffold and cushion, in her petticoat and kirtle, and the "*Corpus Christi* clothe, pinned cornerwise, which one of her women had done up fast in the call of her head." Over her an executioner (in a black jacket and long white apron) lifts up a short battle-axe or halbert, like the longer ones held by the guards; behind, the two commissioners the Earls of Kent and Shrewsbury, each holding short white staves. Before her stands Dean Fletcher, reading the service in a book; and six gentlemen behind him. Over this scene, in capitals,

"Aula Fodringham."

and under it, also in capitals,

"Reginam sereniss. regum
filiam, uxorem, & matrem,
astantibus commissariis
et ministris relig. carnifex securi percussit
ictu truculenter fauciat et tertio
abscindit caput."

Behind the Queen two larger figures of her women; one having her hands folded on her breast, and in her right an handkerchief.

Under the Queen's feet these lines, in capitals:

"Sic funestum ascendit tabulatum regina quondam Galliarum, [mo,
& Scotiæ florentissima invicto sed pio animo exprobata & perfidiam fidem Catholicam
profitetur Romanæ
ecclesiæ se semper fuisse & esse filiam
palam planeq. testatur."

Mr. Granger, (vol. I. p. 185, 8vo). mentions a print of this Queen in the dress in which she went to her execution: a crucifix in her right hand." Gaywood f. 1655, 4to.

The whole-length portrait of her at Hatfield House has the same head dress, ruff, and gown; and from her waist on the left side hangs, from a cross, a string of nine beads. The inscription on this picture is in capitals:

Maria
D. G.
Scotiæ
Pisfimma regina
Franciæ dotaria
Anno
ætatis regniq.
36
Anglicæ captivit.
19
S. H.
1578.

Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 6.

IN looking over the Gent. Mag. for 1794, I find, in p. 919, the following

ing paragraph, in a letter signed D. H.

"In your vol. XIII. p. 610, you tell us that John Dean was rewarded for saving the East India ship Suffex. Be so good as to inform us when and how that ship was in danger of being loft." I do not recollect to have seen any thing upon this subject since in the Gent. Mag.; and, therefore, if Mr. Urban pleases, he may inform D. H. that he may find what he wants in a pamphlet, intituled, "A true and genuine Narrative of the whole Affair relating to the Ship Suffex, as sent to the Directors of the Honourable the East India Company; from the time she was deserted by the Officers, and greatest part of the Crew, till she was unfortunately wrecked on the Baffas de India. Also a particular Account of the many Hardships and Distresses of the Sixteen brave Sailors who staid on-board, with a List of their Names. By John Dean, the only survivor of them all. London, MDCCXL." His portrait, painted at the expence of the Directors, hung up in one of the rooms of the India-house, and was engraved with this inscription, "John Dean, the only one of 16."

Is not part of the account of the Cope Family somewhat confused in Gent. Mag. for March, in the present year, p. 273? It certainly is incorrect in saying "that the late Sir R. Cope succeeded, not Sir John M. Cope, in 1779, but a son of Sir John's, a youth then at Eton college, who died on Christmas Day 1781." Sir John Mordaunt Cope died unmarried, and was certainly succeeded by the late Sir Richard; and though the fact of Sir Richard's succeeding a son of Sir John's is said to be confirmed in Gent. Mag. for 1781, p. 595 (where, by the bye, this son of Sir John's is said to be succeeded "by his uncle, a private gentleman;" by which it would appear that the late Sir Richard and Sir John were brothers, which they undoubtedly were not; nor do I think that a D. D. and prebendary of Westminster, which Sir Richard was in 1781, would be called a private gentleman) yet, in looking back to an Old Court Calendar for 1780, I find I have myself corrected it, by erasing "John Mordaunt," and putting in "Rev. Richard," which I certainly should not have done at the time, had I not been certain of the fact, as being related to Sir Richard. After p. 595, in Gent. Mag. for March 1807, p. 273, it goes on, "also is, William seventh son of Sir John Cope, and brother of Gallen, not Galen, Sir Richard's father, who was an officer, &c. Query, what is the meaning of "*also is*?" A little lower we have, "Longmate says he "was captain and parson, was a lieutenant in the Foot Guards, and died Jan 7, 1706." This appears to be spoken of the late Sir Richard's father; but that is impossible, as he was married in the year 1719 or 1720. Lieutenant Cope was certainly one of the family, and was killed in the Tower by Mawgridge, who was afterwards executed for it; as may be seen in State Trials, vol. IX. The account says, "By the *interest*," &c. Is it not the Speaker's privilege to *name* the chaplain? A little lower down; "He had a younger brother." Does not this apply more to Dr. Yonge, or Dr. Manningham, than to Sir Richard Cope? J. W.

Mr. Urban, *June* 20.

In answer to Senex, LXXVI. 947, most undoubtedly from the words he himself cites, there is an intermediate state; also from other parts of Scripture. The other queries seem to follow of course, excepting the 1st, whether we shall know what is passing here on earth? Though even this appears not improbable, at least to the righteous, from the parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus. My own opinion is, that we shall not even leave this earth; and this was the opinion of the Antients. We are told that Moses and Elias were both on the Mount with our Saviour; and that the meek shall inherit the earth, &c. &c. B. I. B.

Mr. Urban, *Cornhill, May* 6.

On the declivity of Shooter's Hill is a mile stone, from which the next mile stone (on the London road) may be seen. I do not remember where, but I have met with the same circumstance in another part of the country.

Yours, &c. T. B.

Mr. Urban, *May* 12.

If P. I. would indulge himself with a walk from the beautiful village of Kenelworth to Coventry, he might convince himself that "*a person standing at one Mile Stone could see another Mile Stone.*" E. W. P.

82. *The*

91. *The New* London *Medical Dictionary; including, under diſtinct Heads, every Branch of Medicine; viz. Anatomy, Phyſiology, and Pathology; the Practice of Phyſick and Surgery; Therapeutick, and Materia Medica: with whatever relates to Medicine in Chemiſtry and Natural Hiſtory. Originally compiled by* G. Motherby, *M. D. and* G. Wallis, *M. D. The Sixth Edition, improved and corrected in every Part; with numerous Additions, rendering it a new Work. Vol. I. In Two Parts.* 4to.

WE have long thought it diſgraceful to this Country that we poſſeſſed no Dictionary of Medicine except one more calculated to diſguſt than attract, to miſlead than to inform. The ſucceeding Editions of Motherby offered only a ſucceſſion of errors and abſurdities; and, though his coadjutor complimented, and was complimented in turn by, his predeceſſor, their united labours were not more ſucceſsful. The preſent work was therefore a *deſideratum* to the Student who wants information, and to the Practitioner who wiſhes to aſſiſt his recollection; nor, from this ſpecimen, one half of the work, will either, we think, be diſappointed.

Led by the title, we have peruſed the articles under each head, and find them, in general, well executed. The novelties are numerous; and indeed, on compariſon, we ſcarcely find any article which is not greatly extended and improved from its former ſtate. What appears to us to render this work of peculiar value is, the connexion between the articles, and the ſyſtematic arrangement of each on given principles. Thus, though broken into articles, the different ſubjects are, apparently, united in a conſiſtent whole; and the ſubſtance of various Practitioners is thus condenſed, in ſubſervience to the Author's or the Editor's own principles. The references at the end of each article ſhew the ſource from which it is derived, and point out the original writers on the different ſubjects.

The Hiſtory of *Anatomy* is united with that of Surgery, under its Latin appellation, *Chirurgia*; and indeed we may remark, that the Latin Nomenclature is ſtill preſerved. The profeſſed reaſon of this union is, that to combine theſe Hiſtories with that of Medicine would render the latter article diſproportionally long; but we may ſuggeſt, that, as ſome repetition would be avoided, the length, on the whole, might be leſs. The *anatomical articles* are peculiarly ſhort, and cloſely compacted. Great minuteneſs ſeems to be ſtudiouſly avoided; and it may be perhaps admitted, that Anatomy cannot be properly learnt in books, at leaſt unleſs furniſhed with very numerous plates. In the firſt volume, anatomical articles of great conſequence are not frequent. Thoſe on "*Abdomen*" and "*Cerebrum*" are the moſt important; and the latter riſes greatly above the former in value. It may have been the Editor's intention to ſupply any deficiencies, under the diſtinct heads of the Abdominal Viſcera. We have been much pleaſed with the *Phyſiology*, in which we find many novelties, and ſome ſpeculations of extenſive application. The Author ſometimes talks as a Materialiſt; and we might have ſuſpected him to be ſuch, had he not given a very explicit declaration of his ſentiments on this point, ſpeaking with equal indignation of the talents and information of thoſe who ſee nothing *but matter* in the univerſe.

Of the *general Pathology* we cannot ſpeak, as we find references to the diſeaſes of the ſimple and vital ſolids, as well as of the fluids. Theſe, of courſe, muſt be arranged under MORBI, a part of the work not yet publiſhed. We can ſee, however, a pretty ſtrong attachment to the nervous Pathology. The *particular* Pathology, under diſtinct diſeaſes, is, on the whole, correct and judicious. It is, in general, Cullenian, with a few alterations, and often more cloſely connected with practice. The Author profeſſes not to conſtruct "Syſtems," but to eſtabliſh "Principles."

The *Practice of Phyſick and Surgery* includes the opinions of the beſt and lateſt Writers, together with the Author's own obſervations. Many judicious and important practical remarks are ſcattered through theſe articles, which render the work truly valuable. We ſee ſome novelties, but not obtruſively brought forward, nor forced beyond their bearing. We find the Author claims a priority to Dr. Hamilton in his practice reſpecting the more extenſive uſe of purgatives, particularly in fevers.

The

The *Therapeutical* articles are peculiarly valuable, as we have no Engliſh work on this branch of Medicine. It may be neceſſary to ſay to the reader not of the profeſſion, that this ſubject comprehends the general principles on which medicines act. The articles ANTISPASMODICA, DIAPHORETICA, and CATHARTICA, appeared to us peculiarly intereſting, and in a great meaſure new. The *Materia Medica*, in a comprehenſive view, has not yet occurred; yet the virtues of the ſeparate medicines are detailed with propriety, though with a ſceptical heſitation reſpecting the utility of ſome boaſted ones. Scepticiſm, as the Author remarks, is merit, or the failing of long practice.

What relates to *Chemiſtry* and *Natural Hiſtory* ſeems to have ſhared the proper proportion of attention. In the Second Part, the articles on Natural Hiſtory and *Natural Philoſophy*, which we perceived, with ſome ſurpriſe, omitted in the title-page, are enlarged. Was this an addition to their plan? or, not aware of the extent to which the work would run, did they omit, in the earlier portion, what may have appeared leſs neceſſary?

On the whole, we have been greatly pleaſed with this firſt volume; and could not refrain encouraging the Authors with a cheering ſmile. The ornaments are ſuitable to the reſt. If the Author has condenſed his ſentiments, the Printer has not looſely expanded them; and the plates are well choſen, and elegantly, as well as correctly, executed. In theſe departments every thing has been conducted with the moſt becoming liberality, in a manner that merits the encouragement of the Medical World. When the work is concluded, we ſhall reſume our account, and then offer a ſomewhat more extenſive view of the whole, with ſuitable ſpecimens of the execution.

18. *An Antidote to "The Miſeries of Human Life," in the Hiſtory of the Widow* Placid, *and her Daughter* Rachel.

. . . . . "Bear up a while,
And what your bounded view, which only
ſaw
A little part, deem'd evil, is no more."
THOMSON.

WE have been agreeably diſappointed in the peruſal of this little publication; in which the practice and the principles of the people commonly called Quakers are well deſcribed.

The characters in this ſimple dramatic tale are well ſupported. The ſcene is in a ſtage-coach; the time, one whole day; the journey being about 90 miles. The paſſengers, by a *miſtake* of the Book-keeper and Coachman, were *ſeven* inſtead of ſix; a circumſtance which is not badly told, and not unpleaſantly adjuſted.

The Narrator, one of the party, tells us, that his own hiſtory, like that of many others, after fifty years reſidence in this miſerable world, may be compriſed in almoſt as few lines as thoſe of the Antediluvian Patriarchs.

"I was born on a ſmall paternal eſtate; married rather young; lived tolerably happy for twenty years in domeſtic life; and was left a widower, without ſon or daughter to cheer me in my declining years. I am ſtill a man of retirement, and, living independent of the world, ſeek my happineſs in my books, my garden, and the ſociety of a ſmall circle of neighbours and acquaintances. As to my opinions, they may be collected from the obſervations I ſhall occaſionally make; and as to my character, the moſt diſtinguiſhing trait I am aware of is an extreme taciturnity. In the following ſcenes, therefore, I ſhall rather be a ſpectator than a performer; and if the reader receives any inſtruction or amuſement, it will be derived from the other parties."

The other paſſengers were, a ſmart-looking young Officer, accompanied by a Lady equally ſmart in her appearance, whom, at firſt glance, our Author ſuppoſed to be about 17, but ſoon perceived ſhe was on the wrong ſide of 30. Next entered a Country Squire, "a jolly, middle-aged man, in boots and buſkins." A Youth was introduced by the Coachman, with an apology, that "the Gentleman ought not to have been booked—but he has—and he ſays it's of great conſequence that he ſhould go; and ſo your Honours,—" ſcratching his head to aſſiſt his contrivance, "I knows not what is to be done about it."

"The Youth now, in a pleaſing ſtyle, regretted the inconvenience he had occaſioned; and the Lady ſaid, he ought to have relinquiſhed his place, as it was the laſt taken. 'Had I done ſo,' ſaid he, 'I ſhould have cauſed a ſleepleſs night to an anxious mother, depending upon the ſight of me this evening, after an abſence of three years.'

"The

"The coach ſtopped at a ſmall neat-looking houſe at the entrance of Kenſington. At the door inſtantly appeared two female Quakers, dreſſed in the ſtyle peculiar to their ſect. 'Mercy! what a couple of frights!' exclaimed our fine Lady, and threw herſelf back in the coach, as if to avoid another glance. The Coachman opened the door. The elder Quaker advanced, and was in the act of ſtepping in, when ſhe drew back, and addreſſing herſelf to the man, "Friend," ſaid ſhe, "thou haſt already five perſons in thy coach; and it is contrary to thy rules to admit ſeven." 'There has been a little miſtake made, Ma'am,' he replied, 'in booking a place too many; but the reſt of the paſſengers have agreed not to mind it, ſo I hopes you won't neither.' The young Officer called out, 'The damſel ſhall ſit on my knee.' "Friend," ſaid the Quaker, "if ſhe cannot find a ſeat by thy ſide, ſhe muſt decline entering the coach." Then turning to the Coachman, "Thou haſt acted very indiſcreetly in this matter; thou knoweſt our places were taken third day, and this is fifth: I do not ſuppoſe any of thy paſſengers were ſo early in their application as ourſelves." 'I know nothing about third days,' replied the man, with a ſurly aſpect; 'there's room for one of you, at any rate.' "That will not be to our purpoſe," rejoined the Quaker; "this young woman muſt not travel alone; if *both* cannot go, thy coach availeth us nothing." 'Well, then you muſt both go to-morrow,' ſaid the ungracious driver; 'but mind you have paid the fare.' "Which in that caſe thou wilt return," meekly obſerved the fair Friend. 'Return!' echoed the man, and then with an oath affirmed he would not. "We muſt not contend the point with thee," rejoined ſhe; "but thou haſt not juſtice on thy ſide." The man ſhut the door. During this dialogue the Officer and the Lady ſat laughing, and ſeemed to enjoy the embarraſſment of the two Friends. Not ſo the reſt of our party; we all with one voice opened on the ſurly Coachman, but the Squire's overpowered the reſt. He ſwore a tremendous oath, and, bouncing open the door, ſprang out in an inſtant. 'Let the women in, let 'em in,' ſaid he to the man; 'I have been uſed to ſnuff the morning air;' and ſo ſaying, he mounted the coach-box. "We are much obliged to thee for thine accommodation," ſaid the elder Quaker, with a ſmile; "but are ſorry it ſhould prove an occaſion for thy ſwearing." The two Friends ſat erect, and in each of their hands was a ſmall paper parcel. The elder one appeared about forty years of age; and the younger, who, from a ſtrong reſemblance, I judged to be her daughter, about ſixteen. Their perſons were not large; yet I could not help remarking on the extent of room they ſeemed to occupy, in conſequence of the unaccommodating texture of their quilted petticoats, which would not admit of that compreſſion which the flimſy apparel of the fine Lady allowed. Their faces, though "paſſing fair," would not have been reckoned beautiful enough for romance; yet they were rendered intereſting by the marks of prudence and intelligence in the elder, and of ſimplicity and innocence in the younger."

The hiſtory of the elder Lady, whom the Author has called Mrs. Placid, and who, it appears, was a famous Speaker among the Friends, is given by herſelf, in the courſe of the journey, in ſo unaffected a narrative as to give pleaſure to every feeling heart. The ſtory is not obtruded on her companions in the travelling vehicle; but every part of it is ſo well conſtructed as to ſeem drawn from her by the expreſs deſire of her auditors.

The life of this agreeable Quaker was from infancy chequered by *real miſeries*; of which ſuch a number occurred, in the courſe of her pilgrimage, as can ſcarcely be ſuppoſed to have fallen to the lot of any one human being. Yet none of them are improbable; and the religious fortitude with which they were repelled is a leſſon for Chriſtians of every denomination. A ſpecimen of Mrs. Placid's language, and of one of her early *miſeries*, is here ſelected:

"Some of my anceſtors were amongſt the four hundred of our perſecuted people impriſoned in the reign of Charles the Second for their ſteady attachment to their religious principles. He was pleaſed to releaſe them; and his memory, on this account, as well as for many other favours which he granted to our people, is dear to us, and more eſpecially to myſelf, who may be ſaid, in the perſon of my forefathers, to be under great obligations to his mild and humane government. My father and mother were both Speakers in our Aſſemblies; they had ſome property, and I was their only child. They were careful to inſtruct me in every uſeful accompliſhment (our Sect admit of no other), eſpecially in our religious principles, and the worth of my never-dying ſoul. But I muſt confeſs that their religious inſtructions had little effect upon my youthful mind. I was vain and gay, notwithſtanding my plain cloathing and ſtrict morality. It is uſual for our Society to marry young; and before I was quite ſeventeen I had an offer of marriage from

one

one of them, who was five, or, I believe, six years older than myself. We were proposed to the Meeting, agreeably to the customary method; and it is some months before a couple can be united by our rules. In this interim my father died, and left, as he supposed, a comfortable provision for his widow and me. Our property was all in the Bank; and my mother employed a friend, as she supposed him, to receive the interest for us; and for that purpose legal authorities were given into his hands. I do not understand the nature of these matters sufficiently to explain exactly how it happened, but so it was; our supposed friend turned out false and unjust; and my mother was soon informed that he had left England, and taken the whole of our property with him."—'A rascal! a scoundrel!' exclaimed the Squire, clinching his fist. 'What! had you no one to send after him? I wish I had known you at the time; I would have followed him all over the world. Well, what did you do?' "I never," rejoined Mrs. Placid, "shall forget the conduct of my mother on this trying occasion. She called me to her, holding the letter in her hand which contained the melancholy intelligence; "Deborah," said she, "we have lost all our money which thy father had for many years been collecting together for our maintenance; but we have not lost the favour of God, and the comforts of a good conscience, which are the two greatest blessings in the world; and all we have now to do is, to pray for grace to be enabled to forgive the person who has thus injured us, and to trust in God, who has said, by his prophet Isaiah, 'Leave thy fatherless children to me, and let thy widows trust in the name of the Lord.' I well remember my surprise at seeing my mother so composed and cheerful under this trial, for I knew not then the power of vital religion. We went to meeting that day, and she was moved to speak at large of the goodness and providence of God, who careth for his faithful servants. The matter was soon made known to the Society, and they (as might be expected) were not backward in their good offices; they never suffered my mother to want the comforts of life." 'But then,' said the Collegian, 'she was in a dependent situation, the most irksome thing in the world to a person of sensibility.' "I doubt, Friend," replied Mrs. Placid, "whether the word *sensibility*, as thou hast applied it, in most cases ought not to be rendered *pride*. The mind which recoils from a sense of obligation to its fellow-creatures ought to examine itself very closely; there are very few circumstances which can justify those painful emotions which thou termest *sensibilities*. This is one of the self-created miseries of which we have heard so much this morning." 'Proceed, Madam, if you please,' rejoined the Youth; 'I am half a convert to your sentiments.'

The good Lady accordingly resumed her story, to the no small satisfaction of her companions. After a hasty dinner on the road, our Readers will not be displeased at our introducing the younger Quaker.

"Mrs. Placid applied to Rachel, who, as she said, had a few shillings in her pocket, Rachel, however, informed us she had not one; and, with a look of confusion, added repeated attestations of her poverty. "Folly, child!" said Mrs. P. "to repeat thy words;—thou hast *said* thou hast no money."....After we had been seated a few minutes, I discovered an air of reflection in Mrs. Placid's countenance, and a slight movement of her lips, as though she was enumerating figures. She soon turned to Rachel, and in a low voice said, "Why, child, how is it that thou hast no money? Thine aunt Hester gave thee a new shilling on third day, and thou at that time shewed me two sixpences, beside the half-crown which thine uncle Jeremiah made thee a present of, for knitting his garters." Rachel blushed deeply, but made no reply. "Hast thou a hole in thy pocket?" rejoined her mother, who now seemed resolved to dive into the bottom of the mystery. 'Not that I know of,' replied Rachel. "Besides," said Mrs. Placid, "I recollect now thy money was in a little green bag; thou must have thrown it out with thy pocket-handkerchief; how couldest thou be so careless?" 'In a little green bag?' repeated Miss Finalvin; 'dear! I saw a dirty child pick up something that looked like a bag, just as we came out of the inn after breakfast. I dare say it was yours, and you drew it out of your pocket just then.' 'Very likely,' replied Rachel. "*Very likely!*" echoed Mrs. Placid; "and art thou so unconcerned in the business? I do not wish thee to be a money-lover, but thou must learn to know its proper value, and not lose it so carelessly; four and six-pence is worth thy consideration. I hope thou art sorry for thy loss." Rachel was silent. "Why dost thou not answer me? Art thou not concerned at the loss of thy money?" Rachel was still silent. Mrs. Placid's face now bore some expression of displeasure; and again addressing herself to Rachel, "Thou art in an unusual humour," said she; "there is some mystery in this loss of the money, and I insist on thy telling me the truth." 'If,' replied Rachel, 'I had

had dared to have told a falſehood, I would have ſaid I *was* ſorry for the loſs of the money, and then thou wouldeſt have ceaſed from more enquiries; but, as thou commandeſt me to tell the truth, I muſt ſay that, as we came out of the inn, after breakfaſt, an old blind man aſked charity. Oh! mother, if thou hadſt ſeen him, thou wouldeſt never have forgotten him—his head ſhook, and his hands too, juſt like poor Obadiah who ſtands at the meeting-door; but then *he* is not blind. He had ſcarcely any cloaths to cover him, and a ragged little girl only to lead him about. I *did* drop the green bag on purpoſe for her to pick up, and I ſaw her do it.'—'Heaven applaud the action!' exclaimed our Youth, whilſt his eyes beamed a look of pleaſure on Rachel. Mrs. Placid ſmiled. "Well," ſaid ſhe, "I'm glad thou canſt give ſo good an account of thy green bag." 'But,' ſaid Miſs Finakin, 'four and ſix-pence is too much to give a common beggar: why did you part with *all* your treaſure?' "I don't diſcommend thee," ſaid her mother; "but, as our friend ſays, we muſt act prudently even in our alms-giving, and proportion our charities to the occaſion." 'I only wiſh thou hadſt ſeen him,' replied Rachel. 'An obſervation dropped from you, Madam, at dinner,' ſaid the Collegian, 'implying that feelings and impulſes were improper guides for actions—now ſurely this conduct of your daughter muſt be made an exception.' "By no means," returned Mrs. P.; "I hope, when ſhe is advanced in years and judgment, ſhe will not permit even her benevolent feelings to miſguide her. The great art in morals is diſcrimination; and the perſon who acts with generoſity is only to be commended when it is not done at the expence of other virtues." 'It is then, I ſuppoſe, to be termed 'an amiable weakneſs,' as the Noveliſts ſay,' replied the Youth. "I believe," ſaid Mrs. P, "thoſe 'amiable weakneſſes' have done much harm to Society; they *ſeem* to have a claim, I will allow, even to our *love*; but, when they are properly viewed, in all their juſt bearings and connexions, they have only a claim upon our pity and our candour."

Without purſuing any farther the *miſeries* of this ſenſible Quaker, ſhe ſhall explain the tenets of her Sect, in the deſcription of her conduct on a three weeks viſit to Ireland.

"I ſpoke, either in public or private, moſt days, on the intereſting truths of Religion; and have reaſon to hope I ſpoke not in vain. I was the means of removing prejudices from the minds of many, which they had imbibed againſt our Sect, originating in ignorance of our principles. Ignorance is generally the mother of Prejudice. It muſt, however, be confeſſed, that our own peculiar expreſſions have, in part, occaſioned theſe miſconceptions on the ſide of our adverſaries. For inſtance; our ſcruples in not joining with other Chriſtians in calling the Scriptures 'The Word of God,' as ſuppoſing the term only applicable to the Eternal Word; even Chriſt himſelf has led them to imagine that we deny the divine inſpiration of the Scriptures; than which nothing can be more erroneous. And our objection to the word *Trinity*, and to all ſcholaſtic explanations of that doctrine, has naturally induced them to ſuppoſe we do not believe the union of Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, as the one true God of Chriſtians." 'Theſe are juſt the ſentiments I have heard advanced againſt your Sect,' obſerved the young Scholar; 'and I believed them.' "And that is the way erroneous judgments are formed, by giving credit to *aſſertions* inſtead of proofs," returned Mrs. Placid. "The Writings of Penn and Barclay contain our religious ſentiments, taken as a *Body*; and we muſt not be charged with errors in faith which are only attached to a few individuals found amongſt us."

84. Pegge's CURIALIA.

(Continued from vol. LXXVI. p. 1050.)

WE reſume our intelligent Antiquary's "Hiſtory of Somerſet Houſe" with the reign of Charles I.; at which period "writers who ſpeak of it uſe the two appellations of *Denmark Houſe* and *Somerſet Houſe* promiſcuouſly."

"Dr. Fuller ſuggeſts, that the memory of the Duke of Somerſet prevailed ſo much traditionally, at this time, as to have ſoon baniſhed the new name, and to have recalled the old one; but, perhaps, if any reaſon is to be given, it might be imputed to the unpopular character of King James, who wanted every quality requiſite to preſerve any degree of reſpect longer than his perſonal authority exiſted. On the other hand, King Charles might entertain a predilection for the name of Denmark Houſe, in honour of his Mother; and it is obſervable that Archbiſhop Laud, no bad Courtier, always ſtyles it ſo when he mentions it in his Diary, which it ſeems to have retained till the death of the King, when the Parliament, from their hatred to the Family of Stuart, might be unwilling to preſerve any the ſmalleſt oblique trace of its exiſtence.

"The marriage of King Charles with Henrietta-Maria, a daughter of France, took place as ſoon as decency would permit after the funeral of his father was ſolemnized, according to a treaty agreed upon

upon in the life-time of King James. She was met at Dover by the King in perſon, and the nuptials were perfected at Canterbury; after which, on the arrival of their Majeſties in London, the Queen was put into poſſeſſion of Denmark Houſe, which was fitted up for the reception of herſelf and her Houſehold, and, by grant dated Feb. 15, 1626, was ſettled on the Queen for her life *.

"By the articles of marriage it was ſtipulated that the Queen ſhould enjoy the free exerciſe of her religion to a great extent; and the Eſtabliſhment brought with it a little convent of Capuchin Friars, who were lodged as near her chapel as might be. A liſt of her Majeſty's Houſehold, in both the civil and eccleſiaſtical branches, having been preſerved by the abovementioned writer of her Life, I have added it in an Appendix, as not improperly making a collateral part of this memoir.

"I am very much inclined to impute the building of the Chapel at Somerſet Houſe to the early part of the reign of Queen Henrietta-Maria. It is acknowledged to have been erected by Inigo Jones; and therefore muſt have been done either by command of Queen Anne of Denmark or of Queen Henrietta; becauſe this celebrated Architect, after ſerving both King James and King Charles I. died during the Commonwealth, in 1652. Anne of Denmark, being a Proteſtant, had no occaſion for a ſeparate chapel of a different communion, and moſt probably frequented the King's Chapel at Whitehall, without the parade of a diſtinct place of worſhip, unleſs ſhe had an oratory at Somerſet Houſe, for her private devotions at thoſe times when ſhe kept her Court there. It was not ſo with Henrietta, who was not only a bigot in herſelf, but had a deeper game to play.

"The principal circumſtance, however, on which I ground my ſurmiſe that the Chapel was built by Henrietta-Maria, and not by Anne of Denmark, ariſes from a paſſage in an account of the viſit which Mary de Medicis, the Queen Dowager of France, made to her daughter Henrietta the Queen Conſort of England, in the year 1638. The author was Monſ. de la Serre, hiſtoriographer of France, who attended in the ſuite of the Queen Dowager, and wrote at the moment from perſonal knowledge. Speaking of Somerſet Houſe as a palace appropriated to the Queen of Great Britain for her peculiar reſidence, he mentions her having built there a magnificent Chapel, and founded an eſtabliſhment of Capuchin Friars, the expences of which ſhe defrayed out of her Privy Purſe.

"If Henrietta-Maria found any chapel within the walls of Somerſet Houſe, it was probably much too ſmall for her eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment, that tended, as far as poſſible, to the reviſal of her own Religion, which had nearly expired in England *.

"This new arrangement, under the toleration which ſhe ſo extenſively enjoyed, and with the hopes of making converts, would therefore claim her early attention. The effects of ſuch open practice of the Romiſh Faith became afterwards very alarming, and rendered both the Queen and her Mother extremely obnoxious to the community, as many perſons of quality, rank, and conſequence, had actually been made proſelytes at different times †.

"The growing intereſts, therefore, of thoſe who diſſented from both religions were not without their uſe in the hands of Providence; inſomuch that, had not the eruptions of Puritaniſm appeared almoſt at the moment, the fever of Romaniſm might have returned upon us.

"The Queen's Court ſeems to have been very different from that of the King; the former being kept at Denmark Houſe, as we will call it, while the latter was kept at Whitehall. The Royal apartments were open daily, at particular hours, to perſons of certain rank and deſcription; and, as far as we can at preſent judge, reſembled our modern levees, and the late Queen Caroline's drawing-rooms, which laſt were held in an evening. Henrietta, like her predeceſſor Anne of Denmark, ſometimes, no doubt, entertained the King and his Courtiers at this her Palace; and we find that their Majeſties both reſided here, for a ſhort time, in the year 1641, on the arrival of the Prince of Orange (the father of King William III.), who had his firſt interview with the Princeſs Mary at this houſe, previouſly to their marriage. The Queen-Mother of France, Mary de Medicis, being then in England, and lodged at St. James's, there was no Royal houſe at liberty for the reception of the Prince of Orange, who was

* "Rymer's Fœdera, tom. XVIII. The Queen alſo poſſeſſed the palace at Greenwich, rebuilt, as it now ſtands, by Inigo Jones, for her reſidence in the Summer months, where ſhe was found, with her Court, on the King's return from Scotland, in July 1633."

* "In the Biographical Dictionary it is ſaid that Inigo Jones built Queen Catharine's Chapel at St. James's. Q. If this be the Chapel in the Friars?"

† "Inſtances of ſuch converſions, during the Queen's firſt reſidence in England, when Queen-Conſort, may be ſeen in Dr. Harris's Life of King Charles, p. 199, et ſeqq. 1779, 2d edition."

therefore

therefore entertained by the Earl of Lindſey* at Arundel Houſe. Soon after this marriage was completed, the Prince returned to Holland; and was, not long afterwards, followed by the Princeſs, accompanied by the Queen, who took this opportunity prudently to withdraw from England, where it may be ſaid ſhe never reſided again till after the Reſtoration. At this period the gates of Denmark Houſe ſeem to have been cloſed till the return of King Charles II.; notwithſtanding which, ſomething occurred in the Interregnum neceſſary to be obſerved."

Mr. Pegge, after detailing the ſeveral tenements in the Strand, "parcel of the poſſeſſion of Charles Stuart and Henrietta-Maria, late King and Queen of England," which in 1650 were ſold, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, for the payment of the Army; ſubjoins the following quotation from Mr. Walpole:

"Somerſet Houſe had a narrow eſcape, during that hiſtory of deſtructions of which an account is preſerved in a very ſcarce tract, intituled, "An Eſſay on the Wonders of God, in the Times that preceded Chriſt, and how they met in him; written in France, by John D'Eſpagne, Miniſter of the Goſpel (who died in 1650), and now publiſhed in Engliſh, by his Executor, Henry Browne. London, 1662," 8vo. In the Preface the Editor tells us that the Author preached at the French Church in Durham Houſe, where his Sermons were attended by many of the Nobility and Gentry. That demoliſhed, he ſays, it pleaſed God to touch the hearts of the Nobility to procure us an order of the Houſe of Peers, to exerciſe our devotions at Somerſet Houſe Chapel; which was the cauſe, not only of the driving away the Anabaptiſts, Quakers, and other Sects that had got in there, but alſo hindered the pulling-down of Somerſet Houſe; there having been an order, from the late Uſurped Powers, for felling the ſaid houſe; but we prevailed ſo far that we ſtill got order to exempt the Chapel from being ſold, which broke the deſign of thoſe who had bought the ſaid houſe, who thought, for their improvement, to have made a ſtreet from the garden through the ground the Chapel ſtands on, and ſo up the back yard to the great ſtreet of the Strand, by pulling down the ſaid Chapel†."....

Mr. Pegge proceeds:

"Though the Parliament, ſoon after the late King's execution, diſpoſed by ſale of many tenements which had been erected on ſuch of the ground obtained by the Duke of Somerſet as was not comprehended within the ſcale of his own houſe; yet nothing was attempted tending to deface or leſſen the principal edifice, which remained to our time in the ſtate it was found at the Reſtoration of K. Charles II. when the Palace reverted to the poſſeſſion of his mother, the Queen Dowager Henrietta-Maria, ſo long as ſhe lived, and was reſumed by her when ſhe returned to England, in November 1660. On this occaſion Cowley wrote a copy of verſes in honour of this houſe. Amid the general joy, however, on account of the King's Reſtoration, this Palace was opened with ſcenes of mourning: firſt, on the death of the King's brother the Duke of Glouceſter, whoſe body lay in ſtate here till the funeral, in September 1660; and, ſoon afterwards, in the December following, on the deceaſe of the King's ſiſter, Mary Princeſs of Orange, who came into England to felicitate her brother King Charles on his happy return. Her corpſe repoſed for a few days at Somerſet Houſe; after which it was interred in the Royal vault at Weſtminſter."—Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of James I dowager of Frederick Count Palatine of the Rhine, died at Leiceſter Houſe, Thurſday, Feb. 12, 1661, and was thence, the Monday following, conveyed to Somerſet Houſe, early in the morning; and thence, in the evening, conveyed by barge to Weſtminſter Abbey, being accompanied to her ſepulchre by her ſon, Prince Rupert, and many of the Nobles; and privately interred in the ſame vault, in Henry VII's Chapel, with her elder brother, Prince Henry."

"As ſoon as this Palace was repaired for the Queen's accommodation, ſhe reſided in it, with the ſame eſtabliſhment as ſhe retained when ſhe left it. Her Majeſty's jointure was 30,000l. a year, to which the King added a penſion of equal annual value from the Exchequer; and ſhe ſeems now (for the moment) in the reign of her ſon to have felt an attachment to this country, which ſhe ſo much deteſted in the reign of her huſband. The Queen Dowager having long been a ſtranger to her former ſtate and magnificence, and having ſeen many errors in her conduct as Queen Conſort; it is no wonder, conſidering what ſhe had ſuffered by the King's ignominious death, added to the hardſhips which ſhe had endured abroad, in an exile of nineteen years, that ſhe ſhould rejoice at her return; and it is ſaid that, on re-enterir; Somerſet Houſe, ſhe penitentially

* "This Earl, 11 Charles I. was conſtituted Lord High Admiral of England; and killed at the battle of Edge-hill, 1642."

† "Anecdotes of Painting, vol. II. pp. 40, 70, 109, 120."

penitentially exclaimed, "If I had known the temper of the Engliſh ſome years paſt as well as I do now, I had never been obliged to leave *this Houſe*." Both her return and her declaration were, however, in Biſhop Kennett's opinion, but mere copies of the Queen's real ſentiments and deſign, which ultimately pointed at two favourite objects. The firſt of theſe was the union of her daughter Henrietta-Maria with Philip Duke of Orleans and brother to Louis XIV.; and the ſecond was, the marriage of her ſon King Charles II. with an Infanta of Portugal, thereby firmly to ſtrengthen the intereſts of the Church of Rome; in which proceedings, to uſe the Biſhop's own words, her Majeſty "ſhewed herſelf more a daughter of France than a queen-mother of England."

"The reſidence of the Queen Dowager in this kingdom was but of ſhort duration, not exceeding four years, when, oſtenſibly on account of the Plague, and poſſibly with a deſire of viſiting her daughter the Ducheſs of Orleans, or, perhaps (which is more probable), on finding herſelf overpowered by the Proteſtant Cauſe, her Majeſty voluntarily retired into France, in 1665, where ſhe died in 1669, and was interred at St. Denis, with the honours uſually paid to a Queen-Mother of France.

"The houſe was now again uninhabited by any of the Royal Family, though deſtined as a jointure-houſe for Catharine of Portugal contingently; an event which afterwards took effect.

"The firſt occaſion that occupied it, after the death of Queen Henrietta-Maria, was the funeral obſequies of George Monk Duke of Albemarle, &c. who died within a few months after the Queen-Mother, and whoſe interment was ſolemnized with more pomp than ever was known to have been conferred upon a ſubject. The whole expence was defrayed by the King; and the ceremonial has been preſerved in a great number of large engravings; but what brings it forward to us is, that the body was, "by his Majeſty's command, removed to Somerſet Houſe, and there placed for many weeks in Royal ſtate, attended with all the ceremonies of pompous mourning."

"The next opportunity we have of obſerving this Palace to have been made uſe of was on an occaſion very different in itſelf, and moſt important in the event; for it became the reſidence of William Prince of Orange, afterwards King William III. when he came hither to eſpouſe the Princeſs Mary, 1677. It may be preſumed that it was the place of their joint reſidence after the marriage for the few weeks they remained in England, before they embarked for Holland.

"After the demiſe of King Charles II. this Palace became the property, during life, of the Queen Dowager Catharine of Portugal; and here ſhe kept her Court till her receſſion into her native country. The manners of Catharine were far from being acceptable to the Engliſh; and, as ſhe had been treated with the coldeſt neglect by King Charles, who had peopled his Court with illegitimate iſſue by miſtreſſes who reſided under the Queen's eye, a longer reſidence in England could not be very flattering to her, who was childleſs, and without agreeable inducements. To this we may add, that ſhe had lived here long enough to be a witneſs to the overthrow of her own Religion. She retired to Portugal, therefore, ſoon after the Revolution had fully taken place, in the year 1692, where ſhe died in 1705; and though ſhe was a rigid Papiſt, and reſided within the pale of the Church of Rome, ſhe was complimented, during her life, with being prayed for *by name* in our Liturgy as a part of the Royal Family.

"Thus this Queen Dowager had the offenſible occupation of Somerſet Houſe during the whole reigns of King James II. and King William, till the third year of Queen Anne. It is but juſtice to her memory, however, to add what Biſhop Burnet ſays of this Queen after ſhe took leave of England and returned to Portugal, where, during the bad ſtate of that King's health, his Lordſhip ſays, "Our Queen Dowager was ſet at the head of their Councils; her adminiſtration much commended; and that ſhe was very careful of the Engliſh, and all their concerns †."

Mr. Pegge, diffident of his own ſkill in Architecture, deſcribes the building in the words of preceding Writers; which, however, he has diligently collected; and the deſcription is embelliſhed with five different views and two antient plans.

"April 10, 1775, a meſſage from the King was delivered to both Houſes of Parliament, that "His Majeſty, deſirous that a better and more ſuitable accommodation ſhould be made for the reſidence of the Queen, in caſe ſhe ſhould ſurvive him, and being willing that the Palace in which his Majeſty now reſides, called *The Queen's Houſe*, may be ſettled for that purpoſe, recommends to both Houſes to take the ſame into conſideration; and to

* "At this period, we learn by one of Bagford's MSS. both the Benedictine Monks at St. James's and the Capuchins at Somerſet Houſe had good libraries."

† "Own Times, ſub anno 1704."

make provifion for fettling the faid Palace upon her Majefty, and for appropriating Somerfet Houfe to fuch ufes as fhall be found moft beneficial to the Publick."—"An Act was confequently paffed, May 26, 1775, intituled, "An Act for fettling Buckingham Houfe on the Queen, in lieu of Somerfet Houfe."

"In 1779, the ftately front of the new building, now called by its old name, *Somerfet Place*, was completed."

"The Royal Academy, inftituted in December 1768, and firft opened Jan. 2, 1769, originally held their meetings in Pall-Mall, where, on the 26th of May, they had their firft Exhibition of Paintings*; but in 1779 removed to Somerfet Houfe, where they occupy the Weft wing of the North front, and where they firft held their Annual Exhibition, May 1, 1780†. On the ground-floor of this wing is their Exhibition Room for Sculpture, and the Hawkers and Pedlars Office.

"The Royal Society firft held their meeting in Somerfet Houfe Nov. 30, 1780; and the Society of Antiquaries on Thurfday, Jan. 11, 1781. The apartments of thefe two learned Societies occupy the greateft part of the Eaft wing of the North front; on the ground-floor is the Library of the Society of Antiquaries; behind which are the Privy Seal and Signet Offices, the Lottery Office, and the Hackney Coach Office.

"The South front, feparated from the Thames by a noble Terrace, is occupied by the Navy Office and Stamp Office.

"The Weft wing contains the Navy Pay Office and Victualing Office; and at the Northern end of this wing, till lately, was the Sick and Wounded Office, which has very recently been incorporated with the Tranfport Office in Dorfet Square, and the old office has not yet been appropriated. Behind this wing is a ftreet, bounded to the Weft by the Treafurer of the Navy's houfe, and by houfes appropriated to the Commiffioners. The Salt Office, formerly in this wing, is now conſolidated with the Excife Office.

"In the Eaft wing is the Tax Office; the Offices of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancafter; the Office of the Auditor of Impreft; the Pipe Office; Comptroller of the Pipe, and Clerk of the Eftreats; behind all which is a ftreet, bounded to the Eaft by ground not yet built on.

"The Surveyor alſo under the Surveyor of the Board of Works has apartments for his refidence, but not an office here."

* "Gent. Mag. vol. XXXIX. pp. 46, 50, 266."

† "Ibid. vol. XLIX. pp. 92, 93; vol. L. p. 220."

The Plan of Denmark Houſe is illuſtrated by "An Account of the Roomes, and who inhabits them, and what are quitted, as they were taken Oct. 3, 1706," and by ſome very curious "Extracts from a MS Inventory of the Plate, Goods, Pictures, Statues, Regalia, &c. of King Charles the Firſt, as taken, appraiſed, and ſold at the ſeveral Royal Palaces, &c." (both from MSS. in the Library of Mr. Gough.)

85. Janſon's *Stranger in* America.

(Continued from p. 250; and ſee p. 511.)

THE extracts hitherto given from this intereſting publication were ſuch as moſt forcibly arreſted our attention at a haſty glance; which a peruſal more at leiſure enables us to enlarge.

Mr. Janſon, after candidly detailing his motives for going to America, gives a pleaſant account of a *rencontre* with a French privateer, and a ſpecimen of American manners.

On reaching the banks of Newfoundland, Mr. J. introduces the following incident, as having not long before happened to a ſhip in that latitude:

"The cook had flung overboard a piece of ſalt beef, in order to waſh and freſhen it for dinner, and not as a bait for the rapacious tenants of the deep. The barrel being nearly empty, he was unable to reach the beef without the aſſiſtance of a harpoon, which happened to be at hand, and which he had ſtuck ſo forcibly into it, that, finding ſome difficulty in drawing out the inſtrument, he threw the whole over the ſide of the ſhip, firſt faſtening it to a rope. A ſhark of an enormous ſize muſt, unperceived, have followed their track; for, in a very few minutes, one of the ſeamen obſerved the coil of rope, to which the cook had attached the meat, diminiſhing at a great rate. Ignorant of the uſe to which it had been put, he ſeized it, and finding a great reſiſtance, called for aid, by which the courſe of the ravenous animal was checked, and they ſoon diſcovered it writhing in agony. It was drawn alongſide, and with conſiderable difficulty hoiſted upon the deck. On the cook's explanation, it became a matter of ſurpriſe how the ſhark could be held; but, upon examination, they found that a bone in the beef had been ſtarted by the introduction of the harpoon, in ſuch a direction, that, on being ſwallowed, it completely operated as a hook, and thus rendered all the animal's attempts to diſengage itſelf utterly unavailing. This circumſtance affords another confutation of the aſſertion of Linnæus,

næus, who says, that the shark devours her own young. On extracting the beef, three young sharks followed, in full vigour. Had the old one received them into the stomach as food, life would, undoubtedly, have been extinguished before the expiration of half the time that had elapsed from her being hooked to the extracting of the bait. We find that Sir Richard Hawkins, in his Account of his Voyage to South America, upwards of two centuries ago, says, that he has observed the young sharks have free egress and regress into the mouth of the dam, and that he has found them in the stomach. Of late years, Dr. Mosely, on the subject, asserts, that the young sharks retreat into the stomachs of the old ones in time of danger. In this instance, the young ones struggled upon the deck with great activity; and, small as they were, they excited so great a terror that few chose to venture too near them. The cook to whom they were consigned dressed them for dinner; and it required but little effort in the crew to banish their prejudice when placed on the table. In the stomach of the old shark, which measured fourteen feet two inches in length, were found a variety of both finny and testaceous fish, a turtle half-digested, several cray-fish, two of which, having been lately swallowed, were eaten at supper; and several large bones. They were unable to determine the species of animal to which many of the latter had belonged."

On his arrival at Boston, the first object that particularly struck Mr. Janson was the excessive heat.

"The fatigue of getting my baggage on shore, in the excessive heat of a meridian sun, had nearly exhausted me before I reached my lodgings. I, however, met with no detention or aggravating circumstance at the Custom-house—no extortion—no demand of fees. An oath was administered to me, that the baggage was for my own private use; and this was the only ceremony I underwent. By dinner-time I had lost all appetite; and, suffering under a most profuse perspiration, had thrown myself upon my bed, from which I had no inclination to rise. Instead of dinner, I substituted large draughts of weak punch; and for supper, tea. I now endeavoured to compose myself to sleep, but soon found the night to be more intolerable than the day. No cool breeze accompanied it—not even a breath of air; tormented with myriads of bugs and musquitoes, which blistered me all over*, I contended against their united efforts until the morning's dawn drove them from their prey."

After some general observations on the history of America, we are told that

"A party of adventurers, inflamed by the success of the Spaniards in the South, determined to explore the regions of the North, not doubting that the earth produced gold in every other part of the Continent. Tradition reports, that a number of Englishmen landed in the neighbourhood of Casco bay, in that division of New England now called the Province of Maine, subject, however, to the State of Massachusets. It is, at this time, a flourishing country, abounding with the best

* "The bite, as it is called, or rather the puncture, of the musquitoe, though seldom felt at the moment it is inflicted, is attended with great irritation; and sometimes, if improperly treated, with dangerous consequences. It is the buzzing noise the insects make while on the wing, added to the sense of having felt the effects produced by their bite, which causes a most unpleasant sensation. A traveller who visited part of the United States some years ago, Mr. Weld, speaking of this insect, says, 'General Washington told me, that he never was so much annoyed by musquitoes in any part of America as in Skenesborough, for that they used to bite through the thickest boot.' This is told with an air of gravity; and no doubt the author meant that it should be believed. I confess, though I have been in a part of the country through which this author never penetrated, where the climate and situation are more favourable to the musquitoe, I never saw or heard of such dangerous wounds as those must be which are inflicted by an insect capable of biting through the thickest boot. This is more than even a rattlesnake has the strength to do; for I have seen the marks of the teeth of one on the leather breeches of a man in North Carolina, which entirely resisted the bite. I have often heard this assertion of Mr. Weld's commented upon in America—not as to the possibility of the fact itself, but as an instance of the misrepresentations of Europeans with respect to their country. It has even been treated in a contemptuous manner in their provincial news-papers; and in some places I have heard it quoted, when an improbable anecdote was related, 'that's like the musquitoes that bit General Washington through his boot!' Some observed, that it must have been a joke; while others replied, that the General was no jester. In making this comment, I would not be understood to decry Mr. Weld's publication; it arises from a duty I owe to some friends in America, and to fulfil a promise I made them of explaining mistakes. There is truth in most of Mr. Weld's observations."

4 timber,

timber, of which large quantities are exported to the British dominions. The climate, however, like almoſt every other part of the United States, is unfavourable to the Engliſh conſtitution. To ſtrangers, the heat in the Summer is almoſt inſupportable; while the ſeverity of Winter is ſcarcely to be endured. The Spring and Autumn are certainly delightful; the month of November, which is proverbially fatal to Engliſhmen, is in America one of the moſt delightful in the year. The ſun has then declined to ſuch a point, that his rays diffuſe a moſt comfortable temperature, the froſts of Winter being no farther advanced than to act as a bracer to the relaxed conſtitution. In this month I could, without the leaſt inconvenience, paſs the whole day, from morning until ſun-ſet, either in the active ſports of the field, or ſeated upon the rocks, angling for the various ſpecies of fiſh with which the coaſt of New England abounds. The European adventurers who firſt explored this province, it has already been obſerved, were in purſuit of gold. At what period their enterprize was undertaken, I could not learn. Circumſtances appear, however, to concur in fixing it during the religious perſecutions in England, in the reign of Queen Mary. They landed on different parts of this coaſt; and ſome appearances of their ſearch are ſaid to remain until the preſent time. It is, however, very certain that ſucceſs did not reward their labours; for no gold or ſilver has ever been diſcovered upon the 'iron-bound coaſt' of New England."

"Mr. Richard Hazen, a land-ſurveyor, who, in 1741, drew the line which divides Maſſachuſets from Vermont, gives an intereſting account of the multiplying power of Nature in the wild pigeon: 'For three miles together,' ſays he, 'the pigeons' neſts were ſo thick, that five hundred might be reckoned on beech-trees at one time; and, could they have been counted on the hemlocks as well, he did not doubt but that five thouſand might be ſeen at one turn round. Twenty-five neſts were frequently found on one beech-tree in New England. The earth was covered with theſe trees and with hemlocks, thus loaded with the neſts of pigeons. For an hundred acres together, the ground was covered with their dung, to the depth of two inches. Their noiſe in the evening was extremely troubleſome, and ſo great, that the traveller could not get any ſleep where their neſts were thick. About an hour before ſun-riſe they roſe in ſuch numbers as to darken the air. When the young pigeons were grown to a proper ſize, it was common for the firſt ſettlers to cut down the trees, and gather a horſe-load in a few minutes. The markets at this ſeaſon, even at Philadelphia, are often overſtocked with them; a ſcore of them having lately been purchaſed for ſix pence. But, as the land becomes ſettled, they retire into the back foreſts, where they are at this day in equal numbers.' In North Carolina, wild pigeons or doves paſs over the country in ſuch numbers as to darken the air, devouring all kinds of grain in their progreſs. A large muſket, loaded with ſmall ſhot, fired among them, has killed ſcores; and boys knock them down with ſticks and ſtones. I did not ſee this deſtructive phænomenon; but was credibly informed at Edenton that it occurs about once in ſeven, and ſometimes in ten years. During my reſidence in that State, I cut holes in the top of my barn, and, by placing food on the roof, ſoon inticed about half a dozen from the adjacent woods. In a ſhort time they became domeſticated, and fed with the fowls, affording a conſtant and an agreeable food. When I left my reſidence, they had, notwithſtanding the uſe I made of the young ones, increaſed to many ſcores. They grew ſo familiar, that they would watch my appearance in the morning, and perch upon me, in hopes of obtaining food, with which it was my practice to ſupply them. They diſtinguiſhed me from my domeſticks, whom they would not ſuffer to approach them. They would permit me to go into their dovecote, without retreating, and the dam would often oppoſe my taking her young ones."

An intereſting account is given of "Major-general Edward Whalley, Major-general William Goffe, and Colonel William Dixwell, who, after the Reſtoration of King Charles II. took refuge in America. They all had commanded in the Army of Cromwell, and were among the moſt enthuſiaſtic enemies of the Crown. Cromwell himſelf once contemplated a flight to America. The circumſtances which prevented his embarkation are well known."

Mr. Janſon devotes an entire chapter to "American Public Characters, living or recently deceaſed." Of theſe we will take *General Gates*.

"This venerable officer paid the debt of Nature on the 10th of March, 1806, full of honours, and greatly lamented in America. He had attained the ſeventy-eighth year of his age, and, like his great commander, Waſhington, paſſed the Winter of his life in retirement on his eſtate. General Horatio Gates was by birth an Engliſhman; and when very young entered into the Britiſh Army, where he acquired his firſt knowledge of military tacticks under the late Duke of Brunſwick, at

at that time Prince Ferdinand. He went to America as captain of infantry under General Braddock, and continued in that ſervice till the Peace of 1763, when he returned to his native country. It appears that, during this time, he had imbibed ſo great a partiality for the New World, that he ſold his commiſſion, and purchaſed an eſtate in the colony of Virginia, where he reſided till the breaking-out of the unfortunate war, and upon that event he joined the ſtandard of his adopted Country. The qualifications he poſſeſſed gained him ſo rapid a promotion, that he was appointed commander in chief of the Northern American Army; and in this ſituation he obtained diſtinguiſhed celebrity by the capture of General Burgoyne and the Engliſh Army under his command. His humanity to his captives was equal to his ſucceſs; and the attention he ſhewed to Lady Harriet Acland will ever render his name reſpected in England. The complicated diſtreſſes, the extraordinary fatigues, and the heroic reſolution of that amiable lady, were ſubjects of aſtoniſhment to the contending Armies. The particulars of her adventures were given in the publications of that day. Thirty years having, however, elapſed ſince the fatal turn of this conflict, and her hiſtory being in ſome meaſure connected with that of her generous Enemy, a brief ſketch of it will give the reader, then unborn, ſome idea of the miſeries attending that unnatural war. In 1775 the regiment of which John-Dyke Acland, Eſq. of Devonſhire, was major, was ordered on the American ſtation; and his wife, Lady Harriet Acland, determined to accompany him. This reſolution was not to be ſhaken by any entreaties to relinquiſh ſo dangerous a project; and in the beginning of the enſuing year ſhe was in Canada, where, during the firſt campaign, ſhe traverſed a vaſt extent of country, in different extremes of the ſeaſon, encountering difficulties that an European traveller will not eaſily conceive, for the purpoſe of attending the Major, who was confined by ſickneſs in a wretched hut in Chamblee. On the opening of the campaign in 1777, ſhe was reſtrained from offering to ſhare the fatigue and hazard expected before Ticonderago by the poſitive injunctions of her huſband. The day after the conqueſt of that place he was badly wounded, and ſhe croſſed the Lake Champlain to join him. As ſoon as he recovered, Lady Harriet inſiſted on following his fortunes through the campaign. The artificers of the Artillery for this purpoſe made her a two-wheeled tumbril. Major Acland commanded the Grenadiers, who were always the advanced poſt of the Army. From their ſituation, theſe troops were obliged to be ſo often on the alert, that none of them ſlept out of their cloaths. In one of theſe poſitions, a tent in which the Major and Lady Harriet were aſleep ſuddenly took fire. An orderly Serjeant of Grenadiers, with great hazard of ſuffocation, dragged out the firſt perſon he laid hold of. It proved to be the Major. At the ſame inſtant his wife, unconſcious of what ſhe did, and perhaps not perfectly awake, providentially made her eſcape by creeping under the walls of the back part of the tent. The firſt object ſhe beheld on the recovery of her ſenſes was the Major on the other ſide, and in the ſame inſtant again in the fire in ſearch of her. The Serjeant once more ſaved him, but not before the Major was very ſeverely burnt in the face and different parts of the body. Every thing they had with them in the tent was conſumed. This misfortune befel them ſhortly before the Army paſſed Hudſon's River. It neither altered the reſolution nor the cheerfulneſs of Lady Harriet; and ſhe continued her progreſs, ſharing on every occaſion the fatigues of the advanced corps. The next trial of her fortitude was of a different nature, and more diſtreſſing, as it was of longer duration. On the march of the 19th of September, the Grenadiers became liable to the hazards of an action at every ſtep. She had been directed by the Major to follow the route of the Artillery and Baggage, which was not expoſed. At the commencement of the action ſhe found herſelf near a ſmall uninhabited hut, where ſhe alighted. When the engagement was becoming general and bloody, the Surgeons of the hoſpital took poſſeſſion of the ſame place, as the moſt convenient for the care of the wounded. Thus was this lady in hearing of one continual fire of cannon and muſquetry for four hours together, with the preſumption, from the poſt of her huſband at the head of the Grenadiers, that he was in the moſt expoſed part of the action. She had here three female companions, the Baroneſs of Riedeſel, and the wives of Major Harnage and Lieutenant Reynell. Major Harnage was ſoon brought to the Surgeons, very badly wounded; and a little afterwards came intelligence that Lieutenant Reynell was ſhot dead. Imagination can ſcarcely conceive the ſtate of the whole groupe. From the date of that action to the 7th of October, Lady Harriet ſtood prepared for new trials, and it was her lot that their ſeverity ſhould increaſe with their number. She was again expoſed to the hearing of the whole action; and at laſt received the ſhock of her individual misfortune, mixed with the intelligence of the general calamity, that the troops were defeated, and that Major Acland,

land, desperately wounded, was taken prisoner. The 8th was passed by Lady Harriet and her companions in inexpressible anxiety—not a shed, not a tent was standing, except what belonged to the hospital; their refuge was among the wounded and dying. The Army retreated that night, and at break of day on the 9th reached very advantageous ground. A halt was necessary, to refresh the troops, and to give time to the batteaux, laden with provisions, to come abreast. When the Army was on the point of moving, Lady Harriet sent a message to General Burgoyne, proposing to pass to the camp of the Enemy, and requeſt General Gates's permission to attend her wounded husband. General Burgoyne was astonished at the proposal. That a woman, after so long an agitation of the spirits, exhausted, not only for want of rest, but absolutely for want of food, drenched in rains for twelve hours together, should be capable of delivering herself up to the Enemy, probably in the night, and uncertain into what hands she might fall, appeared to him an effort too great for human nature. The assistance which he could render her was small indeed; he had not even a cup of wine to offer her. All that he could furnish was an open boat, and a few lines, written upon dirty and wet paper, to General Gates, recommending her to his protection. Mr. Brudenell, the chaplain to the Artillery, readily undertook to accompany her; and with one female servant, and the Major's valet-de-chambre, who then had in his shoulder a ball received in the late action, she was rowed down the river to meet the Enemy. But her distresses were not at an end. The night was advanced before the boat reached their outposts, and the sentinel refused to let it pass, or even to come on shore. In vain Mr. Brudenell offered the flag of truce, and represented the state of the extraordinary passenger. The guard, apprehensive of treachery, and punctilious to his orders, threatened to fire into the boat if it stirred before day-light. Here then behold a delicate female, who had all her life been a stranger to bodily hardship of every kind, who had never known the want of any of those indulgences that are usually enjoyed by the daughters of affluence—behold her, destitute of every earthly comfort and convenience, exposed, for seven or eight dismal hours, in an open boat, beneath an inclement American sky, to the accumulated horrors of the most cruel anxiety, of darkness, hunger, rain, cold, and fatigue! Say then, ye Beauties whose presence gladdens the crowded assemblies of this brilliant Metropolis, ye gay Votaries of Dissipation, who know no fatigue but what ye experience in devising new pleasures; whose keenest disappointments proceed from the negligence of your milliner, jeweller, or coach-maker; who are strangers to vexation, save that which ye feel when eclipsed by some more ingenious fair-one in the vanities and elegances of fashion;—which of you could renounce the allurements of the Great World—which of you could resolve to encounter all the distresses incident to a military life, purely from motives of affection to the man of your choice? Few, very few, I fear, would be found among you to imitate the example of the virtuous and heroic Lady Harriet Acland! The reflections of that lady, during so long an interval of painful suspense, could not inspire her with very encouraging ideas of the treatment she was afterwards to expect. Morning arrived; and General Gates, being apprised of her situation, sent instant orders to conduct the fair sufferer to his quarters, where he set before her every refreshment which he could procure; lamented that he had not been informed of the conduct of the sentinel; and treated her with all the humanity and respect that her rank and her merits deserved. She was then conducted to her husband, who, through her tender care, recovered from his wounds. It was not many days after this, that General Burgoyne's whole Army, worn out with fatigue, destitute of provisions, and greatly reduced by losses, were compelled to capitulate. The British Officers bore testimony to General Gates's moderation and humanity on this occasion. He endeavoured to sooth the distress of mind in which the circumstance involved his adverse Commander; and sought, by every possible means, to render his situation and that of his officers less irksome. Having conquered in the North, General Gates was invested by Congress with the command of their Southern Army; but there Fortune did not second his exertions. He was defeated, in his turn, by Lord Cornwallis, who thus, for a time, subdued the Carolinas. Being superseded by General Green, he retired to his estate in Virginia, quitting "the trade of arms," perhaps not altogether without disgust at the manner in which Congress deprived him of his command. I have conversed on the subject of this his last engagement with American Officers, who agreed that no blame could attach to their Commander, whose orders were to check the rapid progress of the British Force, superior to His own, both in number and appointment. The private virtues of General Gates were many and eminent. He was charitable—humane—just in all his dealings—inflexible in his friendship—and ever acted under the impulse of a good heart. He was

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the ſcholar, the ſoldier, and the gentleman."

On the deſcription of Philadelphia, Mr. Janſon expatiates with ſatisfaction.

"The rapid growth of this beautiful city, in ſize, wealth, and ſplendour, and its increaſe of trade, has ſeldom been equalled in commercial hiſtory. The plan was laid by the purchaſer of the ſoil, the celebrated William Penn. This enterpriſing man was one of the earlieſt members of the religious ſect who denominated themſelves Friends; and at this day a large proportion of the inhabitants of Philadelphia are of that perſuaſion. He obtained a grant from King Charles the Second, in the year 1681; and the next year, accompanied by about one hundred ſettlers, he arrived in the river Delaware, on the banks of which ſtands the city, at the diſtance of 120 miles from the ſea. The ſpot was then covered with timber; its foundation was a ſtratum of potters' clay; the harbour furniſhed a bed of ſand; the neareſt hills contained quarries of ſtone; the vicinity yielded lime-ſtones and marble; and iron and coal were diſcovered upon the navigable branches of the Delaware, long before the new ſettlement afforded hands to work them. The natives, Mr. Penn juſtly conſidered, had the claim of Nature to the ſoil, and were in poſſeſſion of the country. He accordingly entered into a negociation with them for the extinguiſhment of ſuch title; and under a tree, which is ſtill ſtanding, and which is accurately repreſented in the plate fronting the title-page of this work, they transferred to him their right of poſſeſſion. He alſo there entered into a treaty of amity with the tribe of Indians who hunted on the ground where the city is now built. The houſes are well built, chiefly of red brick, and in general three ſtories high. In ſome of the new ſtreets uniformity is obſerved, particularly in Sanſom-ſtreet, which may vie with thoſe of the faſhionable parts of London. A great number of private houſes have marble ſteps to the ſtreet-door, and in other reſpects are finiſhed in a ſtyle of elegance. The ſtreets are paved with large pebble-ſtones in the carriage-road, and the foot-pavements, which are raiſed ten or twelve inches higher, with brick. They are tolerably well lighted and guarded in the night; the watchmen calling the hour as in London. Many of the new ſtreets have of late years been planted with rows of poplars, whoſe rapid growth and ſpiral form peculiarly adapt them to ſhade the avenues of the city in the ſultry ſeaſon of the year. The Gaol in Philadelphia is ſituated in Walnut-ſtreet, at the rear of the State-houſe. It is a large, ſtrong, ſtone building, and in every reſpect adapted to the purpoſes for which it is deſtined. The regulations of this place of puniſhment are worthy of the imitation of European Nations. It is regularly inſpected by a committee of the inhabitants, who cheerfully in turn undertake the office without reward. They examine into the cleanlineſs of the rooms and the priſoners, who are regularly waſhed, and in Summer bathed, and then ſupplied with a change of linen. Their diet is alſo regulated; and no ſpirituous liquor, doubtleſs, in moſt caſes, the primary cauſe which reduced the people to their unhappy ſituation, is ſuffered to be introduced to State priſoners. Every thing which can contribute to the comfort of the inhabitants has of late years been ſupplied in Philadelphia; and if it reſts with man to avert the malignancy of the Summer fever, which, however, he has hitherto attempted in vain, the regulations of the Police muſt greatly contribute to the conſummation of ſo important an end. The Library is an inſtitution which does credit to the Country. It is open the greater part of the day for ſtrangers, who are attended by a librarian, ready to hand them ſuch books as they may ſelect from the Catalogue *. He is paid by the Society, which is an incorporated body. A handſome building was erected by them in North Fifth-ſtreet; and the late Mr. Bingham, of Philadelphia, preſented the Society with a fine piece of ſtatuary, in white marble, repreſenting Dr. Franklin at full length, and which is placed above the entrance from the ſtreet. I applied to the librarian for ſome particulars reſpecting this liberal endowment. On informing him of my intention of publiſhing my obſervations, he was very aſſiduous in communicating whatever reſpected the origin and progreſs of the inſtitution. The foundation of this library was laid in the year 1731, a period when Philadelphia afforded little aſſiſtance to the enquiries of the ſtudious. A number of gentlemen having raiſed the ſum of one hundred pounds by ſubſcription, a ſmall library was founded upon principles the beſt calculated to diſſeminate knowledge; the books were not, as in many public libraries of Europe, confined to the apartments, but the ſubſcribers were allowed to carry them home for a reaſonable ſpace of time. The plan ſoon became popular;

* "On my return to my native country, I was, at Liverpool, refuſed admittance to different coffee-rooms, to read the public papers, becauſe I was not a ſubſcriber; an illiberality unknown in America, where all places of this nature are gratuitouſly opened to the ſtranger."

additions

additions to the number of members took place, and the ſtock of books was annually increaſed by purchaſes at the Company's expence, and liberal donations from perſons both at home and abroad. The then proprietors of Pennſylvania appear to have taken a patriotic pleaſure in the encouragement of the plan. Beſides ſeveral valuable donations, they granted a charter of incorporation in 1724. A ſpirit of literary improvement made its way among all claſſes of people; and the philanthropy of that great and amiable character, Dr. Franklin, who ſuggeſted the plan, was gratified by tracing the books as well into the hands of the opulent, with whom literature is ſometimes no more than one of the ornaments of civil life, as of thoſe to whom it renders a more ſubſtantial benefit. The librarian ſhewed me, as a favour, an antient manuſcript Bible, dated in the year 1016; alſo, a Romiſh Prayer Book, of 1060, which are eſteemed great curioſities. The Muſeum is a ſtriking inſtance of the perſevering induſtry of an individual; while the grant of the Old State-houſe, for its Exhibition, does honour to the City. The proprietor is Mr. Charles W. Peale, by profeſſion a painter, which he relinquiſhed, and became a virtuoſo. He ſays, "that in the year 1785 he began his collections with ſome bones of the mammoth, and the paddle-fiſh, hereafter deſcribed; and that in the year 1802 the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, influenced by the idea of its increaſing utility, granted the upper part of the State-houſe for the uſe of the Muſeum." Conſidering the ſhort time ſince this collection was commenced, it is ſurpriſing to find ſuch a number of natural curioſities in this Muſeum. The paddle-fiſh, which Mr. Peale obſerves was one of the firſt articles, and from which he probably conceived the idea of making the collection, is four feet and four inches in length. The ſnout reſembles in ſhape the paddle uſed by Indians in croſſing rivers, and is eighteen inches long. This fiſh is an object of curioſity, from its being caught in the Allegany River and State of Ohio, many hundred miles from the ſea. The foſſils were chiefly collected in England, and make a handſome appearance, from the judicious manner in which they are diſpoſed. Several were found near Chriſtchurch in Hampſhire, ſeventy feet from the ſurface of the earth; and near them is placed a ſhark's tooth, dug up at the great depth of one hundred feet, where it was found in a bed of chalk at Saliſbury." *(To be continued.)*

86. *The Doctrines, Diſcipline, and Mode of Worſhip, of the Methodiſts ſeriouſly conſidered, in Two Sermons, preached at the Opening of* Ebenezer *Chapel*, Deal, September 4, 1806, *by* W. Vipond.

THE appellation of *Methodiſt* having been indiſcriminately and improperly applied to the multitude of diſcordant Sectaries which abound in this country—to Calviniſts, Arminians, Anabaptiſts, Jumpers, &c. &c.; and their principles having been miſunderſtood and miſrepreſented; Mr. Vipond, a very young but ingenious Preacher in the Methodiſt Connexion, has, in theſe Diſcourſes, explained their Doctrine and their Diſcipline.

"At the earneſt and repeated ſolicitations of ſeveral of the Author's moſt judicious Friends, he has at length prevailed upon himſelf to ſuffer the following Sermons to appear before the Publick. It would give him exquiſite pain ſhould any of his Readers think that he intended to rekindle the dying embers of a ſpirit of controverſy."

If theſe Sermons are not a ſpecimen of extraordinary literature or talents, they are a manly avowal of the real principles of the Connexion.

"Methodiſm appears to differ from the Eſtabliſhed Religion of this Country; and, in ſome reſpects, certainly does differ therefrom. It is no wonder, therefore, that it is regarded by ſome with a ſuſpicious eye, and totally condemned by others. That this is really the caſe, cannot be denied; it is greatly to be lamented, that, in many inſtances, Prejudice and Bigotry are the judges, inſtead of Reaſon and Scripture! The impropriety of this muſt be evident to every man. If Methodiſm be that unſcriptural, irrational ſyſtem it is generally repreſented to be, it ought to be rejected with abhorrence; but theſe charges require proof before ſuch a judgment can with juſtice be paſſed; and, in order to do this, the whole ſyſtem ſhould be carefully examined, and impartially compared with the Scriptures of Truth. To this we have no objection; yea, we deſire nothing more; and we think the preſent a proper occaſion to invite you to the taſk.

"I have therefore choſen for my text, 'Prove all things, hold faſt that which is good,' 1 Theſſ. v. 21."

Mr. Vipond, after ſtating that the Methodiſts "conſider the doctrine of human depravity as the firſt link in the chain of Evangelical Truth," proceeds to conſider; 1. their "views of human nature, in its preſent ſtate;" 2. their "views of Chriſt, and of redemption by Him." 3. "We believe that the influence of the Holy Spirit upon our ſouls

souls is *abſolutely neceſſary* to make us holy and meet for Heaven." 4. "The great doctrine of the *juſtification* of a ſinner before God arreſts our attention, and claims our inveſtigation. . . . .We believe and teach that we are juſtified from *firſt to laſt meritoriouſly by Jeſus Chriſt alone; inſtrumentally by faith alone; evidentially and declaratively by the works of faith.* Works are the *only* evidences that will be admitted at the laſt day." 5. Mr. V. enlarges on "the doctrine of *Chriſtian Perfection*, or *entire ſanctification*, as taught amongſt the Methodiſts." . . . 6. "The *poſſibility* of a believer falling from grace, and forfeiting Heaven, is the laſt doctrine I conceive it neceſſary to call upon you to examine upon the preſent occaſion." —And concludes,

"Do you, my Brethren, who embrace the doctrines we preach in your hearts, hold 'the myſtery of faith in a pure conſcience?' Let the truth you believe, *live* and *breathe* in all your *tempers*, *words*, and *actions*; that while men ſpeak evil of you, and hate you, they may be conſtrained, by your good converſation, to take ſhame to themſelves, and give glory to God: thus you will 'put to ſilence the ignorance of fooliſh men!' Let Religion appear in its *native* beauty, and ſhine in its *own* luſtre; and thoſe who will not *love* it muſt at leaſt *revere* it."

Thus far we have faithfully extracted the leading heads of the *Doctrine* profeſſed by the Methodiſts.

The ſecond Diſcourſe very fully deſcribes their *Diſcipline*.

"We conſider," ſays Mr. V. "a claſſical education of great importance to a Preacher of the Goſpel, but not abſolutely neceſſary; becauſe we are perſuaded that every thing neceſſary to ſalvation may be ſufficiently underſtood by thoſe who can read only their mother-tongue: and that although the ability to criticiſe upon the languages in which the Scriptures were originally written is a great advantage to a Preacher, yet that he may perform every neceſſary part of the duty of a Chriſtian Miniſter, to the edification of his hearers, without it. Nevertheleſs, we are far from depreciating human learning; and a conſiderable number of the Preachers in our Connexion poſſeſs an eminent degree of it; and the Preachers, conſidered as a body, are certainly making rapid advances in every branch of uſeful learning; and I am fully perſuaded that they will, in a few years, attain to conſiderable eminence in this reſpect. The knowledge of the Engliſh language; a *general* acquaintance with Divinity; *ability* to convey his ideas to others in a profitable manner; and, *above all*, *genuine piety*; we conſider *eſſential* to a Miniſter of Chriſt. We do not ſuffer any man to preach amongſt us whoſe *tempers*, *words*, and *actions*, do not ſo far agree with the Goſpel of Chriſt, as to warrant the concluſion (in the judgment of Chriſtian charity) that he is *really* converted to God, and living under the influence of the Spirit of the Redeemer. When we diſcover the above-mentioned qualifications in a man who conſiders it his duty to preach the Goſpel, we do not conſider ourſelves juſtified, either by Scripture or Reaſon, to forbid or prevent him; and if his views of Religion accord with ours, and he be deſirous of union with us, we rejoice to receive him. When this is done, he is required to preach for ſome time in the circuit in which he reſides, as a *local preacher*, under the direction of the ſuperintendant Preacher of that circuit; and if the majority of the people who have been accuſtomed to hear him preach, and who are well acquainted with his character and conduct, think him a proper perſon to engage as an *itinerant preacher*, they recommend him to be employed as ſuch to the Diſtrict Meeting (an annual meeting of the Preachers in the neighbouring circuits), and he is required to attend that meeting himſelf; when the Chairman thereof examines him before the Preachers preſent touching his experience in Religion, his views of the doctrines of the Goſpel, his reaſons for deſiring to engage in the Miniſtry, and his views of Methodiſm in general. After he has replied to theſe, and to any other queſtions which may be aſked him, he is requeſted to withdraw; and every Preacher preſent is deſired to give his opinion as to the qualifications of the perſon examined for the work of the Miniſtry. If they are ſatisfied, he is required to return; and he then receives the approbation of the Meeting from the Chairman, attended with ſuch advice as may be thought proper for him, and a ſolemn charge with reference to the work upon which he is about to enter, and the manner in which he is expected to perform it. He is then recommended to the Conference (the General Yearly Meeting of the Methodiſt Preachers) as a proper perſon to be appointed to a circuit as an itinerant preacher. In conſequence of which, he is committed to the care of the ſuperintendant Preacher of the circuit to which he is appointed, who is to ſupply him with ſuch books as are thought moſt needful for him, to inſtruct him as far as his other engagements will admit of, and to act in all things as his guardian and father, conſidering him as a part of his charge, and the inſtruct-

ing

ing and assisting him as a part of his duty. This is our regular plan of receiving candidates for the Ministry into our Body. The propriety of that caution which marks the process just referred to will not be disputed by those who wish to preserve the dignity and importance of the Ministerial Character. The same holy caution pervades the whole of our plan. The candidates thus received are considered in a state of *trial* for the space of *four* years; and if, at the expiration of that term, no objection of importance be brought against them, but, on the contrary, the report of their several superintendants be satisfactory, they are received into *full connexion* with the whole Body of Preachers, which we consider as tantamount to *ordination*; yea, as containing the very *essence* of it.—The order which we pursue is as follows. The candidates who have fulfilled the time of their probation are personally examined by the President of the Conference, in the presence of all the Preachers who may attend that Conference, as to their *experience* and *conduct*, *the doctrines they hold*, and their views of the *Ministry*. If the President and the Preachers present be satisfied as to every thing which they have made the subject of enquiry, the President proceeds to deliver to each candidate a copy of the rules by which he is to walk and act; assuring him, that 'so long as he shall continue to walk by those rules, we shall rejoice to receive him as a fellow-helper.' An evening is then appointed for the solemn dedication of these persons to the great work of preaching the Gospel. This is performed in the most public and solemn manner. The candidates are placed together in the front of the gallery, in view of the whole Congregation, and the President of the Conference ascends the pulpit. The Service commences with singing and prayer; the President then delivers a short introductory address, and proceeds to call upon the candidates, *one by one*, to give a concise account of their *conversion to God*, and *present* experience in the divine life, and their views of the Gospel Ministry; as also to answer every question the President may think fit to propose, touching their cordial belief in the doctrines which we hold. After this is done, a most *solemn* and *impressive* address is delivered by the President to the candidates, which is generally followed by another from one of the senior Brethren. They are then dedicated to God by the most solemn prayers of the President and the Preacher who assisted him in delivering the charge, in which the people are earnestly requested cordially to unite. This public examination is intended to impress the minds of the candidates as much as possible with the importance of their situation; and to give that satisfaction to our People of the *piety* and *orthodoxy* of their Preachers which they have an unquestionable right to expect. This mode of ordination (if you choose to call it such) we conceive differs from the primitive plan in nothing except in our not laying on of hands; which we conceive was the usual means of conveying the *extraordinary* influence of the Holy Ghost to the candidate; and, consequently, altogether improper now, except we could convey the same blessing, which we are fully persuaded no man on earth has any power to do."

"The places in which we preach are divided into circuits, containing as many places as two, three, or four preachers (as may be thought best) can supply. The preachers appointed to travel in these circuits never remain in the same circuit less than *one*, nor, in general, more than *two* years; they are then removed to another situation, and other preachers take their place. For the time we remain in any circuit we are properly the Pastors of every Congregation therein, and consider ourselves bound to attend to every duty connected with that important character, to the utmost of our power; so that the objection to the itinerant plan, that our People 'have no proper *Pastors*,' is utterly void of foundation."

"When any of our hearers appear to be so far enlightened by our preaching as to stand in need of more particular direction, assistance, and consolation, than we can administer to a mixed Congregation, we form them into *classes*, consisting of from twelve to twenty persons. If there be found amongst them a person whose knowledge and piety render him proper for the work, we appoint him the leader of a class; if not, we perform that office ourselves, after the Congregation is dismissed. Our plan of meeting a class is simply as follows: the leader begins by singing a verse or two of some suitable hymn; and then proceeds to pray particularly for the Divine blessing to rest upon them. After this, he simply relates the state of his own mind, with regard to his increase in the knowledge and love of God; and then goes on to ask every person present a plain question or two upon the same subject. Having received their answers, he gives to each person such *advice*, *reproof*, *exhortation*, or *encouragement*, as he may think necessary for them. The whole is then concluded with singing and prayer. In every place where it is convenient, the men and women meet apart from each other, and are led by a person of their own sex."

"It

"It is objected, that 'these meetings have a natural tendency to create hypocrites.' But we cannot avoid thinking that the *faithful* manner in which we converse with each other has a powerful tendency to detect and expose hypocrites: and it is matter of surprise to me, that a person of that description should ever wish to enter our Societies, or, having entered, should desire to remain; for I am certain that a real hypocrite cannot have a more *uncomfortable* situation *on this side Hell* than in a Methodist Society! for every week he is questioned by his leader, and once a quarter constantly by the preacher, in the plainest manner, touching the state of his mind in a religious point of view."

"The manner in which the Methodists conduct the various parts of *Public Worship* now claims our attention. We believe, that, as the presence and blessing of God are not restrained to any *particular place* under the Gospel dispensation, we have no authority whatever to object to any *convenient* one. As our Lord and his Apostles frequently preached in the *open air*, and in private houses, as well as in the Jewish Synagogues, according as they found it most convenient, we conceive that it cannot be improper for us to do the same. Yet we prefer a convenient place appropriated to the Worship of God; and, in consequence thereof, expend many thousands every year in erecting chapels for that purpose. . . We begin our Public Worship by singing an appropriate hymn; in which all the Congregation are invited to join. The hymn being ended, we proceed to address the Great Jehovah, in solemn prayer, in behalf of the whole Congregation; for the prosperity of the Kingdom of our adored Immanuel at large; for the Government under which we live, and for all that are in authority; for our own Country in particular; and for the World in general. . . . As we use the Book of Common Prayer, or an Abridgment of it, in many of our large chapels, it must be evident that we do not consider 'Forms of Prayer displeasing to God,' as some have insinuated. But, whether we use the Form of Common Prayer or not, we *always* make use of *extempore* prayer in our public as well as private worship. All the Preachers in connexion with the Methodists preach *extempore*; i. e. we do not *read* our Sermons, nor take *notes* with us into the pulpit. Yet we do not preach without premeditation. We conceive it our duty to consider every subject upon which we intend to preach in the most deliberate manner, in order that we may understand it thoroughly, and form in our minds the plan which we judge most proper to pursue in discussing it. Having thus understood our subject, and formed our plan, we make it a *sacred point* most earnestly to implore the assistance of the Spirit of Truth. We conceive that *reading* is not *preaching*; and we think that even the reasoning powers of a *Newton* would fail in attempting to prove that it is. We conceive it a scandal to a man, whose business it is to study and teach Divinity, if he be not able to speak for an hour upon the doctrines and duties of the Gospel without first writing it down, and then reading it, as the school-boy does his theme. The sermon being ended, we proceed to sing another hymn, carefully selecting one which is suitable to the subject upon which we have been preaching; and by this means we endeavour to raise in our hearers' minds a desire and lively expectation of enjoying and being enabled to practise what they have heard. The hymn *may* catch the attention of him who has disregarded the sermon. We conclude our worship with solemn and fervent prayer that the Divine blessing may follow our labour; that Satan may not be permitted to 'take away the good seed out of the hearts of the people.' We then *bless them* in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and dismiss them."

"We have frequent meetings for social prayer, in which several persons alternately engage. In every place throughout this kingdom where we have a Society (in which it is practicable) we meet *every Friday evening*, for the purpose of imploring the Divine protection and blessing for our King and Country; this we consider our bounden duty, especially during the present alarming season."

"In those places where it is convenient we hold what we term Watch Nights, *i. e.* two, three, and sometimes four persons alternately engage in preaching (or exhortation) and prayer; so that two, three, and sometimes four or five hours are spent in these exercises, being frequently enlivened by singing the praises of God."

"We not only commemorate the dying love of Christ, by receiving the blessed Sacrament at every opportunity, but also, in most of our Societies we hold, three or four times in the year, what we call *Love-feasts*. In these meetings we sing the praises of God, and pray fervently for each other. We then take a morsel of bread, or plain cake, and a draught of water together; and spend an hour, or an hour and half, in simply relating what God has done for our souls, in bringing us 'out of darkness into his marvelous light.' A collection is then generally made for the poor; and the meeting is concluded as it began, *i. e.* with singing and prayer. This is the *whole* of what is

is done, or *allowed* to be done, in theſe meetings."

"Four-ſcore years ago, the Methodiſts had no exiſtence; their beginning was ſmall; they had no *ſupport* (nor even proteſtion for a long ſeaſon) from the Civil Power; were perſecuted, by all ranks of men, in the moſt outrageous manner; and had all the artillery of *reproach*, *calumny*, and *ſlander* levelled againſt them: and yet they have continued to increaſe more and more until the preſent day! They have carried the light of the Glorious Goſpel into moſt parts of *England*, *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*; have croſſed the Ocean, and erected the ſtandard of Immanuel on the Continent of America, while thouſands have flocked thereto: have poured a torrent of Goſpel conſolation amongſt the poor ſlaves in the Weſt India Iſlands; and in every place abundant ſucceſs has crowned their labours... That the Methodiſts have been remarkably ſucceſsful in reforming the *lower* orders of the people, even our moſt inveterate enemies will allow: and if they would candidly examine, they would find not a few who adorn the higher walks of life who will readily acknowledge themſelves at once the *Diſciples* and *Patrons* of Methodiſm."

An hiſtorical fact from Mr. Vipond's Sermon ſhall cloſe this long article:

"At the laſt General Conference, the number of perſons who are members of the Methodiſt Societies amounted in all to 269,501. The increaſe in the laſt year was almoſt 20,000 members! All theſe embrace the ſame ſyſtem, and walk by the ſame rules; and have all taken their riſe from Meſſ. John and Charles Weſley, as founders of the Sect (if you *will* call us a *Sect*), and increaſed to their preſent number, in leſs than four-ſcore years!"

We have now (in the words of the Author) "taken a comprehenſive view of the Syſtem of Methodiſm; the different parts have paſſed in review before us;" and we leave our Readers to make their own comment.

87. *An* Oliver *for a* Rowland; *or, A Cow Pox Epiſtle to the Reverend* Rowland Hill, "*under the Wing of* Surrey *Chapel.*" *A new Edition, with conſiderable Additions; and an Appendix, containing Obſervations on Dr.* Pemberton's Harveian *Oration in* 1806; *and on the Return made by the College of Surgeons to the College of Phyſicians, concerning the Cow Pox; with an Hundred new Caſes of Cow Pox Failure and Miſchief. By* Benjamin Moſeley, *M. D.*

DR. MOSELEY'S former publications on this ſubject having been noticed in vol. LXXV. pp. 152, 555; LXXVI. 807; four Editions of the preſent pamphlet have paſſed unnoticed. We were really of opinion that the Doctor meant only to be jocular with the worthy Divine of Surrey Chapel; but the Appendix to the *Fifth* Edition contains matter which demands general attention.

Some bold aſſertions in Dr. Pemberton's Harveian Oration are very ſeriouſly and formidably attacked; and the following remarkable facts occur among Dr. Moſeley's "Obſervations on the Return made by the College of Surgeons in London to the College of Phyſicians, concerning the Cow Pox:"

"In order to obtain the information required, the College of Surgeons ſent 1100 Letters of enquiry to various Practitioners reſiding in different parts of the Empire. To theſe 1100 Letters they received only 426 Anſwers. By theſe Anſwers it appears, that 164,381 perſons have been Vaccinated by the Reſpondents; and the numbers of Failures, Diſeaſes, and Deaths, in conſequence of the Cow Pox, among them, in their own particular practice, to which their anſwer was to be confined, have been as follows:

Small Pox after Cow Pox	56	
Troubleſome Eruptions	66	
Bad Arms	24	
Deaths	3	Total 149

Now even this Return, ſent to the College of Phyſicians in March, 1807, clearly ſhews the cauſe which has "retarded the general adoption of Vaccination."

We refer to the pamphlet for the concluſions deduced by Dr. Moſeley; who thus triumphantly exclaims,

"The poſt I took I have maintained; while thoſe whom I attacked have fled in diſorder; and now, like a routed Banditti, they are firing at one another..... On the firſt inſurrection of theſe Cow Pox Barbarians, I attacked them, in their primordial confuſion. Changing their ground, which they always did without method, was of no advantage to them. I followed them. My example animated others.—With Spartan courage,—and happily with more than Spartan ſucceſs,—we beat them at the defile of Vaccine Thermopylæ; and we have, at length, overthrown them, like Athenians, on the plains of Taurine Marathon."

STRATFORD CHURCH in our next; with Mr. J. S. HAWKINS; ☞ "***": &c. &c.

WOODSPRING PRIORY and CHERTSEY CHURCH are with the Engravers.

Mr. ALDIS's Favours are received.

In anſwer to "A Speculative Obſerver," we are occaſionally Reviewers of *Books*, but wiſh to avoid *Courts of Law*.

ODE

ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

By HENRY JAMES PYE, *Esq. P. L.*

STILL does the trumpet's brazen throat
Pour forth a martial sound,
Still do the notes of battle float
In warlike clangor round:
Nor rural pipe, nor pastoral lay,
In peaceful descant hail the day
To grateful Britain ever dear;
The thunder of embattled plains,
And shouting Conquest's choral strains,
Burst on the listening ear.

Yet, while Bellona's iron car
Whirls o'er th'enfanguin'd plains,
'Mid Hyperborean climes afar
Stern War terrific reigns;
While, with colossal power endow'd,
The ruthless Minister of blood
Calls to his scatter'd naval host,
Go forth, and bid the naval host,
On Britain's trembling harbours wait,
Shut Commerce from her coast;

Behold, the sovereign Queen of Isles,
The Empress of the Waves,
Meeting the vaunt with scornful smiles,
The empty menace braves;
And see, on Plata's sea-broad stream
Her banners wave, her bright arms gleam;
While, ploughing seas of classic fame,
Nile yields once more to Albion's powers,
And Alexandria veils her towers
To George's mightier name.

Firm are the sons that Britain leads
To combat on the main,
And firm her hardy race that treads
In steady march the plain:
And proudly may her Bards record
The victor arm, the victor sword,
That drives the Foe from Ocean's tide;
And loudly too, with fond acclaim,
Chaunt trophied Maida's deathless fame
With military pride.

Be hush'd awhile each ruder sound,
While Britain's grateful voice
Bids all her echoing vales resound
The Monarch of her choice.
Though round the Tyrant's hated throne
Arm'd legions form an iron zone,
They cannot blunt Guilt's scorpion sting,
While Virtue's sacred shield is spread
O'er George's heav'n-protected head,
The Parent and the King.

HORACE, BOOK IV. ODE 7.

Diffugêre nives, redeunt jam gramina campis.

THE melting snow with haste recedes,
The verdant grass adorns the meads,
The leaves enrich the woods,
The earth its various seasons change,
No more in rapid currents range
The flow, decreasing floods:
The naked Grace leads up the dance,
Her beauteous sister Nymphs advance,
And lightly beat the ground;
The rolling year, the passing day,
The hour that fleets so soon away,
Our hopes immortal bound.

The Spring removes the piercing colds,
And Summer next her empire holds,
The fruits succeed the flow'rs;
Again descends the fleeting snow,
The raging winds begin to blow,
Again the Winter lours.

But lovely Cynthia now appears,
The heav'nly losses soon repairs;
Depart, alas! we must,
Where old Anchises' valiant son,
And Latium's dauntless chiefs are gone;
No more we are than dust.

What Mortal knows the will of Heav'n,
That e'en another day 'll be giv'n
To those already past?
Consider not your worthless heir,
But with your friends your fortune share;
For life it will not last.

When Minos once has fix'd your doom,
And you, Torquatus, leave great Rome
For Orcus' deadly shade;
Nor worth, nor pow'r, nor birth, can
save,
You're but a victim to the grave,
A debt that must be paid.

From death Diana calls in vain
Hippolytus to life again,
For he no more will rise;
Though Theseus gladly he would rend
The iron chains that hold his friend,
Alas! he vainly tries.

S.

MR. URBAN, *May* 15.

I HAVE to beg the insertion of the following attempt at a translation into Latin Lyrics, of Milton's L'Allegro, in the Gentleman's Magazine, for the next month. If these verses meet with a favourable reception, they will be continued.

Yours, &c. W. H. BOOTH.

ITE mordaces, procul ite, curæ,
Cerbero vos nox tulit atra partu,
Inter horrendas gemitus, et inter
Tartaris undas:

Quærite O mœstam procul urbe sedem,
Luridas alas ubi tendit Umbra,
Voce quâ semper canit ominosâ
Noctua tristis:

Hic apud nigras habitate valles,
Hic apud fractus scopuli, caterva
Gentibus mœstis inimica, diros
Vivite semper.

Diva sed vultu facilis benigno,
Lene quæ mulces lacerata corda,
Diva tu cœlo venias vocata
Euphrosyne Diis!

Te patri Bacchо Venus alma partu
Et duas læto peperit sorores;
Sive (sic cantant alii poetæ)
Vere recenti,

Captus Auroram Zephyrus, decoro
Dulce nectantem capiti corollas,
Floris in lectum, violasque molles
Rore madentes,

Gignit amplexu tenero puellam
Splendidi vultûs, agilisque formæ.
Nympha, festina, duce te, sequatur
Læta caterva,

Signa nutantis, taciti susurri,
Subdoli vultus, juvenilis ardor,
Candidæ fraudes, joca, risus, adfit,
Lumine qualis

Fulget Hæbeo, juvat ore qualis
Virginis pulchræ lepide morari;
Cana quem Lusus male cura ridet,
Læta Voluptas;

Grata festina pede nympha molli
Alma propulsans saliente prata,
Dira Libertas comitata montis
Deferat alta.

UPPINGHAMIENSIS.

TO THE PRIMROSE.

By JOHN MAYNE.

BY murm'ring Nith, my native stream,
I've hail'd thee with the morning's beam;
Woo'd thee among the Falls of Clyde,
On Levith's banks, on Kelvin-side;
And now, on Hanwell's flow'ry plain,
I welcome thy return again—
At Hanwell! where romantic views,
And sylvan scenes, invite the Muse;
And where, left erring man should stray,
Truth's blameless Teacher leads the way!

Lorn tenant of the peaceful glade,
Emblem of Virtue in the shade,
Rearing thy head to brave the storm
That would thine innocence deform!
Of all the flow'rs that greet the Spring,
Of all the flow'rs the Seasons bring,
To me, while doom'd to linger here,
The lowly Primrose shall be dear!

Sprung like a Primrose in the wild,
Short like the Primrose, MARION smil'd;
The Spring that gave her blossoms birth,
Tore them for ever from the earth;
Nor left, ah me! one bud behind,
To tranquillize a Parent's mind,
Save that sweet bud which strews the way,
Blest Hope! to an eternal May!

Lorn tenant of the peaceful glade,
Emblem of Virtue in the shade,
Rearing thy head to brave the storm
That would thine innocence deform!
Of all the flow'rs that greet the Spring,
Of all the flow'rs the Seasons bring,
To me, while doom'd to linger here,
The lowly Primrose shall be dear!

BATH CATCH CLUB.

Inscription on a Silver Cup, presented by the Gentlemen of the Bath Catch Club, York House, to W. M. BENNETT:

"VIRO perquam Juveni, Musarum donis eleganter ornato, et Calliope favente præcipuè beato, Guic. Miseard Bennett, Poculum, ut juvante Evœo modice libato, felices voces canoræ dulcedine animas hilares in sodalitatis choreas, suaviter illicerent, hoc annuente Phœbo, Dom. Eros, Societas grato dicat animo."

TRANSLATION.

YOUTH! doubly favour'd by the Muse divine, [are
To trace th' embody'd mind with magic
Or raise the soul to Music's heavenly shrine,
To tint the features, or assail the heart*;
Accept this Cup, that social harmony
From Bacchus' temperate flores may be inspir'd, [glee,
That, circling with the catch and tuneful
Our souls by wine and music may be fir'd. [sees,
Great Phœbus nods; each Muse assenting
The boon which social gratitude decrees.

C. D.

THE 38*th* CHAPTER OF JOB,

Paraphrased by the late JOHN LEAPER.

THEN from the whirlwind great Jehovah broke, [spoke.
And thus in awful words th' Almighty
What one is this, who dares my truths withstand? [mand.
Gird up thyself, and answer my de-
Presum'st with empty words, of knowledge void,
My counsels darken, and my wisdom hide?
If thou hast understanding, first declare,
When I the earth's foundation laid, and where [plan
Thyself lay hid? or who the measur'd
First brought to light, or who the line began?
Its basis vast, its corner-stone fast laid,
Whereon they rest, by whom securely made?
At which the morning stars exulting sang,
And Sons of God with joy th' Empyreum rang. [made,
Who, when the Ocean vast its inroads
As from the womb, with doors its violence stay'd? [round,
With clouds and darkness wrapt securely
As with a garment girt, with safety bound;
Mark'd out its limits, form'd its boundary sure,
With bars and doors, for ever made secure;
And this restriction on their power impell'd, [be quell'd?
Thus far to come, here thy proud waves

* Alluding to Mr. Bennett's two-fold professions: Painting and Music.

Had

Haſt thou, ſince thy formation firſt was
trac'd, [plac'd,
The morning order'd, or the day-ſpring
The earth's extremeſt limits to ſurround,
Extirpate Sinners, and their deeds con-
found? [hand,
Sure as the ſignet from th' impreſſive
And like a garment fix'd, unmov'd they
ſtand. [withheld,
From wicked Man the light ſhall be
And his ſtrong arm, now broken, be re-
pell'd. [tried,
The ſprings of the huge Ocean haſt thou
Or its vaſt depths unfathom'd e'er deſcried?
The gates of Death e'er opened to thy view,
Or its dark ſhadowy doors thy wiſdom
knew?
The breadth of earth allotted unto man—
Stand forth, declare thy knowledge, could
it ſcan? [known?
Say if the way where light reſides is
The place of darkneſs, and its ebon throne,
That thou preſum'ſt its boundary to know,
And pathways to the dreary manſion
ſhow?
Is it becauſe thy birth had then began,
Or that thy length of days their courſe
had ran?
The hidden treaſures of the ſnow and hail,
Can all thy knowledge o'er theſe things
prevail?
As harbingers of death and dire diſmay,
And times of trouble theſe the ſure diſplay.
Tell, if thou canſt, by what divided form
The light is parted, and the Eaſt wind's
ſtorm;
The overflowing waters forming courſe,
The way for lightning in its thundering
force? [diſtill'd,
Why fruitful rain is o'er the earth
The barren deſert, and unpeopled field,
To fill the thirſty earth with fatt'ning dew,
Make bud and tender herb ſpring forth to
view? [to boaſt,
Have rain and dews parental forms
What teeming womb produc'd the ice and
froſt?
Waters as with a ſtony cover crown'd,
And the great deep in icy fetters bound?
The Pleiades ſweet influence make con-
fin'd,
Or the ſtrong bands of Orion unbind?
In ſeaſon bring forth Mazzaroth by turns,
Or canſt thou guide Arcturus with his
ſons?
Heav'n's ſacred ordinances doſt thou know,
And to the earth its juſt dominion ſhow?
Canſt thou thy voice unto the clouds ex-
tend, [ſcend,
Command the rain ſhall on thy fields de-
The lightning's vivid force where make a
ſtand, [mand?
Say "here we are" and wait on thy com-
Tell firſt, who wiſdom plac'd within the
mind,
Or underſtanding to the heart confin'd?
Who can the clouds in number bring to
view,
The rains can ſtop, or cauſe them to renew;
The harden'd duſt in moiſture to diſplay,
And clods faſt ſticking into nurture lay?
Wilt thou thou the hungry lions' wants
ſupply [defy?
Hunt for his ſake, and all his threats
Or fill the bellies of his younger brood,
Though couch'd for ſlaughter, and in wait
for blood?
Who does the raven its due food ſupply,
When unto God, their young untutor'd cry?

Newington Creſcent.

THE FALL OF RANELAGH.

YON ſee where clouds of duſt aſcend
the ſky, [plain,
See where the ſcatter'd ruins load the
See where the pois'nous ſnake its off-
ſpring rears, [around—
And where the weeds ſpontaneous grow
On that fame ſpot once ſtood fam'd
Ranelagh! [reſort
That haunt of faſhion, and once gay
Of England's beauteous dames, who ſwept
the ground [Muſic's pow'r
With their long flowing robes, while
Rais'd their enraptured ſouls from earth to
Heav'n!
Here often too, the youth firſt felt the dart
Of Love, when walking by the ſide of her
Who caus'd at once his pleaſure and his
pain,
Whoſe glances rais'd in him celeſtial fires
Unfelt before, and made him burn to claſp
The willing fair-one in his eager arms!
Scenes ſuch as theſe for evermore are fled,
And Ranelagh's proud dome now ſinks to
earth!
Such fate attends each gorgeous pile up-
rais'd [and pow'r,
By human hands; thus too both wealth
Wiſdom and beauty, and th' whole world's
contents,
When the appointed day arrives, ſhall
ſtoop, [nelagh!
And kiſs the duſt like once proud Ra-

C.

EDGAR.

THE ſky mourn'd in ſable array,
And in dews dropt the ſorrowful tear,
For the ſun that enlivens our day,
Which had ſunk to give ſplendour elſe-
where.

Juſt then, where the willows bend low,
And, mov'd by the breeze, kiſs the
ſtream,
Stood Edgar, ſad victim of woe,
With wildneſs pourtray'd in his mien.

"Ah! why do I live!" cried the youth,
As a heart-rending ſigh ſwell'd his breaſt,
"My Sarah!—O Virtue and Truth!
I'll haſte to the world where thou'rt bleſt."

He

He said—but Remorse, the soul's friend,
Which pushes fierce Guilt from his throne,
Check'd resolve in so fatal an end,
An end which Hell sanctions alone.
Then trembling the foot-path he trod,
Which led to his peaceless abode,
Where he thinks of his duty to God,
But laments the sad loss of his love.
W. T. *Tooting.*

Poetical Relics of HENRY KIRKE WHITE*.

SONNET.

"YES, 'twill be over soon. This fickly dream [brain,
Of life will vanish from my feverish
And Death my wearied spirit will redeem
From this wild region of continual pain.
Yon brook will glide as softly as before,
Yon landscape smile, yon golden harvest grow, [foar,
Yon sprightly lark on mounting wing will
When Henry's name is heard no more below.
I sigh when all my youthful friends cares,
They laugh in health and future evils brave; [bless,
Them shall a wife and smiling children
While I am mouldering in my silent grave. [cup,
God of the just! thou gav'st the bitter
I bow to thy beheft, and drink it up."

SONNET.

"GENTLY, most gently, on thy victim's head, [decay
CONSUMPTION, lay thine hand! Let me
Like the expiring lamp, unseen, away,
And softly go to slumber with the dead.
And if 'tis true what holy men have said,
That strains angelic oft foretel the day
Of death, to those good men who fall thy prey,
O let the aërial music, round thy bed,
Dissolving flow in dying symphony,
Whilper the solemn warning to mine ear;
That I may bid my weeping friends good bye,
Ere I depart upon my journey drear;
And, smiling faintly on the painful past,
Compose my decent head, and breathe my last."

THE LOVER'S COMPLAINT.

A Pastoral.

NOW Night's dim mantle shrouds the sky,
Again, ye Woods, to you I fly,
And sadly 'neath your covert stray,
Free from the tiresome glare of day.
But, tho' in solitude I court
Of other joys each pleasing thought,
'Tis all in vain the task I find,
To drive Clarinda from my mind.
What tho' she scorns my proffer'd love?
What tho' nor sighs nor tears can move
Her flinty bosom to receive
My humble suit, my vows believe?
Is she not fairest of the fair?
And must I not adore her air?
Her form majestic, and her mien,
That stamp her Nature's darling Queen?
Ah! when I think I've steel'd my heart,
To act the manly Stoic's part,
And look indifferent on the Maid,
Who slights my vows so truly paid;
When thus her presence bold I seek,
This vengeance on her pride to wreak,
A smile my coldness all dissolves,
And dissipates my vain resolves.
What tho' she mocks me all the while!
'Tis Heav'n itself to see her smile,
And then her voice, how sweet the sound!
What softness in her words abound!
Nothing would more my soul rejoice
Than kindness from Clarinda's voice.
I saw her lately cross the mead,
Where Colin's flocks supinely feed,
She look'd to me the Queen of May,
So light, so modest, yet so gay!
She pass'd me with a scornful brow,
Nor would return my humble bow;
But when to Colin she drew near,
And his soft pipe assail'd her ear,
She kindly smil'd, and bid him play,
Thus sweetly through the livelong day;
He rose, and took her willing hand,
And thank'd her for her fond command;
When, seated on the velvet ground,
Beside a flower-bespangled mound,
I saw her listen to his strain,
And heard her praise his song again.
Ah! were to me this favour shown,
Could I but call the Maid my own,
What joy would swell my grateful heart,
What rapture would her love impart!
Some say her conduct to me shows
That love which she would fain disclose,
And bid me to fond hope incline,
That I at length may call her mine.
Women, they say, with cruel art,
Love to torment the worthy heart;
And while their frowns our anguish move,
The strength of our affections prove:
But can Clarinda thus endure
To see my woe, yet know the cure?
Can she enjoy the stealing sigh
That greets her as she passes by?
See with delight the silent tear,
That streams from eyes but too sincere;
I'll not believe the sland'rous tale,
The impious plea shall not avail
Those foes, that ever to my heart
Such base opinions would impart.
'Tis false my constant soul avers,
By my own heart I'll judge of hers.
Then know, ye swains, by my sad fate,
And listen ere it be too late;

'Tis

* Mr. Southey having announced his intention of publishing the Life and Poetical Remains of the late Mr. H. K. White; Sir E. Brydges, Esq. editor of the *Censura Literaria*, has made public the above beautiful specimens. EDIT.

"Tis all in vain by ſighs to move
The cold Clarinda to your love:
She ſees your paſſion with diſdain,
And hears unmov'd your am'rous ſtrain.
Then, oh! if near her cot you ſtray,
Ne'er tempt her with your votive lay
T' unveil the radiance of thoſe ſkies,
That ſparkle in her ſpeaking eyes;
For, if you e'er preſume to gaze,
Your ſoul is loſt in fond amaze,
And ſoon you're left to rue the day,
When firſt ſhe ſtole your heart away.
Yet, tho' ſhe ſcorns my proffer'd heart,
This pray'r for her I'll ſtill impart.
"May ſhe of pureſt joy partake,
Tho' I muſt ſuffer for her ſake." H. W. B.

LINES WRITTEN AT SEA.

AS now the freſhening breeze the ſwelling ſails [veſſel flies,
Spreads, bounding o'er the waves the
On ſilent wing Night's ſhadowy form prevails, [eyes.
And cheerful ſleep arreſts the ſeaman's
Soft murmuring, flow, old Ocean's billows flow [raiſe;
Sparkling, and to the Moon their boſoms
Above the glorious gems of ether glow;
The proſtrate main reflects the trembling rays.
While the rough helmſman marks the deſtin'd way, [foam,
I ſit, and view the billows whitening
Fancy and Hope unite their pleaſing ſway,
And Memory paints the ſcenes of diſtant Home. LEO.

MASTER MOWBRAY.

O! LITTLE did his mother dream,
Proceeding to the fair,
Her darling, by a cruel team,
Would meet diſaſter there!

And little did his father dread,
Whom cares at home detain,
No more, till number'd with the dead,
To ſee his ſon again.

Up Portſdown*, in his mother's hand,
Th' exulting boy aſcends,
Fairings invite on every ſtand—
He meets with troops of friends.

Adown the hill as Pleaſure leads,
He bounds with nimble heel;
But ſwifter run yon frighted ſteeds—
Ah! faſter rolls the wheel!

All mangled is that lovely form,
Which ſhone with grace before;
And, like the ruins of a ſtorm,
That face is fair no more!

And fault'ring is that tuneful tongue;
And dim that cloſing eye;
And ev'ry nerve is now unſtrung,
And death is in that ſigh!

"Oh! were I in my father's bed,"
The fainting ſuff'rer cry'd:
His weeping mother hung her head—
He kiſs'd her cheek, and died!

They bore him to his father's bed,
That bed to him ſo dear:
They bore him to his father's bed—
That bed is now his bier!

O! long, long will his playmates look
For MOWBRAY, as they roam;
And never will his parents brook
Their childleſs, cheerleſs home!

With him, when age ſhould comfort crave,
They hop'd to end their care!
Now nought but hope beyond the grave
Can ſmooth their paſſage there!

JOHN MAYNE.

* Portſdown is a hill, in the neighbourhood of Portſmouth, where there is an annual fair. The calamity which gave occaſion to theſe verſes happened July 26, 1806. See our laſt volume, p. 780.

A TRANSLATION *of the* ITALIAN ODE *on the Death of General* PAOLI, p. 239.

PAOLI, thy brave Soul to Heaven is fled,
Where the juſt ſpirits of the Patriots dead [and Love,
Have welcom'd thee, and Virtue, Faith,
Have introduced thee to thy Lord above;
While we below in lamentations join,
For we no more ſhall ſee thy face benign,
Nor hear thy mild conciliating voice,
Which once made ſubjects, then thy friends rejoice.
Never ſhall Corſica, thy native ſhore,
Never ſhall Britain, friend to thee, deplore
The loſs of any man of firmer ſoul,
The ſmiles and frowns of fortune to controul.
Mortal! impreſs his virtues on thy breaſt,
That after death with him thou may'ſt be bleſt. L.

CHARADE.

MY firſt from the dark and cold ground
A ſweet and pure beverage draws;
To my next we confeſs ourſelves bound
By Nature's immutable laws.
My whole we paſs heedleſſly by,
For the veriеſt trifle is ſold,
Tho' ſo fair and ſo large to the eye,
And in hue like the ſplendor of gold.
B. W.

IMPROMPTU.

'TWAS ſaid by a wit, ſhould the French e'er come o'er,
One half of old England, of fear would turn *Quakers*; [ſhore,
But not ſo I ween, let them touch Britiſh
And to bury them all, we ſhall prove *undertakers*.
W. T. *Thetford.*

Proceedings in the First and only Session of the Third Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1807.

House of Lords, *April* 9.

The *Lord Chancellor* (Eldon) declared his Majesty's assent to the Royal Family's Annuity, and the Irish Paper Duty Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, the Irish Customs, and Irish Servants' Wages Regulation Bills, were read the third time, and passed.

Mr. *Brand* rose, he said, to call the attention of the House to a matter of great national moment. Immediately previous to the late adjournment, the House had heard from a Noble Lord, one of its members, and a member also of his Majesty's late Cabinet, a full and candid explanation of the causes which immediately led to the late Change of Administration. By that explanation it appeared, that a Cabinet, composed of men of the first talents, and of the highest character for integrity, patriotism, and independence, their Country could boast, and who so lately and so deservedly possessed the confidence of their Sovereign, of that House, and of the Empire, had been displaced from their situations, because they respectfully declined to be bound by a positive pledge, which should restrain them from giving certain counsel, which, under the pressure of imperious necessity, might become their indispensable duty. He must declare, that such a proposal must have been advised by men whose counsels were inimical to the interests, and fatal to the just prerogatives, of the Crown; men who, if they consented to accept the office of the King's advisers upon such conditions, must thereby incur the guilt of violating their oaths, and of subverting the principles of the Constitution. He therefore thought it now the duty of the House to examine most minutely this extraordinary doctrine, and to adopt such resolutions as should seem most likely to avert the alarming consequences which must flow from its adoption. He concluded by moving his Resolution, which was to this effect:

"Resolved, That it is subversive of the principles of the Constitution, for his Majesty's Ministers to restrain themselves by any pledge to withhold at any time from his Majesty any advice which they shall, in their opinions and consciences, believe to be conducive to the security of his realms, the honour of his Crown, and well-being of his subjects."

Mr. *Lambe* seconded the motion of his Honourable Friend.

Mr. *Osborne* was determined to give every assistance in his power to the maintenance of that constitution in Church and State, in the principles of which he had been educated. Seeing no necessity whatever for the recognition of an abstract principle of the nature proposed, he would endeavour to get rid of it, by moving, "That the other Orders of the Day be now read."

The original question and amendment having been read by the Speaker;

Mr. *Bastard* seconded the amendment.

Mr. *Plunkett*, the Attorney-General for Ireland, made a long and eloquent speech in vindication of the Catholic Claims, and in support of the motion.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* (Mr. *Perceval*) trusted that it would never be supposed that he was a man capable of sounding an alarm, and crying out that the Church and the Protestant Religion were in danger, merely to serve the purposes of party, or to obtain power. He had, however, apprehended considerable danger, not so much from the Bill itself, as from the principle of giving concessions for the purpose of conciliating the Catholics. The Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Plunkett) had himself stated the difficulty that there would be in conciliating them in this manner. He had said, that it was not in human nature that they should be so easily contented; that the Catholic Gentry and Priesthood were discontented, as well as the mass of the population. If that were the case, how far must those concessions be carried? It appeared to him, that not only the principle of the Right Honourable Gentleman, but that of the Noble Lord who brought in the Bill, would go to bring Catholic Members into that House, and Catholic Bishops to represent their Priesthood in the House of Lords (*loud cries of No! No!*) He could not, however, avoid saying, that it was inconceivable to him upon what principles his Majesty's late Ministers could reconcile it to their feelings, and their sense of duty, to abandon a Bill which they had at first stated as indispensably necessary for the security of Ireland. For his part, he did conceive, that the meditated concessions would be ruinous to the establishment of the Protestant Religion in Ireland; and he was not ashamed to say, that he was so attached to the principles of the *darker ages* of the Reformation and the Revolution, that he did conceive that the Protestant Religion of this country was the great cause of all its prosperity. He thought the measure was brought forward by the Noble Lord on most impolitic grounds, when he stated that it was because serious disturbances existed in Ireland. What was this but to tell the people there, that disturbances were the means by which alone they

they were to gain conceſſions? And becauſe there were diſturbances amongſt the lower order of the Catholics, therefore the remedy that was propoſed was to do ſomething to ſatisfy the higher orders, whoſe loyalty had hitherto been ſo much boaſted of. Before he ſat down, he ſhould ſay a word or two as to the implied pledge which it was ſuppoſed the preſent Miniſters had given. He utterly denied that there was any ſuch pledge given; and it by no means followed that, becauſe his Majeſty choſe to exerciſe his undoubted prerogative in diſmiſſing one ſet of Miniſters, nobody elſe ſhould conſent to come forward to the ſervice of the State.

Mr. *Grattan* ſaid, the Bill which was the immediate cauſe of the diſmiſſal of his Majeſty's late Miniſtry had his entire approbation, as he thought thereby we ſhould have combined the phyſical with the intellectual force of the Empire. The queſtion might be divided into two heads; firſt, the conduct of the late Miniſters in reſpect to the Catholics; ſecondly, their conduct relative to his Majeſty. The great object, as to the Catholics, was, that the Bill brought in by the Noble Lord near him had been promiſed more than 18 years ago; and the reaſon given was, that the Iriſh Officer in England might be on a ſimilar footing with the Engliſh Officer; and it was no more than juſtice that it ſhould be ſo. The Right Honourable Gentleman had ſaid, that the objection had been remedied by the Mutiny Bill; but that was not the caſe: and it was certainly very wrong to have left the Iriſh Officer, in caſe of his coming into this country, liable to the penalty of 500l. for attending his regiment in defence of it; and a ſtill more galling diſſatisfaction, that he could not bring any ſuit, nor be entitled to that protection of law, of which every other deſcription of perſons enjoyed the benefit. The ſecond objection was that of the common men, who were liable to the greateſt difficulties and diſabilities. They were compelled to go to Church, and prohibited from attending Maſs, by which we made the Proteſtant religion the tormentor of the Roman Catholic Soldier, and his own religion the enſign of his puniſhment. For his own part, he did not poſſeſs that agonizing foreſight which could ſee the ruin of the Church in our having a Roman Catholic Staff Officer; and he feared, if we continued to proceed on that idea, we might avoid dangers that were only imaginary, but ſhould certainly incur thoſe that were real. The Right Hon. Gentleman had talked of the Roman Catholics wanting to eſtabliſh high-ranks in the orders of their religion, and to have *magnificent* Biſhops. How they were to do this he could not tell, unleſs they were to get the French to make Iriſh Biſhops *rich*, who had already made French Biſhops *poor*.

Dr. *Duigenan* began by ſtating, that it had been ſaid by ſeveral Honourable Gentlemen, on different occaſions, that the greateſt part of the Army and Navy of this country conſiſted of Iriſh Catholics. He denied ſuch to be the fact; and inſiſted that thoſe Iriſhmen who were in our Army and Navy were moſtly, if not all, Proteſtants. It had alſo been ſaid, that there had been four millions of Catholics in Ireland, whereas the whole population of that country amounted only to three millions and a half. The Proteſtants were in proportion to the Catholics, as two to three in number; and in property, as fifty to one. The Houſe had been told, that the Roman Catholics would be ſatisfied if it gave them the advantages of ſerving in the Army and Navy, as intended by the late Bill. He would tell the Houſe when the Roman Catholics would be ſatisfied: If this Country were given up to them, and they were ſuffered to plunder and deſtroy all the property in it, they might then perhaps be content. It was impoſſible to admit Roman Catholics to any portion of Civil power; for they had a temporal power mixed with their civil and eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment, which they lodged in the hands and ſupremacy of a foreign power, who is at this time under the rule and direction of Buonaparte, who nominates the Biſhop, and he the Prieſt. There was at this moment an army in Ireland in the pay of Buonaparte. Gentlemen talked of conciliating the higher orders! He knew not where to find them. He was ſure there were not forty Roman Catholic Gentlemen in Ireland of 1000l. a year each.—The lower orders of the Roman Catholics, who had been guilty of diſturbances, had neither leaders, arms, nor property. He knew them well. He had lived all his life in Ireland; and had been in every part of it. If a French army had landed in Ireland, he believed they would join it, to a man. There had now been an impudent convention demand—nay, a direct menace, in caſe their petition was not complied with. This he conſidered to be the conſequence of the conceſſions intended to be made to them by a Noble Lord not in that Houſe, whoſe adminiſtration, he always thought, meant to ſubvert the Proteſtant Religion.

Lord *Howick* roſe to order.

Sir *S. Romilly* ſaid, that the real queſtion had for ſome time been loſt ſight of. It was in fact an abſtract propoſition, involving in it a queſtion of the higheſt importance to the People, and to the Sovereign. He had heard ſuch doctrine delivered

vered that evening, as made him doubt whether he had not forgotten, or mistaken, all he had hitherto read respecting the constitution of this country. His Right Hon. and Learned Friend had allowed that his Majesty's late Ministers were dismissed because they would not give a pledge not to bring under his Majesty's notice, in any way whatever, the claims or petitions of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects of Ireland. If he understood the constitution rightly, it would have been a high crime and misdemeanour in any Ministers, to have given such a pledge. He allowed his Majesty had an undoubted right to exercise all his prerogatives; and the question only was as to those who advised the exercise of that alluded to. His Right Hon. and Learned Friend had undertaken to say, the King had no advisers on this measure; but he could not well believe this was the case—for his Majesty must have some advisers, otherwise he had charged himself with a responsibility which the Constitution did not allow of. He acknowledged the King might by law advise with any man he might think proper. He might call to his Councils a man whom that House had long since declared had not their confidence (*A universal cry of hear! hear!*); but those who advised it were responsible for it, and ought to be made so. It might, perhaps, be said that this censure of the House had been mitigated, by the party alluded to having been tried and acquitted; yet none of his noble or honourable friends had evinced sufficient courage to come forward, and move that those Resolutions be rescinded. However, though those circumstances might tend to mitigate the business, he could not answer how that Noble Lord could enter another House, and see the countenances of all around him, without reading the awful sentence of "Guilty upon my honour."

Mr. *Rose* said, that the pledge from the late Ministers was called for when they were in office; and therefore the advice to demand it could not be ascribed to the present Administration.

Lord *Howick* said, he should occupy but a small portion of the time of the House; yet, in a question personally affecting himself so nearly, it was impossible for him to suffer the House to separate without making a few observations. The present debate had been conducted in a way extremely painful to him; he had heard the most unconstitutional doctrines, and he had heard the King's name most unconstitutionally employed. What had happened? He had stated to the House the case of himself and his colleagues; that statement was not impeached, and there was not a word in it inconsistent with what should be expected from a dutiful servant to an indulgent master. A pledge was required, and Ministers could not in honour give that pledge. Much had been said of secret advice; and it was right to be plain in the present circumstances. He believed there had been pains taken to poison the Royal mind. He knew nothing about what advice was given; but thus much he knew, that Lord Eldon had an audience on the Saturday preceding the day on which he sent down a dispatch, with the whole of the measure, regarding the Catholic Bill. Afterwards, Lords Eldon and Hawkesbury were sent for by his Majesty; and proceeded from the King to the Duke of Portland, to form the New Administration. Then these two Noblemen, at least, were responsible for the proceeding.

Mr. *Canning*, in a speech of considerable length, opposed the motion; and denied that his Majesty's present Ministers, who were not more than a fortnight in power, could be justly charged with responsibility for the dismissal of his Majesty's late Ministers, which had been a measure resolved on six weeks ago. He would not disavow that he joined with his late friend (Mr. Pitt) in the wish of effecting what was called Catholic Emancipation, and he cordially approved the subsequent conduct of that illustrious person: for, though he had quitted power because he could not carry that measure in the way he wished; yet so far from feeling himself bound, as an individual member of Parliament, to persevere in pressing it contrary to the wish of his Sovereign, he had pledged himself never to urge it more, so long as he should conceive his Majesty's mind averse to it. He declared that, so far was he from advising the late dismissal of his Majesty's Ministers, so soon as he understood such an intention was formed, he had communicated his sentiments in writing, with a view to prevent, if possible, such a crisis, and to advise that the subject should be fully considered, and, if possible, such a compromise formed as should obviate all necessity for such a change. He could answer for a similar endeavour on the part of the Noble Duke, now at the head of Administration, and of a Noble Lord at the head of the Law, and that it was not until the Royal determination was formed, and that he and many of his colleagues were called on to accept his Majesty's confidence, that they complied. He considered the present question not as one between the late and the present Administration, but as one between the late Ministers and their Sovereign, whom they now brought to be responsible at the bar of the House of Commons, and endeavoured to commit the King with the Parliament.

The

The question being loudly called for; the House divided on the Amendment to the original motion; namely, "that the other Orders of the Day be now read."

While the Members were in the lobby, Lord Howick requested their attention. He stated, there were two motions before the House; the 1st, that the other Orders of the Day be now read, upon which they were then dividing; the second would be upon the original motion. Should they, as he trusted they would, negative the first and carry the original question, it would then be perhaps necessary to propose an Address to the Throne, to meet the threat which had been thrown out that evening; a threat unequalled in the annals of Parliament.

The result of the division on Mr. Osborne's Amendment was as follows:—Ayes 258—Noes 226—Majority for Ministers, 32.

Adjourned at Six in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April* 13.

The Marquis of *Stafford* addressed the House on the subject of the Change in the Ministry. He did not wish to occupy their attention for any time; and, after alluding to the motions he had made at different times, when the country was nearly in a similar situation as at present; he spoke of the formation of the Ministry which took place at the death of Mr. Pitt; and expressed his conviction that it possessed men of the highest talents and character in the kingdom, who must have conciliated confidence at home and abroad. It could not be denied that the real ground of the dismissal of his Majesty's late Servants was their refusing to give that pledge, which, if they had given, would have justly constituted a ground of impeachment. Entertaining these sentiments, he would conclude with moving the following Resolution:—"That this House, feeling the necessity of a firm and stable Government at this most important crisis of public affairs, is impressed with the deepest regret at the change which has taken place in his Majesty's Councils; and that this regret is greatly increased by the cause to which such change has been ascribed; conceiving it to be contrary to the first duty of Ministers to restrain themselves by any pledge, expressed or implied, from submitting to his Majesty such advice, as, in the course of events, may be judged necessary for the honour of the Crown or the security of the people."

The Earl of *Aberdeen* justified the conduct of his Majesty, whose advisers, he was convinced, were none but his conscientious feelings. He therefore moved the previous question.

The Earl of *Hardwicke* made an eulogy on the late Ministers; approved of their conduct, and supported the Marquis's motion.

The Earl of *Buckinghamshire* stated, with respect to the Act of 1793, that in the year 1793 it was the intention of Government to introduce a Bill into the British Parliament to the same effect as that passed in Ireland. But it never was in the contemplation of the framers of the Act of 1793, that its provisions should extend to the Navy.

Lord *Erskine* stated, that to the Catholic Bill he had been no party; but not from any idea that that measure was either a violation of the Constitution, or the Coronation Oath. The same arguments had, without effect, been opposed to all the successive Acts by which his Majesty had swept away the oppressive penal restrictions which applied to the Catholics in both parts of the United Kingdom, and by which those of Ireland had been admitted to many other advantages besides the free exercise of their Religion. Still it became his Majesty's Servants, to respect any doubts or scruples which arose in the Royal breast; but, had they submitted to the pledge which had been exacted of them, they would have been guilty of delinquency towards the Constitution, their Sovereign, and their Country. He was convinced that the Sovereign's conduct was the result of advice, as his Majesty could not act except by the advice of some of his subjects. In the Coronation Oath, the King was sworn to govern according to the laws and customs of the Realm. Would any one have the hardihood to assert that such a mode of administration was according to such laws and customs? He trusted, however, that the Catholics of Ireland would not forget the many instances of beneficence which they had experienced from the kindness of their Sovereign; that they would not believe, what it has been attempted to insinuate, that under no circumstances would they experience any extension of his bounty. He had no hesitation to say, that the maintenance of such an opinion was punishable as a misdemeanor.

The Earl of *Jersey* spoke in favour of the original motion.

Lord *Harrowby* entered into the circumstances which had produced the change, and accused the late Ministry of negligence and imprudence. He was very severe in his remarks on their *talents*; and concluded with exhorting the present Administration to maintain themselves with firmness.

The Earl of *Selkirk* and Lord *Boringdon* opposed the original motion; and the latter moved that the House do adjourn.

Viscount

Viſcount *Sidmouth* roſe to explain the tranſaction which cauſed the late change; and obſerved, that he had permiſſion from the higheſt quarter to place the ſubject in its proper light. He then entered into an hiſtorical ſtatement of the progreſs of the meaſure; ſtating, that his Majeſty had, in the firſt inſtance, declared his determination not to go a ſtep beyond the Iriſh Act of 1793; and that he himſelf had been of the ſame opinion. He was ſure that Lord Howick felt that he had his Majeſty's approbation, or he would not have opened the meaſure to Parliament; and though he could not doubt his friend's impreſſion, he had a difficulty in believing the extent of the conſent of his Majeſty. A miſconception alone could have produced the miſtake. It was impoſſible for him to have conſented to an extenſion of the proviſions beyond the Iriſh Act of 1793. The conſtitutional maxim, that the King could do no wrong, and that his Miniſters were reſponſible, referred to acts of Executive Government; but there were many inſtances in which the King muſt judge for himſelf. He was convinced that the King had acted in this inſtance from the internal impulſe of his own heart. Mr. Pitt, during 17 years that he preſided over the Adminiſtration of this country, could never diſcover a trace of that ſecret advice. It was his firm conviction, that his Majeſty had no intention to change his Miniſters till the miſunderſtanding took place.

Lord *Grenville* ſaid, when he conſidered the talent, the energy, and ability of his Majeſty's late Miniſters, he could not look upon their diſmiſſal but with the utmoſt regret. Much had been ſaid about the manner in which this meaſure had been brought before the Sovereign; and it was ſpoken of as a thing unheard of and unconſtitutional, to lay before his Majeſty the draught of any diſpatch which was intended for a Governor or Lord Lieutenant of any diſtant ſettlement; but he conſidered it the moſt regular way of proceeding, to lay a minute of the diſpatch before the Sovereign, for his conſideration: nor could he in any degree ſee any thing improper or unconſtitutional in this. He declared, that it was perfectly underſtood that his Majeſty had aſſented to the Act, to the fulleſt extent of the propoſed clauſes; his Majeſty was thereby to be enabled to grant to Roman Catholics and all other Diſſenters, every military commiſſion or appointment whatſoever.—With reſpect to the limit which the pledge called upon the late Miniſtry to put to the claims of the Iriſh Catholic, he would aſk the Houſe—he would put it to the breaſt of every Noble Lord—was it prepared to ſay, there is nothing to hope, nothing in perſpective; no ſenſe of gratitude, no diſplay of loyalty, no deeds of gallantry, patriotiſm, or glory, ſhall ever operate to raiſe you to the enjoyment of thoſe privileges, to which, by your actions, you are ſo well entitled? No; to Catholic conceſſion there is an eternal bar; to Catholic Petition there exiſts a determined denial throughout all the revolutions of times and circumſtances, throughout the whole progreſs of our national greatneſs or viciſſitudes. You, the Catholics of Ireland, are doomed to interminable excluſion.

Lord *Hawkeſbury*, in reply to Lord Grenville, contended that the whole of the ſtatement made by the Noble Baron, and of the debates to which that ſtatement gave riſe, were proceedings altogether irregular and unparliamentary.—The Noble Baron had accuſed him and his colleagues of being the firſt ſet of Miniſters who had ſhrunk from reſponſibility, and meanly endeavoured to ſhelter themſelves under the wings of their Sovereign. He would tell that Noble Baron, that he and his colleagues were the firſt Miniſtry who, in order to cloak their own miſconduct and abſurdities, had ſo ſtrangely ventured to arraign the perſonal conduct of his Majeſty at their Lordſhips' bar. He acted from a ſenſe of duty in accepting a place in the preſent Miniſtry; and, ſo long as he was conſcious of acting upon ſuch grounds, he ſhould never ſhrink from the reſponſibility, to whatever extent it might be carried, to which his official ſituation made him liable. He had always been adverſe to granting any further conceſſions to the Catholics, and even to cheriſh any ſuch hope in their minds. It was that hope which kept Ireland in a ſtate of continual ferment and agitation; and until it was laid aſleep, there would be no permanent tranquillity in that country. The Catholics of Ireland were, he was certain, perfectly grateful for the many indulgences for which the whole reign of his Majeſty was diſtinguiſhed towards them: and equally confident did he feel, that they would demonſtrate that gratitude by their ſteady loyalty, and falſify the contrary prophecies, in which the Noble Baron ſeemed ſo much inclined to indulge.

Lords *Moira*, *Camden*, *Limerick*, *Mulgrave*, and *Lauderdale*, the Duke of *Norfolk* and the *Lord Chancellor*, ſeverally ſpoke for and againſt the motion; and at ſeven in the morning the Houſe divided, when there were, for the adjournment: Contents 171—Non-Contents 90.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April* 14.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* propoſed a modification in the Loan Intereſt Bill;

Bill; which was, to omit that part which related to the war-taxes upon the tonnage of shipping, and import and export duties.—The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April* 15.—

The Hon. *W. H. Lyttelton* prefaced his promised motion with descanting on the merits of the late Ministers, and his regret that the motion relative to their merits had been negatived. They had done as much as possible for the good of the country during their short administration; and he was convinced that all hands and hearts had united to support them. As to the present Ministers, little had been seen of them. He alluded to what he called an indecent threat of the present Ministers, to dissolve the Parliament; and, as a tribute of justice to those they had succeeded, he moved, "That this House, considering a firm and vigilant Administration indispensable in the present posture of public affairs, has seen with the greatest regret the late change in his Majesty's Councils."

Mr. *Hibbert* seconded the motion, and agreed that the late Ministry had done every thing that was possible to improve our Navy, Army, and Finances. The seas, he contended, were covered with our squadrons in the most judicious positions; and, adverting to the cause of the late dismission, he used the same arguments in justification of the Ex-ministry as have been urged by their friends in the different discussions. He concluded with observing, that if the threat of Mr. Canning to dissolve the Parliament were to be patiently endured, the Constitution of our Ancestors must soon be surrendered.

Mr. *Milnes*, in an animated speech, gave credit to the late Ministers for some of their transactions; but censured others, particularly their violence on the present occasion, which seemed to arise from their chagrin at being removed from office. He moved the Order of the Day.

The Hon. Mr. *Ward*, the Hon. Mr. *M'Donald*, Mr. *Tighe*, Mr. *Roscoe*, Sir *J. Newport*, Mr. *Tierney*, and Lords *Howick* and *Percy*, spoke in favour of the original motion; which was opposed by Mr. *Isaac Hawkins Browne*, the Hon. Mr. *Gore*, Mr. *Banks*, and the *Master of the Rolls*; when a division took place, and there were—Ayes 224—Noes 198.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April* 16.

Lord *Hawkesbury* moved a Vote of Thanks to the Military Force employed in the River Plata. He paid them many compliments for the promptitude and bravery with which they had overcome the spirited resistance that had been opposed to them.

The Earl of *Galloway* seconded the motion; and made some pointed remarks on the conduct of the late Government with respect to this expedition; as it appeared that the ships had not been able to carry on a siege for seven days without getting a supply of powder from the merchant vessels.

The motion was agreed to, *nem. dis.*; as was one made by Lord *Mulgrave*, for Thanks to Admiral Stirling and the Officers and Men of his squadron.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Castlereagh* moved the Thanks of the House to Sir. S. Achmuty and Admiral Stirling, with the Forces under their command; which was seconded by Mr. *Windham*, and agreed to unanimously.

April 21.

The Earl of *Moira* said, he felt himself called upon to refute a report which had prevailed of there having been a deficiency of powder in the expedition under Sir S. Achmuty. He insisted that the expedition had a greater quantity of powder than usual, and moved for the proper returns on this subject; which was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, on a motion for the farther consideration of the Penrhyn Election Petition, Sir *C. Hawkins* threw himself upon the justice and liberality of the House. It appeared from the Report, that Sir C. had been solicited by a body of the Electors to become the patron of the Borough, to which he had acceded, and had given some money to be applied to the purposes of the Election.

Mr. *Wright*, who read the Report, concluded by moving that the House do agree to the first resolution, that Sir C. Hawkins, by himself and his agents, had been guilty of bribery and corruption. Capt. *Herbert* moved to postpone the proceedings; but he was opposed by several Members.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

April 22.

The question relative to Sir C. Hawkins was resumed; when Capt. *Herbert* recommended caution, went at length into the contradictory evidence that had been offered, and concluded by moving that the resolution be farther considered this day three months.

Lord *A. Hamilton* conceived that the object of the motion was to abandon the case altogether.

Mr. *L. Keck*, as a Member of the Committee, felt the clearest conviction that their Resolution was founded upon the most unquestionable proofs.

Several Members spoke in favour of a prosecution; and expressed their opinions that the case of bribery had been made out.

Mr.

Mr. *A. Wright* replied. The motion that the House should agree with the Resolution, was at length carried.

On the question for the expulsion of Sir C. Hawkins, there were—Against the motion 46—For it 13. In the sequel it was ordered, that the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute Sir Christopher Hawkins, and 18 others.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April* 23.

After a long discussion on the Scotch Judicature Bill, the House went into a Committee on the Loan Interest Bill, in which Lord *Auckland* condemned the alterations which were intended to be made.

The Duke of *Montrose* and Lord *Mulgrave* spoke in favour of the alterations; and Lord *Grenville* contended that they would shake the credit of the system; he proceeded to advert to the alarm which had been excited against the conduct of the late Ministry; and some warm arguments took place relative to the prejudices against the Catholics.

Lord *Holland*, and Earls *Lauderdale* and *Spencer*, seconded the opinion of Lord Grenville; and the intended alterations were supported by Lords *Hawkesbury*, *Harrowby*, and Earl of *Westmorland*, *&c.*

The House of Commons in a Committee on the Journeymen Calico Printers Bill, Sir *R. Peele* spoke against it; and moved as an amendment, that it be read a second time this day three months.

Mr. *Sheridan* made a spirited reply in defence of the Journeymen; but the amendment was carried without a division.

April 24.

A long conversation took place on certain parts of Mr. Whitbread's Bill to amend the Poor Laws, which several Members thought would increase the Poor's Rates.

General *Calcraft* and Mr. *Erskine* spoke strongly in favour of the Bill; and Messrs. *Rose*, *Bathurst*, *Wilberforce*, *Simeon*, and others, while they praised the conduct of Mr. Whitbread in bringing it forward, expressed their doubts as to its general efficacy.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April* 27.

Their Lordships met at a little before 3 o'clock. The Commons, with their Speaker, soon afterwards appeared at the Bar, when the Royal Assent, by Commission, was given to one public and one private Bill.

The *Lord Chancellor* then addressed the following Speech to the Members of both Houses of Parliament on the part of the Commissioners:

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty to inform you, that his Majesty has thought fit to avail himself of the first moment which would admit of an interruption of the sitting of Parliament, without material inconvenience to the public business, to close the present Session; and that his Majesty has therefore been pleased to cause a Commission to be issued, under the Great Seal, for proroguing the Parliament.

"We are further commanded to state to you, that his Majesty is anxious to recur to the sense of his people, while the events which have recently taken place are yet fresh in their recollection.

"His Majesty feels, that in resorting to this measure, under the present circumstances, he at once demonstrates, in the most unequivocal manner, his own conscientious persuasion of the rectitude of those motives upon which he has acted, and affords to his people the best opportunity of testifying their determination to support him in every exercise of the Prerogatives of his Crown, which is conformable to the sacred obligations under which they are held, and conducive to the welfare of his Kingdom, and to the security of the Constitution.

"His Majesty directs us to express his entire conviction, that, after so long a reign, marked by a series of indulgences to his Roman Catholic subjects, they, in common with every other class of his people, must feel assured of his attachment to the principles of a just and enlightened toleration, and of his anxious desire to protect equally, and promote impartially, the happiness of all descriptions of his subjects.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to thank you, in his Majesty's name, for the Supplies which you have furnished for the public service. He has seen, with great satisfaction, that you have been able to find the means of defraying, in the present year, those large, but necessary expences, for which you have provided, without imposing upon his people the immediate burthen of additional Taxes.

"His Majesty has observed with no less satisfaction the enquiries which you have instituted into subjects connected with public economy; and he trusts that the early attention of a new Parliament, which he will forthwith direct to be called, will be applied to the prosecution of these important objects.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has directed us most earnestly to recommend to you, that you should cultivate, by all means in your power, a spirit of union, harmony, and good will amongst all classes and descriptions of his people.

"His Majesty trusts that the divisions naturally

naturally and unavoidably excited by the late unfortunate and uncalled for agitation of a queſtion ſo intereſting to the feelings and opinions of his people, will ſpeedily paſs away; and that the prevailing ſenſe and determination of all his ſubjects to exert their united efforts in the cauſe of their country, will enable his Majeſty to conduct to an honourable and ſecure termination the great conteſt in which he is engaged."

Then a Commiſſion for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which the Lord Chanceſſor ſaid:

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"By virtue of his Majeſty's Commiſſion under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majeſty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Wedneſday the 13th of May next, to be then here holden: and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wedneſday the 13th day of May next."

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

May 16. This Gazette contains the Order in Council for a general embargo on, and ſeizure of, all Turkiſh Veſſels. Alſo a Notification that Britiſh ſubjects may trade to the fortreſs of Monte Video, except in the trade of Slaves.

Likewiſe a Notice that the blockade of the Straits of the Dardanelles, and of the Port and Harbour of Smyrna, ſhould be maintained and enforced in the ſtricteſt manner.

Admiralty-office, May 19. This Gazette contains an account of the capture, off Cape Ortegal, of L'Alerte French privateer, of 14 guns and 85 men, by the Pallas frigate, Capt. Miller; alſo, of the capture, on the Leeward Iſland ſtation, of a fine brig privateer, L'Auſterlitz, of 18 guns and 105 men, after a chaſe of 18 hours, by the Circe frigate, Captain Pigot. This veſſel has done more miſchief to the trade than any other from Guadaloupe during the war, and has been chaſed by ſeveral of our frigates before, but from her ſuperior ſailing always eſcaped.

Admiralty-office, June 2. Letter from Capt. Chetham, Commander of his Majeſty's armed ſhip Sally, to Lord Keith.

Fair Water, near Dantzic, April 20.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform you of my arrival here, with his Majeſty's armed ſhip Charles, Capt. Clephane, on the 13th inſt. the Falcon ſloop of war having joined us on the ſame day. General Kalkreuth ſuſpecting that the Enemy would be ſupplied with proviſions by ſea, I ordered the Charles to cruize between Roſe Hind and Dantzic Bay, to intercept any ſuch veſſels. Having ſuggeſted to the Governor the utility of having a ſhip in the Fair Water, a place of conſiderable importance, and which had been frequently attacked by the Enemy, it met his warmeſt approbation, and I was honoured with his thanks for having anticipated his wiſh on this occaſion. I accordingly brought my ſhip in the Fair Water on the 16th, and moored her in a flanking poſition on an iſthmus, which the enemy would be obliged to paſs in order to make an attack thereon. On the following day, finding the communication ſtopped between Fair Water and the City of Dantzic, the enemy having poſted themſelves on the left bank of the river Viſtula, called the Nehrung, I determined to endeavour to force a communication, and by great exertions on the part of my Officers and ſhip's company, I got the ſhip lightened that evening, ſo as to enable her to heave through the ſluice of the mouth of the river Viſtula.—At half paſt ſix P. M. on the ſame day, I commenced action with the Enemy at the Great Hellandu, on the Nehrung, who oppoſed to us a very ſtrong force of muſketry, ſuppoſed to be about two or three thouſand men, in their intrenchments, and ſheltered by the ruins of houſes lately burnt, with three pieces of artillery, aſſiſted by a ſmall battery on the right bank of the river called the Legan. The action continued within piſtol-ſhot until nine o'clock, when ſeveral of our gun breechings being ſhot and carried away, and having no wind to maintain our poſition, I endeavoured to get the ſtarboard broadſide to bear upon the enemy, but without effect, the current ſetting down. I then hauled down the river, to reſume my poſition at the Fair Water. The gallant conduct of my Officers and men was ſuch as ever characteriſes Britiſh ſeamen; and though my efforts were not completely ſucceſsful, from the wind failing us, I have the ſatisfaction of ſaying that it appears to have a good effect in inſpiring the inhabitants here, and at the City, with additional energy and confidence in the cauſe which we are engaged in; and I have been honoured with a very flattering letter from General Kalkreuth on this occaſion, in which I am happy to have anticipated his views. I am ſorry to add, that my loſs has been conſiderable, having my Firſt Lieutenant and nearly half my ſhip's company wounded by the inceſſant fire of muſketry, mizen-maſt ſhot through, ſails and rigging much cut, and upwards of a thouſand muſket-ſhot in the hull.—The loſs of the enemy, by every information we can obtain, is between 4 and 500 men

in

in killed and wounded, besides one piece of artillery completely dismounted, which was also observed from the ramparts. I must beg leave to mention the names of my Officers, whose conduct gives me much satisfaction. Lieut. Eastman, who was wounded; Lieut. Young, Mr. Ellsworth, the master; Mr. Elphinstone, a volunteer, who, on every occasion, has afforded me much assistance. Capt. Sanders, Mr. Oldfield, First Lieutenant, and Mr. Jemmott, Purser of the Falcon, handsomely volunteered their services on this occasion. I have the honour to be, &c.

E. CRETHAM.

June 6. This Gazette contains dispatches from Admiral Stirling, dated on board the Diadem, off Monte-Video, giving an account of a detachment of the British army, under the command of Colonel Pack, having taken possession of Colonia del Sacramento, an important post on the river Plate. The commandant of the town and a captain of militia (the only military) escaped.

June 9. This Gazette contains letters from Capt. Shipley to Sir Samuel Hood, stating, that the boats of the Comus frigate, under the direction of Lieuts. G. E. Watts and Hood Knight, and Lieut. J. Campbell of the Royal Marines, with a detachment of petty officers, seamen, and marines, on the 14th March captured 6 Spanish brigs (3 loaded, and 3 in ballast); they were moored in the Puerto de Haz, Grand Canaria, and defended by the cross fire of three batteries. Lieut. Campbell was the only person wounded on the occasion. The same frigate has also captured two Spanish brigs, laden with salt-fish and merchandize.—A gallant exploit was effected by the boats of the same frigate in the night of May 8, under the direction of Lieut. G. E. Watts, and assisted by Lieut. Hood Knight, and Jefferson Miles, master's mate, with a party of petty officers, seamen, and Royal marines, in the port of Grand Canaria; a large armed Spanish felucca had been for the three last days lying under the protection of a strong fort and two batteries, when, the wind proving favourable, she was boarded by Lieut. Watts in the large cutter, under a severe fire of musketry from between 30 and 40 soldiers, sent to assist in her defence; and he had nearly cleared her deck, when the two other boats, which did not row so well, arrived, and fully accomplished the business. She was brought out under an exceeding heavy fire from all the batteries; and proved to be the St. Pedro packet, having a cargo of bale goods, &c. from Cadiz, bound to Buenos Ayres. This capture was effected with the loss of one man killed and five wounded. Mr. Watts has several wounds, but none dangerous.

Admiralty-office, June 13.

Lark, at Sea, March 10.

SIR, I have the honour to report you the proceedings of his Majesty's sloop I command, during her late cruise.—On the 19th of January we fell in with and chased an enemy's schooner, which carrying a very heavy press of sail to escape from us, was overset in a squall, when the whole of her crew perished before the Lark reached the spot. On the 20th, late in the evening, we discovered two Guarda Costa schooners under the land, and by steering a suitable course to cut them off from Porto Bello, we, after 14 hours chacing, on the 27th captured them both; they were El Postillon, of one 12-pounder, two 6-pounders, and 76 men, and El Carmen, of one 12-pounder, four 6-pounders, and 72 men, both commanded by Lieutenants of the Spanish Navy, and were from Carthagena bound to Porto Bello. With these vessels in company, on the 11th of February, a convoy of market-boats, protected by two gun-boats and an armed schooner, were fallen in with; the former were driven on shore, but the latter took refuge in a creek of Zapata Bay, protected by a four-gun battery. I followed them into the bay, and in a short time silenced the fort; but not being able to get at the gun-boats with the ship, the Lark was anchored at a convenient distance, and with the whole of our crew (20 men excepted, on board the prizes) I proceeded to attack them. The Spaniards rowed out to meet us, and keeping up a resolute fire, approached until we closed, when they fled; this moment was seized to board the sternmost of the enemy, carrying a long 24-pounder, and two 6-pounders; she ran on shore, but was carried after a desperate resistance, in which, of sixteen men, three were disabled, and myself wounded. But here our success ended; for in following the others up the creek, the pilot missed the channel, and ran the schooners on shore, without any prospect of getting them off; the action was therefore continued in this situation until five o'clock, when Mr. Pound (the purser), and two more men being added to the list of wounded, I gave up the attempt; directing Lieutenant Bull to set the schooners on fire, and to cover the parties. The Carmen blew up, and the Postillon was in flames, and otherwise so much disabled, that she must be lost to the enemy. The good conduct of the Lark's officers and crew entitle them to my thanks, and I trust their exertions may be rewarded by better fortune on a future occasion.

R. NICHOLLS.

To Vice-admiral Ducras, &c.

June 18. A Supplement to this Gazette contains a letter from Major Gen. Fraſer, to Gen. Fox, dated Alexandria, April 6. It ſtates, that Major Miſſet having repreſented that the inhabitants of Alexandria would run the riſk of being ſtarved, unleſs Roſetta and Rahminie were taken poſſeſſion of, he detached the 31ſt regiment, with the Chaſſeurs Britanniques, for that purpoſe; but, contrary to all expectation, the expedition did not ſucceed. He ſays, "Our troops took poſſeſſion of the heights of Abourmandoul (which command the town) without any loſs; but, from circumſtances as yet unexplained, the General, inſtead of keeping his poſt there, unfortunately was tempted to go into the town with his whole force, without any previous examination of it, when the troops were ſo ſeverely handled from the windows and tops of the houſes, without ever ſeeing their enemy, that it was thought expedient to retire; more eſpecially as Major-General Wauchope was unfortunately killed, and the ſecond in command, Brigadier General Meade, ſeverely wounded. The troops, I underſtand, although certainly placed in a moſt trying and perilous ſituation, behaved extremely well; and after having ſuffered, I am ſorry to ſay, very materially in killed and wounded, retired to Aboukir in good order, without moleſtation, from whence I directed them to return to Alexandria.—This has certainly been a very heavy and unexpected ſtroke upon us, more eſpecially as every information led me to conclude, that the oppoſition, if any, would be trifling; and every precaution was recommended that prudence could ſuggeſt. Finding, however, by the renewed repreſentation of Major Miſſett, corroborated by the perſonal application of the Sorbagi, or Chief Magiſtrate, in the name of the people at large, that a famine would be the certain and immediate conſequence of our remaining at Alexandria, without the occupation of Roſetta, I have, with the concurrence, advice, and co-operation of Rear Admiral Sir T. Louis, detached another corps, under the command of the Hon. Brig.-Gen. Stewart and Col. Ofwald (as per margin†), to effect this purpoſe, without which it appears impoſſible that the keeping poſſeſſion of Alexandria can be accomplished."

Another Diſpatch from Major Gen. Fraſer, to Gen. Fox, dated Canopus, Aboukir Bay, April 24, announces the failure of the ſecond attempt againſt Roſetta, owing to a great reinforcement of the enemy being ſent down the Nile from Cairo, which overpowered our troops, and obliged them to fall back, with the loſs of nearly 1000 men, in killed, wounded, and miſſing.—The details of this unfortunate affair were about to be diſpatched by the Thunderer.

Killed and Wounded, March 31, *at Roſette.*

Killed. Staff, 1 Major-General. Royal Artillery, 2 Rank and File. 31ſt Reg. 1 Captain, 3 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 69 Rank and File. Chaſſeurs Britanniques, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 99 Rank and File.—Total, 1 Major-General, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenant, 6 Serjeants, 5 Drummers, 170 Rank and File.

Wounded. Staff, 1 Brigadier-General, 1 Brigade-Major. Royal Artillery, 10 Rank and File. 31ſt Reg. 1 Captain, 6 Subalterns, 7 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 129 Rank and File. Chaſſeurs Britanniques, 4 Captains, 5 Subalterns, 1 Adjutant, 6 Serjeants, 111 Rank and File. Staff Corps, 1 Rank and File.—Total, 1 Brigadier-General, 1 Brigade-Major, 5 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 2 Enſigns, 11 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 251 Rank and File.

Officers killed—Major-Gen. Wauchope. 31ſt Reg. Capt. John Robertſon. Chaſſeurs Britanniques, Capt. B. de Seroceurt; Lieut. D'Amiel.

Officers Wounded.—Brig. Gen. Hon. Rob. Meade. 31ſt Regt. Capts. Horſburgh (Brigade-Major) and Dowdall; Lieuts. E. Knox, Fearon, Thornton, Sleddon, and Ryan; Enſign Kirby. Chaſſeurs Britanniques, Capts. Duhautoy, de Combremont, de Calonne, and de Laſitte; Lieuts. Le Maitre, J. Spitz, de Sault, and Klinger; Enſign Bontingault, Adjutant. GEO. AIREY.

Acting Deputy Adjutant-General.

N. B. Moſt of the wounded Officers and Men are recovering.

† Detachment of Royal artillery, Detachment of 20th Light Dragoons, Detachment of Seamen, Light Infantry Battalion, 1ſt Battalion of 35th Regiment, 2d Battalion of 78th Regiment, Regiment de Roll, amounting, in the whole, to about 2500 Men.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SEAT OF WAR.

The 73d, 74th, 75th, and 76th Bulletins of the French Army contained only ſome unintereſting details of the progreſs made in the ſiege of DANTZIC. The 77th, however, we are ſorry to ſay, announced the SURRENDER of that very important fortreſs. It is dated Finckenſtein, May 29, and relates almoſt entirely to the ſiege, which it terms the firſt fruit of the victory of Eylau. The terms granted to the garriſon are the ſame as uſual; but all

all prisoners belonging to the French Emperor are to be liberated without being exchanged; and the Prussian officers on parole in Dantzic before the blockade are to remain there till further orders from the Prince of Neufchatel. The capitulation was carried into effect on the 26th. On the 27th, the garrison marched out, with Gen. Kalkreuth at its head. This strong garrison, which at first consisted of 16,000 men, was reduced to 9000 men, of which number 4000 have deserted. Among the deserters, says the Bulletin, there are seven officers. "We will not," they say, "go to Siberia." Many thousands of artillery horses have been given up to us; but they are in very bad condition. It is asserted that the besieged might have held out 15 days longer.—"The Russian Lieut.-gen. Kamensky (continues this Bulletin), after having been beat on the 15th, retired under the fortifications of Weichselmunde. He remained there without venturing to undertake any thing; and he has been a spectator of the surrender of the place. When he perceived that they were erecting batteries, with red-hot balls, he embarked and retired. He has returned to Pillau."—The fort of Weichselmunde still held out. Marshal Lefebvre summoned it on the 26th; and, while they were regulating the terms of capitulation, the garrison advanced from the fort, and surrendered. The Commandant, thus abandoned by the garrison, saved himself by sea, and thus we are in possession of the town and port of Dantzic. These events are a happy presage of the campaign. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia were at Heiligenbeil. They might have conjectured the surrender of the place from the cessation of the fire: they might have heard the cannon from that distance. The Emperor, to express his satisfaction to the besieging army, has granted a present to each soldier."

Buonaparte arrived at Dantzic on the 1st inst. and reviewed the troops there; and the next day returned to his head-quarters.

The repairs for the houses which have been damaged in the course of the siege amount to twelve millions. The houses destroyed in the suburbs, by order of Gen. Kalkreuth, are estimated at nine millions at least.

The garrison of NEISSE capitulated on the 30th of May.

Berlin, June 2. Official letters have brought intelligence, that Weichselmunde and Fahrwasser have surrendered to the French troops; and that the latter was taken possession of on the 27th.

Gen. Kalkreuth arrived at Konigsberg on the 30th.

Prince Scherbatow, who commanded the Russian troops at Dantzic, had both his legs shot off, and is not expected to live. The Prussian General Von Laurens was killed.

The French got possession of about 70 sail of shipping at Dantzic; among which there was only one English vessel.

The French have devoted uncommon labour to strengthen their positions in Prussia: the banks of the Lorge, from Marienwerder to the Brausen lake, and thence to the Passarge, present a continued chain of batteries, defended by 300 pieces of cannon.

A letter from an officer in Lord Hutchinson's suite, dated Pillau, May 29, furnishes the following particulars:

The Russian Army, at that date, comprized *One Hundred and Thirty-six Thousand Men*, extending from Heiligenbeil, on which its right wing rested, through Melthak, Seeburg, Wartenburg, across the Narew river, and through the wood of Ostrolenka, to the river Bug; an extent of 150 English miles. The French Army, according to report, consisted of 196,000 men, including Poles, Saxons, Germans, Italians, and Dutch. Their line, in like manner, extended from the Frische Haff to the Bug: their principal force was in the districts of Marienburg and Ermeland. Both armies are straightened for provisions, and particularly for forage; but in these respects we lament to hear, that the French are much better provided. On the 29th ult. part of the French force, which had been employed in the siege of Dantzic, had advanced along the Nerung, to within about seven German miles of the channel of Pillau; and there was much reason to apprehend they would succeed in stopping the navigation of the Pregel, by which the Russians receive their principal supplies. It is supposed that the French will be able to get the Dauntless praam, which they took from us at Dantzic, through the Vistula into the Frische Haff, to support the operations of their left wing on the Russian lines. The surrender of Dantzic was an event wholly unexpected at the moment it took place, and was attended with circumstances which, in some degree, affect the opinion we had previously entertained of Gen. Kalkreuth. By means of telegraphs, a constant communication was kept up between Dantzic and Fairwater; and it was arranged, that General Kalkreuth was to attempt to force his passage to Fairwater or Weichselmunde, where transports were collected for the reception of his troops, and where they might have embarked without molestation. The troops in these latter forts were to have seconded their operations, and

and lay under arms all night, waiting the signal for action. Several hours after the period appointed for the sally, the Russian Commandant at Fairwater enquired the occasion of the unexpected delay; when he was answered by Gen. Kalkreuth, that he had surrendered. The Prussian garrison of Weichselmunde surrendered at discretion, having refused to embark. The garrison of Fairwater, which consisted of 5000 Russians and 1000 Prussians, were carried off on the night of the 26th. Graudentz still holds out.

FRANCE.

Buonaparte has addressed a letter to the Archbishops and Bishops of France, on the occasion of the reduction of Dantzic; in which he says, "We cannot but ascribe this success, so rapid and so signal, to that especial protection of which Divine Providence has given us so many proofs. It is our pleasure that you assemble our people; and offer solemn thanksgiving to the God of Armies, praying that he will continue to favour our arms, and to watch over the happiness of our Country; that they may also pray, that that Cabinet which persecutes our Holy Religion, as much as it is the eternal Enemy of our Nation, may no longer influence the Cabinets of the Continent, to the end that a solid and glorious peace, worthy of the Great Nation, shall console humanity, and enable us to realise our intentions for the good of Religion, and the prosperity of our people."

Te Deum was accordingly performed in all the churches at Paris on the 14th.

Paris, June 11. This day, the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire repaired to the Senate, and delivered a message from his Majesty; of which the following is an extract. "He who has given us the greatest assistance in this the commencement of our reign, and who, after having rendered the greatest services in all the events of his military career, has affixed his name to a memorable siege, in which he has displayed talents and striking bravery, appears to us to merit the highest distinction. We have also wished to consecrate an epoch so honourable to our arms; and by the letters patent which we have instructed our cousin the Arch-Chancellor to communicate to you, we have created our Cousin, Marshal and Senator Lefebvre, Duke of Dantzic. Here follow the Letters Patent creating Lefebvre Duke of Dantzic, with territorial possessions in the interior of France.

HOLLAND.

The house of Hope of Amsterdam advanced the loan to Spain of thirty millions of florins, at 5 per cent. From this a sum of money due by Spain to the Dutch Government is to be deducted: the King of Spain mortgages all his revenues, and, as a further security, has given bills on Mexico.

The Dutch Papers state, that the Queen of Holland arrived at Bourdeaux on the 30th ult. and that about 7000 Spanish troops were to pass through that city from the 3d to the 13th inst. on their march to the Grand Army.

Hague, June 2. His Majesty intends to visit some foreign distant bathing-places, and among others Bagnieres. He set out from this city on the 30th of May, for the castle of Lacken, near Brussels.

Accounts have been received of a serious mutiny having occurred at Malta; but which has been happily, though not without some difficulty, suppressed. The regiment of Fioberg, quartered at Recasil, near the town of Valetta, mutinied on the 4th of April, killed two of their officers, the Adjutant and a Captain, wounded the Lieut.-Colonel, and took possession of the fort in which they were stationed, of which they continued complete masters for seven days. In the course of that time having experienced a dearth of provisions, in consequence of their being cut off from all communication with the other parts of the island, they endeavoured to procure supplies by force, and compelled the Officer of Artillery, stationed at Recasil, to throw a number of shells into the town. This desparate proceeding gave occasion to strong measures.—The fort was stormed, and the mutineers were compelled to submit. The ringleaders were secured: upwards of twenty were either shot or hanged; and it was expected that as many more would suffer in the same way. It was not until the 11th of April, that the mutineers were reduced to submission. A few of them got possession of the magazine, and secreted themselves there until the night of the 12th, when they blew it and themselves up. Only three of our men were destroyed by the explosion. The actors in this scene were almost wholly composed of Albanians and Greek Christians, from the islands in the Archipelago.

GERMANY.

The Austrian army, on the 1st of May, comprised 344,315 effective men.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg has been restored to his dominions.

The town of Furstenberg, on the Havel, was nearly laid in ashes, on the 26th ult. —140 houses, including the town-house and church, fell a prey to the flames.

A dreadful hail-storm visited Brunswick and the surrounding country on the 26th ult. to an extent of nearly 30 English miles. The hail-stones were almost the size of an egg.

The damage sustained by the small Duchy of Saxe Weimar, from the invasion of

of the French in October 1806, has been estimated at 1,720,140 dollars, besides 45 houses burnt. Among other articles, the French got 31,792 bottles of brandy, and 182,250 bottles of wine.

The city of Hamburgh was wholly relieved of its Dutch garrison on the 12th. The Dutch Commandant-de-Place, the French custom-house officers and tailors, and 30 or 40 gens d'armes, only remained.

SWEDEN.

A cartel for the exchange of prisoners between Sweden and France has been settled.

The King of Sweden is indefatigable in his exertions to improve the fortifications of Stralsund, and in the construction of some works at Rugen.

The King has with him at Stralsund 13,000 Swedes, and 4,000 Russians. His inactivity has resulted from the hourly expectation of being joined by a British Army.

In consequence of the naval equipments making by the Dutch at Lubec, Rostock, and Weimar, the King of Sweden has declared those places in a state of the most rigorous blockade, and will not permit even neutral vessels to leave them. The Lubeckers sent a Deputation to the King at Stralsund, but without effect.

TURKEY.

The officer charged with the defence of the Dardanelles has been decapitated, for suffering the British fleet to pass them.

The Grand Vizier made his solemn entry into Adrianople on the 20th inst. preceded by about 1500 infantry. On the 21st, 10,000 cavalry joined him from Natolia."

The Dutch Papers have brought an account of the passage of the Morawa by the Servian army. It was effected in the presence of a Turkish force of above 20,000 men.

The whole of Bosnia is in the hands of the Servians; and the people have cordially united with them in hostility to the Porte.

From the Turkish Frontiers, May 7. On the 16th of April, a desperate affair took place in the neighbourhood of Gladowa, between the troops of the Servian General Melenko Stoik and Kulanzi Ali. The Servians surrounded the Turkish entrenchments; the latter made three vigorous attempts to break the Servian lines, but without effect. At length, however, the left wing of the Turks forced and defeated one column of the Servians, and made good their retreat from Timok to Widdin, though pursued by the enemy's cavalry. The right wing gained Gladowa, where they are inclosed. The Turks lost 3000 men killed and wounded.—Subsequent advices state, that on the 20th of April Kulanzi Ali attempted to disengage himself, but without the least effect. He renewed his attempt on the 22d, but was vigorously repulsed.

The following account is given, in a late Presburgh Gazette, of the battle between the Turks and Servians, on the 22d of April: "The Turks suddenly attacked on that day the camp of the Servians, near Nissa; but, though the attack was not foreseen, the defence was the most vigorous that can be conceived, and the Turks were repulsed above a league. The field of battle was already strewed with 2000 bodies, when the Turks, having received strong reinforcements, renewed the contest. The battle lasted from three in the morning till half past nine at night: the victory was then complete, the Servians having been compelled to retire nine miles from the field of battle, after having 4830 killed, 7235 wounded, and losing 800 prisoners. They also lost two stands of colours, eight pieces of cannon, 160 muskets, and a quantity of ammunition. The loss of the Turks was likewise considerable, as they had 2480 killed, 3068 wounded, and 180 prisoners."

A late number of the Berlin Telegraph gives an article from Widdin, dated May 5th, which states that the Russians evacuated Giugiewo on the 20th of April. Mustapha Pacha dispatched cavalry in pursuit of their rear. Bucharest, it is said, has shared the same fate; but this wants confirmation. Pelwan Agan, Governor of Ismael, it adds, has obtained signal advantages over the Russians, having taken six gun-boats and 13 pieces of cannon near one of the islands in the Danube, which the enemy wished to make himself master of. On the 30th of April, the Grand Vizier's army was at Adrianople; it is very numerous, and is slow in its movements. The Servians have been defeated by the Pacha of Nissa, who has sent 400 heads and 6 standards to Constantinople.—Gen. Michelson, says this article, openly declares, that, unless he receives speedy reinforcements, he must evacuate Wallachia.

The blockade of all the ports in the Ionian and Egean seas, by the Russians, has caused a great scarcity at Constantinople; and, in consequence of the arrears due to the troops, the garrison of the Dardanelles lately mutinied, and left their post. The Commandant, however, overtook them at Buyukdere, and prevailed on them to return, by promising them a speedy payment. The *ci-devant* Grand Vizier, Jussuf Pacha, has suddenly imprisoned and taken the castle of Anacria, very important for its situation at the mouth of the Phasis. The garrison was extremely weak. A similar attempt upon Kamhal failed altogether.

Con-

Conſiderable reinforcements are on their march from Odeſſa and Taganrog, for the Ruſſian army under General Michelſon. The progreſs of the Turkiſh army is retarded by the want of proviſions.

ASIA.

The late diſpatches from India mention an inſurrection to have taken place in the Upper Provinces, which, for ſome time, threatened ſerious conſequences. Soonda Sing and Doolup Sing, two Zemindars of great influence and popularity, were called before the Circuit Court, to anſwer for ſome public offence; but they refuſed to appear, and, retiring to a ſtrong fort in their Zemindary, collected a body of followers, and bade defiance to the civil power. The military of the diſtrict was ſuddenly collected, and marched againſt them; but was repulſed, with the loſs of ſeveral men killed and wounded. A greater force was aſſembled; but previous to its arrival the Zemindars abandoned the fort, and retired into the jungles, where they have been joined by many others, who have been excited to inſurrection by the hope of plunder.

The race of elephants lately increaſed to ſuch a degree in Sooloo, as to threaten to depopulate the province. At the cloſe of the laſt harveſt, the natives aſſembled from all quarters for the purpoſe of deſtroying them, and during a ſhort period killed ſeveral thouſands.

A civil war has again broken out in Candy. The King having rendered himſelf very unpopular by ſome ſevere edicts, two of his principal officers revolted, and were joined by a large body of troops.

A very formidable inſurrection has broken out in Perſia, headed by Been Sing, a man of extraordinary enterprize and courage. He is the perſon who, with 1000 Muſſulmen, oppoſed the 74th and 78th Britiſh regiments at Pantrely, in 1804, during the war with Scindia, in whoſe ſervice he then was. He formerly held a command in the Perſian army, but left it in diſguſt at ſome neglect; and, ſince the peace with the Mahrattas, has reſided at Sheraz, organizing the rebellion which he now directs.

The laſt accounts from China announce the death of the celebrated General Shim Foo, and the complete reſtoration of tranquillity in the Upper Provinces. A ſevere ſcarcity prevailed in conſequence of a general failure of the crops.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Col. Burr is ſaid to be popular in ſeveral parts of America, where he has been publicly entertained. Party ſpirit runs extremely high between the Republicans and the Federaliſts.

By the American Papers, we have accounts of another unpleaſant occurrence in one of the ports of the United States.—The Driver ſloop of war has been obliged to quit Charleſton Roads, in conſequence of a peremptory requiſition made to Capt. Love, by the Commander of Fort Johnſon. The Driver was one of the veſſels which, in conſequence of the death of Pearce, an American ſeaman, by a ſhot from the Leander, was interdicted from entering any port or harbour of the United States. This prohibition was inſiſted on by the governor above-mentioned.

Intelligence has been received from St. Domingo, down to the commencement of April. A new Conſtitution has been publiſhed by Chriſtophe, who has been appointed Preſident and Generaliſſimo of the State of Hayti. It aboliſhes the abſurd *imperial* dignities and regulations; gives a rational degree of liberty to the people; and, in fact, reſtores a ſyſtem of order, religion, juſtice, and morality, inſtead of the tyranny, licentiouſneſs, and impiety which prevailed during the rapacious government of the repreſentatives of Buonaparte, and the ferocious rule of Deſſalines, who expelled them.—This Conſtitution, proclaimed in February, was in full activity ſix weeks after. The public tranquillity had at that time been reſtored; and both foreign commerce and domeſtic induſtry revived and eſtabliſhed to a degree ſcarcely to be hoped for, after ſo important a change in the government.—Chriſtophe publiſhed a very ſpirited Proclamation, calling on the Citizens to atteſt the purity of his views and ſincerity of his intentions; and to prove, by their exertions in ſupport of a regular Government, that they are worthy to enjoy the bleſſings it confers.

It was ſaid in the American Papers of the 25th of April, that another revolution had taken place in St. Domingo, and that Chriſtophe had been ſucceeded by Petion.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Queen's palace, Jan. 14. HIS Grace Charles Duke of Norfolk, ſworn lord lieutenant of the county of Suſſex, *vice* the Duke of Richmond, dec.

Downing-ſtreet, Jan. 14. Alexander Straton, eſq. appointed his Majeſty's envoy-extraordinary and miniſter-plenipotentiary at the Court of Stockholm.——William Wellеſley Pole, eſq. to be his Majeſty's ſecretary of embaſſy at the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

Whitehall, Jan. 14. Rev. Charles Moſs, D.D. one of the canons-reſidentiary of St. Paul's cathedral, recommended, by *congé d'elire*, to be elected biſhop of Oxford, *vice* Dr. John Randolph, tranſlated to the ſee of Bangor.

Whitehall, Jan. 10. Gen. Hugh Duke of Northumberland, appointed colonel of the

the Royal Regiment of Horſe-guards, *vice* the Duke of Richmond, dec.

Whitehall, Jan. 27. Rev. John Chappel Woodhouſe, M.A. recommended, by his Majeſty, to be choſen dean of Lichfield cathedral, *vice* Dr. Baptiſt Proby, dec.—Thomas Tod, eſq. advocate, appointed one of the four commiſſaries of Edinburgh, *vice* Andrew Balfour, eſq. reſigned.—Andrew Duncan, jun. eſq. appointed profeſſor of Medical Juriſprudence and Medical Police to the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

Whitehall, Feb. 7. Rev. Tho. Hughes, M.A. recommended, by the King, to be elected a canon-reſidentiary of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, *vice* Dr. Charles Moſs, promoted to the ſee of Oxford.—James Moncrief, eſq. advocate, appointed ſheriff-depute of the ſhires of Clackmannan and Kinroſs, *vice* David Moncypenny and David Williamſon, eſqrs. reſigned; the former on being appointed ſheriff-depute of the ſhire of Fife, and the latter to be ſheriff-depute of Stirling.

Whitehall, Feb. 14. Rev. Charles-Henry Hall, D.D. appointed Regius profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of Oxford, and canon of Chriſt Church, in the ſaid Univerſity, properly belonging to the Regius Profeſſor of the ſaid Univerſity, both *vice* Dr. John Randolph, biſhop of Bangor, reſigned. Rev. Samuel Smith, appointed canon of the ſaid church, *vice* Hall, reſigned.—Rev. William Douglas, M.A. appointed prebendary of St. Peter, Weſtminſter, *vice* Rev. Thomas Hughes, reſigned.

Whitehall, March 5. Harford Jones, eſq. reſident of the Eaſt India Company at Bagdad, and member of the Ottoman order of the Creſcent, of the Second Claſs, permitted to receive and wear the enſigns of the Superior Claſs of the ſaid order, lately conferred on him by the Grand Signior, as a mark of his farther favour.

Whitehall, March 7. Right Hon. Char. Arbuthnot, ambaſſador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the Sublime Porte, permitted to accept and wear the inſignia of the Ottoman Imperial order of the Creſcent, conferred on him by the Grand Signior.

Whitehall, March 14. Sir Edmund Stanley, appointed recorder of his Majeſty's Court of Judicature in Prince of Wales's Iſland, in the Eaſt Indies.—Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, to be his Majeſty's lieutenant and ſheriff-principal of Fifeſhire.

Downing-ſtreet, March 14. Francis Kienitz, eſq. to be his Majeſty's conſul in the Duchy of Courland.

Whitehall, March 20. James Wylie, eſq. counſellor of State, and firſt ſurgeon to his Imperial Majeſty the Emperor of Ruſſia, and inſpector-general of his Armies and Military Hoſpitals for the Medical Department, permitted to receive and bear the inſignia of the Order of St. Wolodemir; and alſo Hen. Fanſhawe, eſq. knight of the Ruſſian Military Order of St. George, and holding a diſtinguiſhed command in the Ruſſian Army.

Whitehall, March 21. John Paterſon, eſq. appointed treaſurer to the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne.

Queen's palace, March 25. John Earl of Weſtmorland, K. G. ſworn Keeper of the Privy Seal.—Right Hon. Robert-Banks Lord Hawkeſbury, the Right Hon. Robert Stewart (commonly called Viſcount Caſtlereagh), and the Right Hon. George Canning, ſworn his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Queen's palace, March 26. John-Jefferies Earl Camden, K. G. declared Lord Preſident of the Privy Council.—Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of His Majeſty's Exchequer, and the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, ſworn of the Privy Council.—Henry Earl Bathurſt, appointed Preſident of the Committee of Privy Council appointed for the Conſideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

Whitehall, March 27. Philip d'Auvergne Prince de Bouillon, Rear-admiral of the Blue, permitted to receive and wear the enſigns of Knight Grand Commander of the Equeſtrian, Secular, and Capitular Order of St. Joachim, of Erlangen.

Whitehall, March 28. Archibald Colquhoun, eſq. advocate, appointed his Majeſty's advocate in Scotland.—George Earl of Galloway, to be lieutenant and ſheriff-principal of the ſhire of Wigtown; and Thomas Earl of Selkirk, of the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, in Scotland.

Queen's palace, March 30. Right Hon. Sir James Pulteney, bart. ſworn of the Privy Council.—Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, ſworn Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaſter.—Right Hon. George Roſe, in the abſence of Earl Bathurſt, to be Preſident of the Committee of Privy Council appointed for the Conſideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

Whitehall, March 31. His Grace William-Henry Duke of Portland, K. G. the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, William-Henry-Cavendiſh-Scott Bentinck, eſq. (commonly called Marquis of Tichfield), the Hon. William Eliot, and William-Sturges Bourne, eſq. appointed Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer.—Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, to be Chancellor and Under Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer.—Lieut.-gen. John Earl of Chatham, K. G. appointed Maſter-general of his Majeſty's Ordnance of the United Kingdom.—The Hon. William-Wellefley Pole to be Clerk, Mark Singleton, eſq. Storekeeper, and the Hon. Cropley Aſh-

ley

ley to be Clerk of the Deliveries, of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom.—Right Hon. Lieut.-gen. Sir James Pulteney, bart. appointed his Majesty's Secretary at War.

Whitehall, March 1. William Smyth, esq. of Peter-house college, Cambridge, appointed Professor of Modern History in that University. *vice* Symonds, dec.

Queen's palace, April 1. Right Hon. John Lord Eldon, sworn Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.—His Grace Charles Duke of Richmond, sworn of the Privy Council, and declared Lieutenant-general and General-governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

Whitehall, April 3. Joseph Hunt, esq. appointed Treasurer of the Ordnance.

Whitehall, April 4. Rt. Hon. William Viscount Lowther, created Earl of Lonsdale, co. Westmoreland.—His Grace James Duke of Montrose, K.T. appointed Master of the Horse to his Majesty.—Right Hon. Henry Baron Mulgrave; James Gambier, esq. Admiral of the Blue; Sir Richard Bickerton, bart. Vice-admiral of the White; William-Johnstone Hope, and Robert Ward, esqrs; the Right Hon. Henry-John Viscount Palmerston; and James Buller, esq.; appointed his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Islands, and Territories thereunto belonging.—Right Hon. Robert Dundas; Right Hon. John-Jefferies Earl Camden, K. G. President of his Majesty's Council; Right Hon. Robert-Banks Lord Hawkesbury; Right Hon. Henry-Robert Stewart (commonly called Viscount Castlereagh); and the Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's three Principal Secretaries of State; his Grace William-Henry-Cavendish Duke of Portland, K.G. First Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury; Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer; George Percy, esq. (commonly called Lord Lovaine); Right Hon. John Baron Teignmouth; Right Hon. Thomas Wallace; and George Johnstone, esq.; to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the Management of the Affairs of India.

Whitehall, April 7. Charles Brisbane, esq. captain in the Royal Navy, knighted by letters patent under the Great Seal.

Queen's palace, April 8. Right Hon. Henry Viscount Melville, Right Hon. John Lord Teignmouth, and Right Hon. Major-general Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B. sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council.

Downing-street, April 10. Hugh Elliot, esq. appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the island of Barbados, in America; William Lukin, esq. captain-general and governor in chief of the island of Dominica; Sir James Cockburn, bart. governor and commander in chief of the island of Curaçoa; and John Holloway, esq. vice-admiral of the Red, governor and commander in chief of the island of Newfoundland.

Whitehall, April 11. Rt. Hon. Charles-William-Montagu Scott (commonly called Earl of Dalkeith), summoned to the House of Peers, by the style and title of Baron Tynedale, of Tynedale, co. Northumberland; and the Right Hon. George Gordon (commonly called Marquis of Huntley), by the style and title of Baron Gordon, of Huntley, co. Gloucester.——His Grace Alexander Duke of Gordon, K.T. appointed Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland.—Right Hon. George Rose, to be Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy.

Foreign-office, April 11. Right Hon. Granville Leveson Gower (commonly called Lord Granville Leveson Gower), appointed his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg.

Whitehall, April 11. Rev. Cunningham Burnside, presented to the church and parish of Dunscore, in the presbytery and county of Dumfries; and Rev. W. Macrae, to the church and parish of Kilcarnan, in the presbytery of Chanonry, and county of Ross, *vice* Denorn, dec.

Whitehall, April 14. Sir Thomas Manners Sutton, knt. one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, created Baron Manners, of Foston, co. Lincoln.

Foreign-office, April 15. The Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, K.G. appointed his Majesty's plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna.

Queen's palace, April 15. Thomas Plomer, esq. his Majesty's Solicitor-general, knighted.

Whitehall, April 16. Admiral Lord Collingwood, and his descendants, permitted to bear, in commemoration of the glorious victory off Cape Trafalgar, in which his Lordship was second in command, the following honourable augmentation to the arms of the family of Collingwood, viz. A Chief wavy, thereon a Lion passant guardant and navally crowned, with the word TRAFALGAR; and also, in addition to the family crest, the crest following, viz. The Stern of a Man of War, representing that of the Royal Sovereign (being the ship which bore his Lordship's flag in the said brilliant action), between a Branch of Laurel and a Branch of Oak.

Queen's palace, April 22. Right Hon. Thomas Lord Manners, Lord High Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, sworn of the Privy Council.——Jonathan Miles, esq. and James Branscomb, esq. knighted.

Foreign-office, April 23. Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, K. B. appointed his Majesty's plenipotentiary at the Sublime Porte.

Proceedings in the First Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1807.

House of Lords, *June* 22.

The Commons attending, the Commiſſion for opening the Parliament was read, and the Commons were directed to chooſe a Speaker.

The ſame day, on the return of the Commons from the Upper Houſe, Mr. *Yorke* addreſſed Mr. Ley, the Senior Clerk, on the qualifications neceſſary for a Speaker; paid many high and juſt compliments to Mr. Abbot, for his well-known abilities and upright conduct on former occaſions; and moved that he be called to the Chair.

Meſſrs. *Bankes*, *Calcraft*, *W. Smith*, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, cordially ſupported the motion, which was unanimouſly carried. Mr. *Abbot* returned thanks, and was conducted to the Chair.

House of Lords, *June* 23.

The Speaker, with the Houſe of Commons, appeared, and notified his Election. He was complimented by the Lord Chancellor, who confirmed, in his Majeſty's name, all the privileges claimed by the Commons.

House of Lords, *June* 26.

The Commons were ordered to attend, when the following Speech was delivered by the Lord Chancellor.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"We have it in command from his Majeſty to ſtate to you, that, having deemed it expedient to recur to the ſenſe of his People, his Majeſty, in conformity to his declared intention, has loſt no time in cauſing the preſent Parliament to be aſſembled.

"His Majeſty has great ſatisfaction in acquainting you, that, ſince the events which led to the Diſſolution of the laſt Parliament, his Majeſty has received, in numerous Addreſſes from his Subjects, the warmeſt aſſurances of their affectionate attachment to his Perſon and Government, and of their firm reſolution to ſupport Him, in maintaining the juſt rights of His Crown and the true principles of the Conſtitution; and He commands us to expreſs his entire confidence, that He ſhall experience in all your deliberations a determination to afford him an equally loyal, zealous, and affectionate ſupport under all the arduous circumſtances of the preſent time.

"We are commanded by his Majeſty to inform you, that his Majeſty's endeavours have been moſt anxiouſly employed for the purpoſe of drawing cloſer the ties by which his Majeſty is connected with the Powers of the Continent; of aſſiſting the efforts of thoſe Powers againſt the ambition and oppreſſions of France; of forming ſuch engagements as may enſure their continued co-operation; and of eſtabliſhing that mutual confidence and concert, ſo eſſential, under any courſe of events, to the reſtoration of a ſolid and permanent Peace in Europe.

"It would have afforded his Majeſty the greateſt pleaſure, to have been enabled to inform you, that the mediation undertaken by his Majeſty for the purpoſe of preſerving Peace between his Majeſty's Ally the Emperor of Ruſſia and the Sublime Porte had proved effectual for that important object. His Majeſty deeply regrets the failure of that mediation, accompanied as it was by the diſappointment of the efforts of his Majeſty's ſquadron in the Sea of Marmora, and followed as it has ſince been by the loſſes which have been ſuſtained by his gallant troops in Egypt.

"His Majeſty could not but lament the extenſion of hoſtilities in any quarter which ſhould create a diverſion in the War ſo favourable to the views of France; but lamenting it eſpecially in the inſtance of a Power with which his Majeſty has been ſo cloſely connected, and which has been ſo recently indebted for its protection againſt the encroachments of France to the ſignal and ſucceſsful interpoſition of his Majeſty's arms.

"His Majeſty has directed us to acquaint you, that he has thought it right to adopt ſuch meaſures as would beſt enable Him, in concert with the Emperor of Ruſſia, to take advantage of any favourable opportunity for bringing the hoſtilities in which they are engaged againſt the Sublime Porte to a concluſion, conſiſtent with his Majeſty's honour, and the intereſts of his Ally.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"His Majeſty has ordered the Eſtimates of the current year to be laid before you; and He relies on the tried loyalty and zeal of his faithful Commons, to make ſuch proviſion for the public ſervice, as well as for the further application of the ſums which were granted in the laſt Parliament, as may appear to be neceſſary.—And his Majeſty, bearing conſtantly in mind the neceſſity of a careful and œconomical adminiſtration of the pecuniary reſources of the Country, has directed us to expreſs his hopes that you will proceed, without delay, in the purſuit of thoſe enquiries connected with the public economy, which engaged the attention of the laſt Parliament.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"His Majeſty commands us to ſtate to you

that he is deeply impreſſed with the peculiar importance at the preſent moment of cheriſhing a ſpirit of union and harmony amongſt his people; ſuch a ſpirit will moſt effectually promote the proſperity of the Country at home, will give vigour and efficacy to its Councils and its Arms abroad, and can alone enable his Majeſty, under the bleſſing of Providence, to carry on ſucceſsfully the great conteſt in which he is engaged, or finally to conduct it to that termination which his Majeſty's moderation and juſtice have ever led him to ſeek—a Peace in which the honour and intereſts of his Kingdom can be ſecure, and in which Europe and the world may hope for independence and repoſe."

The Earl of *Mansfield* moved the Addreſs, and in a neat ſpeech expreſſed his determination never to give his unqualified ſupport to every meaſure of every Miniſter.—Lord *Rolle* ſeconded the motion, and deprecated the conduct of the late Miniſters, as unconſtitutional and inſulting to their Sovereign.

Earl *Forteſcue* cenſured the preſent Miniſters, and propoſed an Amendment to the following effect.

"That by long experience of his Majeſty's gracious conduct, we know his Majeſty's invariable wiſh to exerciſe his prerogatives uſefully to the Country; but our attachment to his Majeſty obliges us to lay before him the culpable conduct of his Miniſters, who, within a few months, have adviſed the diſſolution of the late Parliament, in the midſt of its firſt Seſſion; a meaſure adviſed by his Majeſty's Miniſters, when no difference exiſted between the two Houſes, and when no neceſſity whatever could juſtify ſuch a ſtep. That, by the interruption of private buſineſs, great inconvenience was incurred, and conſiderable expence wantonly added to the burdens of the Country; that the diſſolution retarded many uſeful laws for the encouragement of agriculture, manufacture, and commerce; that it either ſuſpended, or wholly impeded, many moſt wholeſome public regulations. That we feel further bound to ſtate, that the evil of this meaſure was aggravated by injurious pretences under which it was ſheltered; pretences which afforded no juſtification of it, but which excited dangerous animoſities, at a time when the ſecurity of the Empire was endangered, and when the utmoſt harmony and co-operation ought to have been cheriſhed."

The Amendment was ſupported by Lords *Holland*, *Erſkine*, *Groſvenor*, *Grenville*, *Lauderdale*, &c.; and Lord *Hawkeſbury* concluded the debate by a general anſwer to the objections that had been urged. At four o'clock there were for the Amendment, Contents 67—Non-Contents 160. Majority for Miniſters 93.

CEREMONIAL AT THE FOUNDATION OF DOWNING COLLEGE.

Sir Geo. Downing, bart. of Gamlingay Park, Cambridge, in 1717, deviſed all his valuable eſtates in the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Suffolk, to his neareſt relations, being firſt Couſins, &c. to each for life, with remainder to their iſſue in ſucceſſion; and in caſe they all died without iſſue, he deviſed thoſe eſtates to Truſtees, who, with the conſent and approbation of the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, and the Maſters of St. John's and Clare Hall, ſhould found a College within the Univerſity of Cambridge, which ſhould be called *Downing College*. Sir George died in 1749; and, upon the death of Sir Jacob Garrat Downing, in 1761, without iſſue, the reſt of Sir George's relations named in his will being alſo then dead without iſſue, the eſtates deviſed were claimed by the Univerſity for the uſe of the intended College. The validity of the Will, after many years litigation, was at length eſtabliſhed: and the charter for the incorporation of Downing College having been fully examined and conſidered by the Lords of the Privy Council, and their recommendation of it being confirmed by his Majeſty's expreſs approbation, the Great Seal was affixed to it by Lord Chancellor Loughborough, on the 22d of September 1800.

Ceremonial obſerved on laying the Foundation-ſtone of DOWNING COLLEGE, on Monday, May 18, 1807.

An excellent Sermon upon the occaſion was preached at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Outram, Public Orator of the Univerſity, at 11 in the forenoon; after which the Members of the Univerſity aſſembled at the Senate-houſe, when Mr. William Frere, fellow of Downing-College, delivered a ſuitable ſpeech in Latin.

At a quarter before one the proceſſion left the Senate-Houſe for the Site of the College (a commodious piece of ground near the Botanic Garden) in the following order:

Eſquire Bedells;
The Vice Chancellor in his Robes;
High Steward of the Univerſity;
Commiſſary of the Univerſity;
Noblemen, in their Robes, two and two;
Doctors in Divinity, in Robes, two and two;
Doctors of Law and Phyſic, in Robes, two and two;
Public Orator;
Profeſſors of the Univerſity;
Proctors,

Proctors, in their Congregation Habits, followed by their men, with the University Statutes;
Public Registrar, and Public Librarians;
Textors, Scrutators, and other Officers of the University;
The Master of Downing College, Chaplain;
Professors of Downing College;
Architect;
Bachelors of Divinity, and Masters of Arts, two and two;
Fellow-Commoners, two and two;
Bachelors of Arts;
Under Graduates.

When the Procession arrived at the site of Downing College, Dr. Annesley, the Master of Downing, deposited the Foundation Stone, and made an oration in Latin. Dr. Outram then pronounced a Benediction. After this ceremony, the Procession returned in the same order to the Senate-House, and then dispersed to their several Colleges.

The Stone contained the best Collection of Coins of the present Reign that could be procured; with the first Stereotype Plate cast in the Foundry of the University, on the improved principle of Earl Stanhope.

The following is an exact copy of the Inscription, which is very handsomely engraved on Copper, and sunk in the Foundation Stone:

COLLEGIVM . DOWNINGENSE
IN . ACADEMIA . CANTABRIGIÆ
GEORGIVS . DOWNING . DE .
GAMLINGAY . IN
EODEM . COMITATV
BARONETTVS
TESTAMENTO . DESIGNAVIT
OPIBUSQUE . MUNIFICE . INSTRUIT
ANNO SALUTIS . M.DCC XVII.
REGIA . SANDEM . CARTA . STABILIVIT
GEORGIUS . TERTIVS . OPTIMVS . PRINCEPS
ANNO . M.DCCC
HUIC . VERO . ÆDIFICII . PRIMORDIA
XV . CALEND . JVN . ANNO . M.DCCC.VII
MAGISTER . PROFESSORES . ET . SOCII
REGIO . JVSSV . CONSTITVTI
POSVERVNT
QUOD . AD . RELIGIONIS . CULTUM
JURIS . ANGLICAN . ET .
MEDICINÆ . SCIENTIAM
ET . AD . RECTAM . JVVENTVTIS .
INGENVÆ
DISCIPLINAM . PROMOVENDAM
FELICITER . EVENIAT

After the ceremony, the new Master entertained the principal Members of the University with an excellent dinner at the Red Lion Inn.

The present Collegiate Body, appointed by the Charter of Downing College, are as follow:

Master. Francis Annesley, LL.D. Member of St. John's, and late Member of Parliament for Reading in Berkshire. Appointed 1800.

Professor of the Laws of England. Edward Christian, M. A. Member of St. John's.

Professor of Medicine. Busick Harwood, M. D. Professor of Anatomy, and Member of Emanuel.

Fellows. John Lens, M. A. Member of St. John's; Wm. Meek, M. A. of Emanuel; Wm. Freere, M. A. of Trinity.

Besides the above, a Professor of Medicine, 13 Fellows, 6 Scholars, at 50l. per annum for 4 years, 2 Chaplains, a Librarian, and other officers, will be appointed, with adequate salaries.

A Member of a Scotch University, with certain qualifications, is eligible to be a Professor of Medicine at this College.

The annual salary of the Master is 600l. of a Professor 200l. of a Fellow 100l. or in that proportion.

Country News.

May 25. A sturgeon, measuring more than six feet in length, was taken alive, in the Hundred-foot-river, near *Oxload*. A gang of lighters passing by, the swell of the water occasioned thereby forced the sturgeon near the bank, and, immediately on the water subsiding it was left on the sands; which the watermen observing, fastened a line to its tail, and conveyed it to Wisbech.

June 5. This night, about 11, a dispute arose at a public-house, the sign of the Unicorn, in Scale-lane, in *Hull*, between Thomas Riggs, master of a Wakefield sloop, and Thomas Parker, also a mariner, in the Knottingley trade. The parties, in consequence, agreed to adjourn to Scale-lane quay to fight; when, after a quarter of an hour's contention, Parker lost his life. The body was immediately brought back to the public-house, and endeavours used to restore animation.

June 6. The fall of rain in the neighbourhood of *Stamford*, which continued almost without intermission from yesterday morning till this evening, occasioned the highest flood in the fens than has been experienced these eight years. On the levels of *Croyland* and *Spalding* the waters had for many square miles the appearance of a sea, and the inhabitants of isolated houses were obliged to betake themselves to their garrets for preservation. Even in the town of Croyland egress from their houses was for many hours denied to the inhabitants. The loss sustained by the ten farmers is very great; not so much in stock (of which we do not hear of many being lost, owing to timely removal), as in the coming cropping, and in the fields laid for hay. Many persons have lost their

their ſecond ſeed and labour to enſure a harveſt; the flood ſome ſhort time ago having made it neceſſary to re-ſow the lands which had been inundated. The roads in many diſtricts were completely impaſſable. Even on the great North road the waters were ſo much out, that the Edinburgh mail coach was on Sunday morning detained ſix hours at *Carton*.—The water on the road near *Kimbolton* turnpike was ſo ſtrong, that a perſon endeavouring to ride along it this afternoon was, with his horſe, overpowered by the ſtream, and with difficulty ſaved, after hanging a long while by the bough of a tree, which he providentially caught hold of.—At *Great Slaughton*, a village about four miles from Kimbolton, towards London, a man, belonging to a grocer at Godmanchester, who had been to Kimbolton with articles in that line, on his return in the evening, before dark, in attempting to paſs the bridge, had his horſe overpowered by the ſtream, and both were drowned.—The town of *Kimbolton* was on Sunday morning nearly under water. Mr. Palmer, a tanner of that place, has ſuſtained damage to the amount of 300l. At *Elton-houſe*, the ſeat of the Earl of Carysfort, the water was two feet eight inches deep in the ſervants' hall.

June 12. The Biſhop of London has erected and endowed a chapel at *Ide Hill*, in the pariſh of Sundridge in Kent, at the diſtance of two miles from the pariſh church, for the convenience of the inhabitants of that hamlet to attend divine ſervice; and has alſo built a houſe for the chaplain. The chapel and houſe are of ſtone, in a very neat and proper ſtyle, and commanding a beautiful and extenſive view of the country. The Biſhop has for ſome years paſt reſided, in the autumn, at a little villa he has purchaſed in that pariſh; and frequently gratified and inſtructed the pariſhioners, by his eloquent and admirable diſcourſes from the pulpit. The conſecration of the chapel, by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, took place this day, and was a moſt ſolemn and intereſting ceremony. It was witneſſed by a great concourſe of people aſſembled on the occaſion, many more than the chapel would contain; notwithſtanding which, every thing was conducted with the utmoſt decorum. At the uſual time of morning ſervice, the Biſhop of London's coach arrived at the chapel with the Archbiſhop, his Lordſhip, the Rev. Dr. Vyſe, rector, and the Rev. Mr. Dicks, curate of the pariſh. In the next carriage followed the proper officers of the Eccleſiaſtical Courts of Canterbury and London, with their reſpective attendants on horſeback; in the next were Lord Frederick Campbell and his lady, from their ſeat at Coombank, in the pariſh of Sundridge; and in ſeveral other carriages the principal families of the neighbourhood. At the entrance of the chapel, after his Grace was robed, the Biſhop, Clergy, &c. ſtanding uncovered, a Petition was addreſſed to the Archbiſhop, ſtating the want of a place of worſhip in that part of the pariſh, and praying him to conſecrate the new-erected chapel; whereupon his Grace proceeded up the chapel, repeating the 24th Pſalm; "The earth is the Lord's, and all that therein is; the compaſs of the world, and they that dwell therein;" the officiating Miniſters and people taking the alternate verſes. Nothing can exceed the effect of this Pſalm when uſed on ſuch an occaſion, and particularly the repetition of thoſe ſublime verſes; "Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up ye everlaſting doors, and the King of Glory ſhall come in." "Who is the King of Glory? It is the Lord ſtrong and mighty, even the Lord mighty in battle."

The Archbiſhop being ſeated on one ſide of the altar, and the rector on the other, the Deed of Endowment, and other legal forms, were read; after which the Prayers of Conſecration, and one for God's bleſſing on the Founder, his family, and ſubſtance, were offered up by the Archbiſhop, in the moſt devout and impreſſive manner. The Morning Service was then read by Mr. Dicks, the officiating Chaplain, the firſt Leſſon being taken from the 8th chapter of the 1ſt Book of Kings, and the Communion Service by the Archbiſhop. The 84th and 100th Pſalms were alſo ſung in the ſervice; after which a very excellent, appropriate, and inſtructive Sermon was delivered by Dr. Vyſe; wherein the grateful mention made of the venerable Founder was in ſuch terms as it becomes the Miniſter of God to ſpeak the juſt praiſe of a fellow-creature in the more immediate preſence of his Maker. As ſoon as the Sermon ended, the greater part of the congregation quitted the chapel, and the Holy Sacrament was adminiſtered to thoſe who were prepared to receive it. The two great Dignitaries of the Church, with the rector and chaplain, returned in the ſame order to the Biſhop's houſe, and afterwards dined with a ſelect party at Lord Frederick Campbell's. A MS Poem on the ſubject of the day, with the title of "Conſecration, in two Parts, inſcribed to the Founder of the Chapel," was preſented on his return from thence by Dr. Vyſe, at the requeſt of the author; which his Lordſhip has ſince done him the honour to notice with great condeſcenſion and kindneſs; and which we hope next month to preſent to the publick.

June 12. Meſſrs. Coutts and Co. bankers in London, paid 63371. 2s. 10d. (the produce

duce of 10,000l. Conſols 3 per cent. Annuities) a few days ago to the Treaſurers of the Infirmary at *Derby*, as a donation to that Charity, from a gentleman who requeſted his name might not be known.

June 12. An accident happened this day at *Swanſea*, which has thrown that town into the deepeſt melancholy:—A boat went out into the bay, for the purpoſe of ſeeing a boat race, and ſunk about a mile off the Eaſtern Pier; and of the 11 perſons who embarked in her only four were ſaved. The ſhrieks and conſternation of the friends and relatives of thoſe who were in the bay cannot be expreſſed. The ſufferers are Capt. Logan, Adjutant of the Prince of Wales's Fuſileers, who has left a wife and four children; Mr. Thomas, a clerk in the Cuſtom-Houſe, and Adjutant of the Foreſt Volunteers; Mr. Collier, of Hendrevoylan; and Mr. Williams, his brother-in-law, a merchant of London; both of whom have left families; the eldeſt ſon of Mr. Sylveſter, ſurgeon, a promiſing youth of fourteen; Mr. Bagot, jun. of Abergavenny, Clerk to Mr. Robt. Thomas of Swanſea; and a boy of about 15, ſon of Jeremiah Williams, one of the pilots of that Port, who was employed to aſſiſt in ſailing the boat. Capt. Roberts and the other ſurvivors all owe their lives to their being expert ſwimmers, as they were near an hour in the water before any boat could reach them.

June 16. About 3 P. M. a tremendous ſtorm of thunder was experienced at Tetney, near *Louth*. The lightning ſtruck a cottage belonging to R. Haſtings, and in a ſhort time conſumed it, and the furniture.

Lately a labourer, in the employ of John Julius Angerſtein, eſq. digging up ſome earth in the orchard at the woodlands at *Blackheath*, found an earthen pot, which, on inſpection, was found to contain 253 pieces of ſilver coin, moſt of them bearing the head of Queen Elizabeth. They are in high preſervation, and in ſize about that of a dollar, but much thinner. Mr. Angerſtein preſented the finder with a 5*l.* note.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Saturday, June 13.

A fire broke out this morning, at the houſe of Mr. Roebuck, in Butcherhall-lane, Newgate-ſtreet, which totally deſtroyed the ſame; from which not an article was ſaved. Mr. R. and his wife eſcaped with great difficulty from the two-pair of ſtairs window. The accident was occaſioned by a ſpark which a ſervant had ſuffered to fall the night before in the cellar from a candle. Conſiderable damage was done to the adjoining houſes.

Tueſday, June 30.

His Majeſty has preſented a ſuperb ſervice of Sacramental Plate, and Candelabra of the moſt curious workmanſhip, for the great Church at Quebec. His Majeſty's arms are richly embooſſed on each article.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1807.	Norfolk.	Home.	Oxford.	Western.	Midland	Northern.
	LdEllenbro' J. Groſe	L. C. Juſtice J. Heath	L. C. Baron B. Graham	B. Thomſon J. Lawrence	J. Rooke J. Le Blanc.	J. Chambre B. Wood
Mond. Jul. 6			Abingdon			
Tueſday 7					Northampt.	
Wedneſ. 8			Oxford			
Friday 10					Oakham	
Saturday 11			Wor. & City		Linc. & City	York & City
Monday 13	Buckingh.					
Tueſday 14				Winchester		
Wedneſ. 15			Glou. & City			
Thurſ. 16	Bedford				Nott. & town	
Saturday 18	Huntingdo.		Monmouth	N. Sarum	Derby	
Monday 20	Cambridge	Hertford				
Tueſday 21			Hereford			Durham
Wedneſ. 22		Chelmsford		Dorcheſter	Leic. & Bor.	
Thurſ. 23	Bury St. Ed.					
Saturday 25			Shrewſbury		Coventry & [Warwick	Newcaſtle
Monday 27	Norw. & city	Maidſtone		Exeter & City		
Wedneſ. 29			Stafford			
Friday 31						Carliſle
Satu. Aug. 1		Lewes				
Monday 3				Bodmin		
Wedneſ. 5		Croydon				Appleby
Saturday 8				Bridgwater		Lancaſter
Friday 14				Briſtol		

Vol. LXXVI. p. 987. The late Viſcount Pery left two daughters; one married to Nicholas Calvert, eſq of Dover-ſtreet, and M. P. for Hertford, and has iſſue ſeveral children; the other married to the Hon. Thomas Knox, M.P. for Tyrone, and eldeſt ſon and heir of Viſcount Northland, and brother of the Biſhop of Derry and the Member for Dublin Univerſity; by him ſhe has one daughter and ſeveral ſons.

P. 1181. Mr. J. Denniſon has left an only ſon, William-Joſeph, who in the late Parliament was M. P. for Kingſton-upon-Hull, Yorkſhire.

Vol. LXXVII. p. 188. Mrs. Mary Knowles, of Ely-place, Holborn, who died at the age of 80, was a native of Staffordſhire, and the widow of Dr. K. a much eſteemed phyſician in London. Her parents being of the ſociety of Friends, ſhe was carefully educated in ſubſtantial and uſeful knowledge, but this alone could not ſatisfy her active mind; for ſhe was long diſtinguiſhed by various works in the polite arts of Poetry, Painting, and more eſpecially the imitation of Nature in needle-work. Some ſpecimens of her *futile pictures* (as they are ſtyled by Dr. Johnſon) having accidentally fallen under the obſervation of their Majeſties, they expreſſed a wiſh to ſee her. She was accordingly preſented in the ſimplicity of her Quaker dreſs, and graciouſly received. This firſt ſubject of interviews led to her grand undertaking, a repreſentation of the King in needle-work, which ſhe completed to the entire ſatisfaction of their Majeſties, though ſhe had never before ſeen any thing of the kind. She next accompanied her huſband in a ſcientific tour through Holland, Germany and France, where they obtained introduction to the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonages. Mrs. K. was admitted to the toilette of the late unfortunate Queen of France, by the particular deſire of the latter. The appearance of a Quaker was an extraordinary ſpectacle to that Princeſs, who eagerly enquired concerning their tenets and acknowledged that theſe hereticks were at leaſt philoſophers. Mr. K. wrote on various ſubjects, philoſophical, theological, and poetical. Some of her performances have been publiſhed with her name, but more anonymouſly; and it is ſaid, that ſhe modeſtly retained in manuſcript far more than ſhe ſubmitted to the publick. When urged on theſe ſubjects, ſhe would reply: "Even arts and ſciences are but evaneſcent ſplendid vanities, if unaccompanied by the Chriſtian virtues." Mr. Boſwell (vol. III. p. 303) has preſerved an appropriate deſcription, by Mrs. Knowles, of Dr. Johnſon's mode of reading. "He knows how to read better than any one; he gets at the ſubſtance of a book directly; he tears out the heart of it." The ſame very pleaſant Collector of Anecdotes has alſo favoured the Publick (ibid. p. 318—320) with a converſation at Mr. Dilly's, between Mrs. Knowles and Dr. Johnſon, which evinces the powers of her mind, and the liberality of her religious opinions. The narrative of Boſwell, however, not proving ſatisfactory to *Molly Knowles* (as the was familiarly ſtyled), ſhe gave the Dialogue between herſelf and the ſturdy Moraliſt, in her own manner, under the ſignature of "A Child of Candour," in Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 500.

P. 189. One of Sir J. Blackwood's daughters is married to Sir George Dallas, bart. brother to Mr. D. the Barriſter.

P. 385. The late Sir Henry Fletcher, bart. was born in 1727, and brought up in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, two of whoſe ſhips, the Stormont and Middleſex, he ſucceſſively commanded. On retiring from that ſervice, Captain Fletcher was choſen a director of the Company, and continued to fill that office for eighteen years, except when he went out by rotation. He entered into Parliament, as member for the county of Cumberland, in the year 1768, againſt a very powerful influence. In October of the ſame year, he married Miſs Lintot, of Southwater, in Suſſex, by whom he had two children, a ſon and a daughter. In Parliament he eſpouſed the ſentiments of the Oppoſition, and on the acceſſion of that party to power was rewarded for his ſupport with a patent of baronetage on the 20th of May, 1782. In 1783 we find him approving of the Treaty of Peace with France, ſo far as related to the ſettlements of the Eaſt India Company, but in a cautious and guarded manner. When Mr. Fox, in November of the laſt-mentioned year, introduced his celebrated India Bill, Sir Henry Fletcher was nominated one of the ſeven commiſſioners for the affairs of Aſia. The circumſtances which occaſioned the rejection of that meaſure are too well known to be here repeated. In 1796 Sir Henry voted with Mr. Fox for a direct cenſure on Miniſters, on account of having advanced money to the Emperor and the Prince of Condé, without the knowledge or conſent of Parliament. In 1797 he alſo ſupported Mr. Grey, in his motion for a reform in Parliament; but we do not find his name in any of the late diviſions. Sir Henry continued to repreſent the county of Cumberland till the general election of 1806; and in him that county has loſt an active and faithful friend. Without flattery it may be aſſerted, that it has fallen to the lot of few men to be more generally beloved; and of ſtill fewer ſo juſtly to merit that love. The baſis of his public character was integrity, as was friendſhip of his private character. The

The good he did was from principle. His manners were affable and unaffuming, perfectly characteriftic of the fimplicity and rectitude of his heart. To his own family he was moft dear, and to his tenants an affectionate friend. Uninfluenced by the inſinuations of the ſycophant, he never ceaſed to be faithful to his own judgment, and to the juſtice which prompted it. This conduct gained him the eſteem of men of underſtanding, and cauſed him to be looked up to with deference in the Legiſlative Aſſembly of the Nation. Sir Henry is ſucceeded in his title by his only ſon, of the ſame name.

P. 475. On the 25th of May the Biſhop of Saliſbury's remains were removed from his houſe in Windſor caſtle yard to the Weſt door of the cathedral, where they were received by all the Gentlemen belonging to the church. The Gentlemen of the Choir ſang a Funeral Service up the nave into St. George's chapel. The Proceſſion proceeded in the following order:

The Porter of the Cathedral, with his ſilver ſtaff, covered with black ſilk.
The Six poor Naval Officers who have an eſtabliſhment at Windſor, two and two.
The Twelve poor Knights of Windſor, two and two.
Ten Singing-boys, two and two.
Twelve Laymen Clerks, two and two, ſinging the Service; likewiſe the Boys.
Six Minor Canons, two and two.
The Verger, with his ſilver ſtaff, covered with black ſilk.
Six Canons, two and two.
The Two Porters of the Church.
Plume of Feathers.
THE BODY.
The Rev Drs. Coxe and Browning held up the Front of the Pall.
The Rev. Mr. Giffardier and the Rev. Mr. Tew held up the End of the Pall.
The Chief Mourner was the Deceaſed's Son, the Rev. William Douglas.
He was followed by Col. Rooke and Son, Dr. Lind, and Mr. Battiſcombe.
The Servants of the Family, &c. &c.

After the Service was performed in the chapel, the body was brought out in the ſame order, down the nave and up the ſide aiſles; and the Burial Service was ſung into Bray chapel, where the body was depoſited in the family-vault. The Funeral Service was performed by Mr. Champneys; and all the Muſick was the ſame as performed at Lord Nelſon's funeral.

P. 483, l. 42, for *Margaret*, read *Agnes*, third daughter of Joſ. Blake, eſq. of Ardfry.

P. 488. The late Mr. Charles Lawſon, ſtyled by miſtake the *Reverend* C. Lawſon, was the third ſon of the Rev. Thomas Lawſon, vicar of Eaſt Kirkby, in the county of Lincoln, and the brother of the Rev. John Lawſon, B. D. rector of Swanſcombe in Kent, and ſome time fellow and tutor of Sydney college, Cambridge; diſtinguiſhed for his knowledge of the Mathematicks, particularly ancient and modern Geometry, whoſe death is recorded in vol. L. p. 80. Mr. C. Lawſon died at Mancheſter on April 19, aged 79. He was educated at Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, as a ſcholar on the foundation, and was a pupil of the late Dr. Patten. He was preſented by the Preſident, Dr. Randolph, in 1749, to the place of ſecond maſter of Mancheſter ſchool; and, upon the death of Mr. Purnell, in 1764, ſucceeded him as head maſter. Thus was he engaged for more than half a century in this laborious office; to which he devoted his time and attention with ſuch ſcrupulous and conſcientious punctuality, that no engagement of buſineſs, however urgent, or of relaxation, however neceſſary to his health, was ever ſuffered to break in upon its regular and ſtated hours. Nay, ſo firmly did he adhere to his duty in this reſpect, that, though he was heavily afflicted by that painful diſorder the ſtone, he did not relinquiſh it only on the day before his death, when he was abſolutely compelled by the imbecility of exhauſted Nature. The colleges of St. John in Cambridge, and of Brazen-noſe in Oxford, can bear witneſs to the ſucceſs with which he laboured in his profeſſion, having received from Mancheſter ſchool, whilſt under his direction, a very conſiderable number of ſound and well-grounded claſſical ſcholars; who have been, and are ſtill, a credit and an ornament to both thoſe highly reſpectable Societies. By the much-lamented death of this good and venerable man, a numerous acquaintance in Mancheſter and its neighbourhood have been deprived of a companion, always cheerful and good-humoured; his relations of an affectionate friend and liberal benefactor; and ſociety of a moſt uſeful and valuable member.

P. 489. Mr. Burrough was a native of Drigg, near Ravenglaſs, in Cumberland; and was educated by his father, who kept a ſchool, and was miniſter of that pariſh and Irton. At the uſual age he was ſent to Queen's college, Oxford, on the old foundation; and was contemporary with Mr. Gilpin of Boldre, Dr. Harrington of Bath, &c. About the time of his taking his degree of M. A. he was invited to Rugby by Dr. Richmond, a fellow of Queen's college, then lately elected upper maſter of that ſchool, as his aſſiſtant. Upon the Doctor's reſignation he became upper maſter, and continued to preſide over that ſchool, with conſiderable reputation, for 23 years, which he reſigned in 1778, and removed to Sapcote, to which living he had been preſented that year by his

his brother-in-law, the late Mr. Frewen-Turner, of Cold Overton.

P. 494. The remains of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Montpenſier, a Prince of the Blood Royal of France, who died on the 18th, at Salt-hill, near Windſor, were on Monday the 25th brought to town. By order of his Royal Highneſs Monſieur, they were delivered to the Abbé Bourret, the principal of the French Catholic Chapel, in King-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare. The body lay in the chapel in ſtate all night; and the next morning high maſs was celebrated over it in the preſence of the Duc de Bourbon, uncle to the deceaſed, the Count de Chaſtre, Miniſter to Louis XVIII. and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction, who afterwards attended the funeral. Between three and four o'clock they proceeded to Weſtminſter Abbey, in a ſolemn and grand proceſſion, in the following order:

The Mutes;

Plume of Feathers;

A Mourning-coach, drawn by ſix horſes, inſide of which were placed a Box, covered with Crimſon Velvet, with white and gold Nails, containing the embalmed entrails of the Deceaſed;

A Man on horſeback, uncovered, carrying before him the Coronet of the Deceaſed, on a velvet Cuſhion.

THE HEARSE,

Drawn by ſix horſes, with pages on each ſide;

The Coffin, covered with rich crimſon and ſilver Furniture, Plate, and Ornaments of the ſame.

Seven mourning coaches, the four firſt drawn by ſix horſes, and others by four horſes; the Duke de Bourbon was in the firſt coach, as chief mourner, accompanied by one gentleman: in the other coaches were ſeveral French Nobleſſe:

The Deceaſed's carriage, drawn by ſix horſes;

The Duke de Bourbon's carriages, each drawn by ſix horſes;

Three of the Royal carriages, with ſix horſes, the poſtillions in State liveries, three ſervants behind, with black hatbands tied with white ribbons. The Royal carriages went in the following order:—1ſt. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Suſſex; 2d. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York; and 3d. His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

The body was interred in the aiſle near Henry the Seventh's Chapel. The Prince was in his 32d year.

On Saturday, June 6, was performed, at King-ſtreet chapel, Portman-ſquare, a *Requiem*, for the late Duke of Montpenſier, which was attended by all the Foreign Princes, and many Perſons of diſtinction. High Maſs was celebrated by the venerable Biſhop of Diegene. The muſick was compoſed by Signors Baldi and Berez, and performed by the Gentlemen of the Portugueſe Ambaſſador's chapel. The *motet of Te ergo quæſumus* was admirably ſung by Meſſrs. Fitzſimmons, Dogherty, and Maſter Short, accompanied on the organ by Mr. Anſel. The whole ſervice was performed in the moſt ſolemn and impreſſive manner.

P. 519, b. Some confuſion having taken place in the arrangement of the firſt paragraph in a few copies, the Reader is deſired to correct it thus: "The firſt ſeven editions are more correct in the Botanical Latin (they were corrected by a friend); but the eighth abounds with all theſe ſorts of errors, inſtead of being the moſt correct."

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at his Lordſhip's ſeat at Gueddington, in Flintſhire, Lady Kenyon, a daughter.

At Brough-hall, co. York, the wife of Thomas Strickland Standiſh, eſq. a daugh.

At the parſonage at Hampton, Middleſex, the wife of the Rev T. Morgan, a daugh.

In Holles-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, the lady of Sir George H. Barlow, bart. a ſon.

May 27. In Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the wife of Tho. Read Kemp, eſq. a daugh.

28. Mrs. D. Cameron, of Strontian, in Scotland, two daughters and a ſon; who, with the mother, are all doing well. Mrs. C. has had ſeven children at three births.

At Dunſborough-houſe, in Surrey, the wife of the Rev. G. W. Onſlow, a ſon.

31. At Linethwaite, co. Cumberland, the wife of Thomas Hartley, eſq. a ſon.

June .... At Buſhmarſh, the wife of a labourer, named James Tutt, three children. At the time of her delivery, ſhe had ſix children that could not walk, and four of them under twelve months old.

June 3. At Cameron-houſe, in Dumbartonſhire, the wife of Capt. Rouet Smollett, of Bonhill, a daughter.

At Eagleton, a ſmall village in the county of Durham, the wife of a poor man named Wood, three daughters, all well. About 11 months ago, the ſame woman was delivered of two daughters, now living. She is not quite 22 years old, and has been married only 26 months.

6. The wife of Francis Maude, eſq. of Wakefield, co. York, a ſon.

7. At Sandling, near Hythe, Kent, the wife of Wm. Deedes, eſq. M.P. a daughter.

10. In Manchester-ſtreet, the lady of Major-gen. Sir George-Braithwaite Boughton, bart. a daughter.

11. At Portſmouth, the wife of Captain T. Searle, R. N. a ſon.

16. In Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, the Counteſs of Banbury, a daughter.

18. At Babworth-hall, co. Nottingham, the lady of the Hon. Jn. Simpſon, a daugh.

20. At

29. At his house in Austin-friers, the wife of Isaac Minet, esq. a son.

31. At her house in Wardour-street, Soho, the Countess Bardi, a son.

33. In the Close, Winchester, the wife of Arnold Wainewright, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 10. AT Nassau, New Providence, Captain Samuel Chambers, R.N. to Susan-Matilda, eldest dau. of Wm. Wylly, esq. attorney-general of the Bahamas.

17. At St. Martin in the Fields, Westminster, John-Samuel Story, esq. mayor of St. Alban's, and attorney there, to Miss Mary-Anne Brideoake, grand-daughter of the late Thomas Gape, esq. of St. Alban's.

April 16. Rev. Whitfeld Curteis, M. A. rector and vicar of Burwash, Sussex, to Miss Mary Thorne, heiress of the late Bertram T. esq. of Ashford, Kent.

May .... At St. Giles's church, the Rev. Wm. G. Hiley, of Gower-street, to Mrs. Hanby, of Caroline-place, Brunswick-square.

May 6. At Cove church, co. Cork, the Rev. Joseph Jervois, of Bandon, to Miss Deane, second daughter of the late Rev. Robert D. of Rockgrove, co. Cork.

10. Rev. J. Bastard, eldest son of J. B. esq. of Blandford, co. Dorset, to Miss Clarke, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

19. Aubrey de Vere Hunt, only son of Sir Vere H. bart. of Curragh, co. Limerick, to Miss Rice, daughter of Stephen-Edward R. esq. of Mount-Trenchard.

21. Rev. G. H. Templer, vicar of Shapwick, co. Somerset, to Miss Anna-Maria Graham, eldest daughter of Thomas G. esq. of Kinroe-house, co. Kinross.

Mr. Richard Williams, jun. of Martin, Wilts, to Miss Foot, of Melbury, Dorset.

23. At Worcester, Mr. John Palmer, to Miss E. Allies, daughter of Thomas A. esq. mayor of that city.

26. G. T. Mills, esq. second son of Thomas M. esq. of Great Saxham, Suffolk, to Harriet, youngest daughter of John Bretts, esq. of Kensington terrace.

27. Robert Townley, esq. of Bedwell-lodge, Herts, to Miss Newing, of Ramsgate.

30. John Simpson, esq. of Alsop's-buildings, Mary-la-Bonne, to Mrs. Edwards, widow of Col. E. of the Bengal Establishm.

Lately, at Cork, the Rev. Richard Dickson, to Anna, eldest daughter of the late Sir James Chatterton, bart. of Castle-Mahon, co. Cork.

June .... At Gretna-green, Frederick Mortlock, esq. son of John M. esq. of Cambridge, banker, to Miss Sarah Finch, daughter of Charles F. esq. of Shelford.

At Stowey-house, co. Somerset, by special licence, Lord Robert Tottenham, Bishop of Killaloe, second son of the late Marquis of Ely, to the Hon. Alicia Maude, daughter of the late Viscount Hawarden.

June 1. At St. Stephen's church, Bristol, John-Luther Yeates, esq. of Langattock cottage, co. Brecknock, to Miss Crane, daughter of Dr. C. physician.

John Maude, esq. of Great George-str. Westminster, to Miss Heartwell, daughter of G. H. esq. of Laleham, Middlesex.

2. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by special licence, the Rev. G. Savage, F.A.S. vicar of Kingston cum Richmond, and rector of St. Mary Aldermary, London, to Miss Ailiffe, of Surbiton-lodge, Kingston, Surr.

3. Capt. R. H. Fotheringham, of the Corps of Engineers in the E. I. Company's service, to the eldest daughter of the late Jas. Robertson, esq. of Throgmorton-str.

4. Richard Chambers, esq. of Ely-place, Holborn, to Harriet, third daughter of Jn. Newman, esq. of Skinner-street.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Jn. Shelley, bart. to Miss Winckley, dau. and sole heiress of Tho. W. esq. of Lancashire.

6. Capt. Edward Sanderson, of the Royal Bucks, to Miss Harriet Hales, daughter of the late Sir John H. bart.

At Ripley, Surrey, Mr. Wm. Bishop, of Godalming, to Miss Jane Cogger, of Ripley.

7. At St. Chad's, Mr. T. Wood, printer of the Shrewsbury Chronicle, to Mrs. Harris.

8. Caleb Lowdham, esq. of Leicester, to the youngest daughter of the Rev. W. Thomas, rector of Ipsden, co. Oxford.

9. At Hayington church, co. Durham, Col. Aylmer, son of the late Sir Fitzgerald A. bart. of Donadea castle, co. Kildare, to Miss Harrison, only daughter of John H. esq. of Walworth castle.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John-Barnard Hankey, esq. of Fetcham park, Surrey, to the Hon. Elizabeth Blaquiere, second daughter of Lord de Blaquiere, K.B.

11. Col. Elford, to the only daughter and heiress of the late William Lownds, esq. of Upper Clapton, Middlesex.

John Thornton, esq. eldest son of Sam. T. esq. M.P. for the county of Surrey, to Eliza, second daughter of Edward Parry, esq. chairman of the East India Company, and niece to the Rt. Hon. Nich. Vansittart.

12. At Leeds, Charles Best, M.D. to the third daughter of T. N. Dalton, esq. of York.

13. Thomas Mottley, esq. of the Customs, Portsmouth, and captain of the Portsdown Cavalry, to Miss Corrie, daugh. of the late Lieut. C. of the Royal Navy.

16. Rev. Alexander Cotton, rector of Girton, co. Cambridge, and of Meesden, Essex, second son of the late Sir John-Hynde C. bart. to the eldest daughter of the late Jacob Houblon, esq. of Hallingbury-place, Essex.

17. Capt. William Stone, to Mary, second daughter of J. Berners Pickow, esq. of Lower Seymour-street.

18. At

18. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Capt. Cooke, to Miſs Melliſh, ſiſter of W. H. M. eſq. of Blythe, co. York.

20. At St. Martin's, Daniel Collyer, eſq. of Gray's-inn, to Sarah, third and youngeſt daughter of the Hon. Alexander Duff, neice to the Earl of Fife, and to George Skene, eſq. of Skene.

22. Henry Bonham, eſq. of the Borough of Southwark, to Caroline, third daughter of James Brooks, eſq. of Ipſwich.

23. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Henry Drummond, eſq. of the Grange, Hants to Lady Henrietta Hay, third daughter of the late Earl of Kinnoul.

25. At Whitehall chapel, by ſpecial licence, Francis Joddrell, eſq. of Henbury, in Cheſhire, to Miſs Lemon, daughter of Sir William L. bart.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, George-Hay Dawkins, eſq. to the Hon. Sophia Maude, ſiſter to the late Viſcount Hawarden.

Mr. Pope, of Covent-garden Theatre, to Mrs. Wheatley, relict of Francis Wheatley, eſq. R.A.

Deaths.

1806. *Nov.* 28. AT Baroche, of which diſtrict he was chief judge and magiſtrate, John Spencer, eſq. having paſſed 26 years of his life actually in India, in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company. He was the ſon of John S. eſq. formerly proviſional governor of Bengal; to whoſe plan and counſels the Company were indebted, in the year 1759, for the poſſeſſion of Surat caſtle, and the territory thereby arrived.

Dec. 8. In the Weſt Indies, after a ſhort illneſs, aged about 26, Mr. Thomas Harden, eldeſt ſon of Mr. George H. of the Talbot inn, Ripley, Surrey.

Calcutta, Dec. 10. The official notification of the death of the King of Delhi arrived on Saturday laſt at one o'clock, when a funeral ſalute was fired from Fort William, according to the uſual form, in minute-guns, extending to 78, being the number of years of age obtained by the deceaſed King. A royal ſalute ſucceeded, in commemoration of the acceſſion of Ackber Shaw, ſecond ſon of Shaw Allum, to the throne of Delhi. The demiſe of the late King of Hindoſtan, and the immediate ſucceſſion to the throne, have occaſioned no tumult or commotion. Four troops of cavalry marched from Alyghur for Delhi, ſoon after the receipt of the intelligence. The lately-deceaſed King poſſeſſed an energetic mind, though irreſolute, indolent, and unfortunately prone to yield to the counſels of others. When following his own unbiaſſed judgment, Shaw Allum uniformly evinced himſelf the friend and faithful ally of the Engliſh Government; and it was from this Prince that, in 1765, Lord Clive obtained the firmaun conſtituting the Eaſt India Company perpetual Dewan of the very great and opulent countries of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa. The misfortunes that attended Shaw Allum, ſubſequently to that event, and the ill adviſed meaſure of quitting Allahabad, were to be attributed entirely to the influence of Mahratta Counſels. The revolution effected by Golloud Mahommed, in 1708, when the unfortunate King was inhumanly deprived of his eyes, muſt be freſh in the memory of the majority of our Readers. It is conſolatory to reflect that this Prince, a lineal deſcendant of the Houſe of Tamur, after a ſeries of years ignominiouſly paſſed under the controul of a Foreign Power, was reſtored to independence by the juſtice and valour of that Nation to whoſe ſucceſsful eſtabliſhment in Hindoſtan he had ſo fully contributed.

17. At Barraſur, Bengal, Mr. Charles Wilcoxon, cadet in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, and eldeſt ſon of Mr. Arthur W. of Lombard-ſtreet, London.

1807. *Jan.* 27. In Dominica, of a fever, Lieut. Frederick-Auguſtus Whitaker, of the 46th Foot.

30. The Vienna Court Gazette of May 9 contains the following intelligence, under the head Turkey: "The celebrated Mameluke Chief, Elphi Bey, died ſuddenly on the 20th of January, while on a journey between Damanhoura and Manſur."

Feb. 27. Capt. R. Kent, of the Royal Marines, belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip Canopus, at the head of a ſmall detachment of that corps, fell, this evening, in an unſucceſsful attack upon a ſtrong hold in poſſeſſion of the Turks, in the iſland of Prota, near Conſtantinople. He was the ſecond ſon of Sober Kent, eſq. late mayor of Cork; and entered into the Marine Corps at an early period of his life, in which he ſerved with credit for 26 years. During the late war he ſerved on-board La Pomone, under Sir J. B. Warren, bart. and was with him on the Quiberon expedition. He afterwards was appointed adjutant to the Diviſion of Marines, and ſerved in that ſituation until the concluſion of the war. In the preſent conteſt he ſerved as Captain of Marines on-board the Venerable, of 74 guns, under the command of Capt. John Hunter; and on the night of the 24th of November, 1804, was ſhipwrecked in her on the rocks in Torbay. During that tremendous night he never quitted his Commander, but ſtood alongſide of him on the broadſide of the ſhip, with the ſea breaking over them, until the whole of the crew were ſaved. After quitting the wreck, that part of it on which they ſtood was ſoon ſeparated from the remainder,

murder, buried in the ſurf, and never more ſeen. He was then ordered to Ireland, on the recruiting ſervice; and on his return was embarked on board the Canopus. In landing upon the iſland of Prota he advanced with his party towards an old monaſtery, ſeated upon an eminence, in which it was ſuppoſed there were only a few Turks; but in that he was deceived; for, upon his arriving at the foot of the hill on which it ſtood, he received a heavy fire from all parts of the building, through the windows, loop-holes, &c. Several of his people fell; but he ruſhed up the hill, at the head of his brave companions, and ſet fire to the gate of the monaſtery. Finding his force very inferior to that of the Enemy, he directed a ſignal to be made for aſſiſtance. A ſevere conflict enſued, in which he continued animating his men until he received a ball through his head, which inſtantly deprived him of life.

March 22. At St. Alban's, aged 77, Mrs. Mary Pembroke, daughter of Mr. Joſeph Young, citizen of London, and widow of Mr. Joſeph Pembroke, town-clerk of the borough of St. Alban, who died Jan. 28, 1793.

April 2. In the Collegiate Church of Southwell, Nottinghamſhire, a young man of the name of Cook, who had been for ſome time attached to a young woman of the ſame place; but peculiar circumſtances, joined to his ill ſtate of health, had retarded their union. He was in the laſt ſtage of a conſumption; had been confined within doors five weeks, and to his bed ſeveral days; his ſpeedy diſſolution appeared certain; nevertheleſs, on the preceding evening he determined on being united to the object of his affection on the enſuing morning. Accordingly, about nine o'clock he was with difficulty dreſſed, and (the houſe ſtanding on the verge of the church-yard), aſſiſted by the arm of his intended brother-in-law, performed his walk to the ſacred edifice, with a firmneſs which aſtoniſhed the numerous ſpectators who were aſſembled at ſo unuſual a ſcene. Throughout the whole of the ceremony his effort ſtill ſupported him; the Miniſter held the book: exhauſted Nature could do no more—the bridegroom ſunk lifeleſs at the altar! He was immediately conveyed home; and every reſtorative that medical aid could ſuggeſt was ineffectual.

3. At Kingſton, Jamaica, Captain John Nicol, late commander of the ſhip Lucia, of London; which veſſel was captured in the Pacific Ocean, when he was taken a priſoner to Panama, and thence to Carthagena, where he was exchanged a ſhort time ſince, and arrived at Jamaica in La Pique frigate. His death was occaſioned by the barbarous treatment he experienced from the Spaniards after he had ſurrendered, having been wantonly mangled in different parts of his body.

7. At Paris, aged 75, M. Jerome De Lalande, the celebrated Aſtronomer. By his will he ordered his body to be diſſected, and his ſkeleton to be placed in the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory. His friends, however, regardleſs of the injunction, cauſed him to be interred; and his funeral was attended by moſt of the Members of the National Inſtitute.

15. Thomas Ridout, eſq. of Seaborough-houſe, near Crewkherne.

17. At Harpledown, near Uxbridge, Andrew G. Mauttmer, eſq. many years a merchant in the Metropolis. He was far advanced in age; had been confined by ſickneſs for the two laſt years, which reduced him at intervals to a ſtate of infanity; but had, apparently, in a great meaſure, recovered previous to the day of his death, and on that morning he ordered his coach to take an airing. The coachman had obſerved him in a reclining poſture in the coach, and ſuppoſed him to be ſleeping; but, on his arrival at home, diſcovered that he had inflicted a wound in his neck with a pen-knife, which was found by him, and occaſioned his death. He had no family.

18. Aged 58, Sam. Bricknell, who was ſentenced to be impriſoned two years, and once during that period to ſtand an hour in the pillory in the Market-place at Winchester. In purſuance of that ſentence, preparations were this morning made for placing him in the pillory; and, about two hours before the time, the keeper informed Bricknell *that* part of his ſentence would be carried into effect; on which he expreſſed a hope that it would have been remitted. The keeper aſſured him there was no proſpect of that; but told him he had applied to the Mayor, who had ordered the conſtables to attend, to prevent his being ill-treated. He appeared thankful for this attention, and begged to have a razor to ſhave himſelf. It was obſerved his beard was not long, and that there was no occaſion for it, to which he aſſented. In the courſe of a quarter of an hour after this, the turnkey had occaſion to paſs his room, and called to him; but as he did not anſwer, he opened his door, when he found him ſuſpended by his braces to a bar of the window, quite dead. Surgical aſſiſtance was immediately procured, but it was too late. When he was diſcovered, his legs were doubled under him, and his knees nearly touched the ground. He was a very corpulent man; and an inhabitant of Lymington, where his wife and family are now living.

Aged 22, Miſs Brown, daughter of the late Mr. John B. of Hull.

Aged

Aged 66, Lawrence Gilbert, eſq. who formerly kept the Horns inn at Stamford.

At Louth, Mr. John Pettener, only ſon of S. C. P. eſq.

19. This afternoon, Mrs. Tamlin, wife of Mr. T. proprietor of the Bridgewater coach, fell on the fire at her houſe in Roſemary-lane, Briſtol, and was burnt in ſo dreadful a manner as to occaſion her death in a few hours.

Suddenly, Mr. Hobbs, many years a pilot at Pill, near Briſtol.

20. Suddenly, at Lea, near Gainſborough, co. Lincoln, aged 77, Mr. George Crawſhaw, farmer, &c.

Aged 42, Mr. Robert Robinſon, of Lincoln, dealer in china and glaſs, only ſon of the late Mr. R. formerly maſter of the Rein-deer inn there.

21. Aged 55, Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. C. G. draper, of Buckden, Hunts.

22. At Nottingham, the wife of Lieut.-col. Kane, late inſpecting field-officer of volunteers in that diſtrict.

24. At the Green Man public-houſe in Darkhouſe-lane, Billingſgate, where he had reſided upwards of forty years, Mr. Weſt.

At Thoreſby, co. Lincoln, Willoughby Wood, eſq.; the remembrance of whoſe virtues will ever be reſpected. Cheerful and amiable in converſation and ſociety, a warm and a ſteady friend, and moreover an upright man, he enjoyed a general eſteem, as well as the faithful attachment of particular friends. At the age of 80, in the full poſſeſſion of his mental faculties, he cloſed an unblemiſhed life, reviewing the paſt with ſatisfaction, and with perfect faith looking forward to futurity.

23. At Louth, co. Lincoln, Mr. John Blyth. Having been a member of the Volunteer Cavalry from their firſt enrolment, in 1796, his remains, attended by the whole troop and many hundred friends and neighbours, were interred with military honours.

Whilſt ringing in a peal at Wells cathedral, Thomas Phillips, who dropt down, and inſtantly expired, leaving a wife and five children.

At Shenſtone, in his 85th year, the Rev. William Inge, canon-reſidentiary and precentor of Lichfield cathedral, and rector of Brereton, in Cheſhire. This venerable and highly-reſpectable character was equally eſteemed for the conſcientious diſcharge of the duties of his profeſſion and his amiable qualities as a man; exemplary in the practice of every Chriſtian virtue; indulgent and benevolent towards the failings of others; he retained, amidſt the infirmities of age, a warmth of affection and acuteneſs of feeling rarely to be met with, united to a cheerfulneſs of diſpoſition and evenneſs of temper, which peculiarly endeared him to thoſe by whom he was the moſt intimately known.

In an advanced age, the Rev. W. Dawſon, of Queen's college, Oxford; M. A. 1728; rector of Weſton-upon-Trent, Derby, in the gift of Sir Robert Wilmot, bart.

24. Aged 68, Mrs. Banks, of Barholm, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

In London, in his 89d year, Mr. Geary, uncle of Mr. Charles G. brandy-merchant, of Bath. Seven years ſince, having been totally blind for two or three years, he underwent the operation of couching; ſince which, by the uſe of glaſſes, he has been able to read the ſmalleſt print, and write as perfect as he had for many years.

25. In her 83d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Hathway, relict of Edward H. eſq. of Pucklechurch, co. Glouceſter.

In Stoke's croft, Briſtol, aged 93, J. T. Phillips, many years foreman to the late Mr. James, fell-monger, Earl's mead.

At Cardulees, in the pariſh of Dalſton, in Scotland, aged 84, Robert Wilſon; who has left a ſon, grandſon, and great-grandſon, all of the name of Robert Wilſon, brought up and living in the ſame houſe where he died; and in which houſe there had not been a death for 70 years paſt.

In the 102d year of her age, Mrs. Hannah Wilſon, of Keſwick, and formerly houſekeeper to the late Governor Stephenſon, of that place. In recording this inſtance of unuſual longevity, we truſt ſome account of the deceaſed will not be unintereſting to our readers. She was born at Cockermouth, in the year 1705, which town ſhe quitted at the age of 14, and became a domeſtick in the above reſpectable family; which ſhe faithfully ſerved for a period of 75 years, comprehending five ſucceſſions of maſters. As a reward for her care and fidelity, her latter years were made comfortable through the kindneſs of her laſt worthy maſter, Rowland Stephenſon, eſq. of London; making the whole period of her dependence upon one family very little ſhort of 90 years! The deceaſed enjoyed her faculties to within a few weeks of her death; and, what will be deemed remarkable, cut two new teeth after her 85th year. She lived in four reigns, and was regarded by many as the moſt faithful living hiſtorian of the place; the events of the year *fifteen* being not wholly obliterated; and thoſe of *forty-five* perfectly freſh in her recollection. She was attended to her grave by many of the principal inhabitants of the town of Keſwick; a reſpect becomingly paid to her fair character and venerable years. It may be farther obſerved, that the deceaſed has for ſome time ſurvived every individual whom, at the age of 14 ſhe found an inhabitant of Keſwick.

26. Aged 75, Mr. Thomas Wright, of Kettering,

Kettering, upwards of half a century the regular carrier from thence to London.

Aged 73, Mr. Burnaby, an eminent farmer, of Burton-Latimer, co. Northampt.

At Ingleby, near Lincoln, aged 21, Jas. Boole, ſhepherd to Mr. William Simpſon. Riding a mule in a cloſe, to make the animal more tractable, after plunging about for a ſhort time, they both fell; the man was diſmounted, and the mule ran through a deep pond, and got out on the other ſide. The rider, irritated, caught the mule, and brought it again into the cloſe, where he mounted a ſecond time, when the animal galloped full ſpeed into the pond, and the young man was drowned; but the mule was got out.

George Carnevale, eſq. a young gentleman about 22 years old, who had been lately married; and, on the day on which he met his death, had been walking with his wife and a friend in the Park. On their return, Mr. C. and his friend amuſed themſelves with firing at marks in the garden of the houſe in which he reſided. After finiſhing their amuſement, he retired into his bed-chamber, and ſhot himſelf with the piſtol which he had juſt before been uſing. He had been ſubject to a depreſſion of ſpirits; and the Jury returned a verdict of Inſanity.

27. In his 61ſt year, John Colquitt, eſq. town-clerk of Liverpool.

At Paris, in her 85th year, the Right Hon. Lady Anaſtaſia Stafford Howard, Baroneſs of Stafford, only ſurviving daughter and heir of William Earl of Stafford, who died in 1734. She was alſo ſole heir of the body of Sir William Howard, Viſcount Stafford, the only married younger ſon of the preſent Duke of Norfolk's anceſtor, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel. She was alſo ſole heir of the body of that Viſcount's wife, Mary Stafford, Baroneſs of Stafford; and, through her, ſole heir of the body of Edward, the laſt Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, hereditary Lord High Conſtable of England, who was ſole heir of the body of King Edward the Third's youngeſt ſon, Thomas Plantagenet, of Woodſtock, Duke of Glouceſter, and of his wife, Lady Eleanor Bohun, eldeſt daughter and co-heir of the laſt Humphry Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Eſſex, and Northampton, and Lord High Conſtable of England; and whole younger ſiſter was wife of King Henry the Fourth, but from whoſe body there was an entire failure of iſſue on the death of her grandſon, King Henry the Sixth. Notwithſtanding the accumulation of Plantagenet, Bohun, and Stafford heirſhips, which became centered in Lady Anaſtaſia Stafford Howard, ſhe was diſabled by the attainder of her anceſtor the laſt Stafford Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, from poſſeſſing any of the family dignities, except the Stafford Barony. She died without having ever been married. Her heir is Sir William Jerningham, bart. whoſe grandmother was ſiſter of the before-mentioned William Earl of Stafford.

28. Suddenly, Mr. William Hudſon, of Barton, co. Lincoln, butcher.

29. Aged 73, William Gibbons, eſq. alderman of Briſtol, iron-maſter, and merchant. His attention to the intereſts of that city, to his duty as a magiſtrate, and his ſtrict honour and integrity in mercantile concerns, gained him the eſteem and confidence of all who knew him.

Elizabeth, wife of Jeremiah Taylor, eſq. oculiſt to his Majeſty, and daughter of the late Mr. Sladen, of Briſtol.

May ... In Dublin, Otway Toler, eſq. only ſurviving brother of John Lord Norbury. By his deceaſe a conſiderable property devolves to his nephew, Lieut.-col. Head, of Aſhley park, co. Tipperary.

At Dove-hill, King's County, after long illneſs, Edward Molloy, eſq.

At Jerſey, Capt. Le Gros, R. N.

At Hollingknowl, co. Derby, aged 96, George Bagſhaw; whoſe father died aged 93; grandfather aged 96; and great-grandfather aged 99.

At Warrington, co. Lancaſter, Charles Dalrymple, eſq. of the 4th Dragoons, ſecond ſon of the late Lord Weſthall.

Mr. George Rowe, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Lawrence-hill, Briſtol, formerly of Cranbourn, co. Dorſet.

Of a rapid decline, in her 24th year, Sarah, wife of George Yeeles, eſq. of Bathford, co. Somerſet.

Aged 92, Mrs. Wotton, of Eaſt Ogwell, co. Devon.

At St. Columb, aged 101, Eliz. Parkyn.

In her 90th year, Mrs. Penelope Hole, mother of the Rev. T. H. rector of Georgeham, near Barnſtaple.

In an advanced age, the Rev. Samuel Cooke, many years vicar of Fremington, near Barnſtaple; to which he was preſented by Charles Hill, clerk, patron, who reſigned it to him in 1775. He retired to bed at his uſual hour, apparently in good health, and in the morning was found dead.

At Bideford, aged 80, the Rev. Mr. Lavington, Diſſenting Miniſter.

Rev. Simon Hamatty, one of the clergymen of the chapel in French-ſt. Dublin.

Rev. Thomas Thomas, rector of Cadoxton, near Neath, co. Glamorgan.

Rev. Joſeph Handley, maſter of the free ſchool at Chipping Norton, co. Oxford, and formerly of Claybrook, co. Leiceſter.

At Caſtle Donington, co. Leiceſter, in his 81ſt year, after labouring under long and ſevere indiſpoſition, the Rev. John Collier, vicar of that pariſh; to which he

was preſented, in 1781, by Leonard Foſbrook, eſq.

At Weſt Bromwich, co. Salop, in her 87th year, Mrs. Eſther Bulkeley, ſiſter of the late Rev. Charles B. of London, and grand-daughter of the Rev. Matt. Henry, an eminent Diſſenting Miniſter, who died at the beginning of the laſt century. She retained to the laſt a ſingular vivacity of faculties and vigour of mind, united with a ſpirit of Chriſtian piety worthy a deſcendant of the Henrys.

Far advanced in years, Mr. Holland, farmer and grazier, of Manthorpe, near Grantham, co. Lincoln.

Aged 40, Mr. John Norton, confectioner, of Lincoln.

At Ely, in his 29th year, Dr. William Royle, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. W. R. of Crimpleſham, Norfolk.

Mrs. M'Leroth, wife of Lieut.-col. M. of Bury.

At Northallerton, in her 66th year, Mrs. Walker, wife of the Rev. Benjamin W. vicar of that place.

Suddenly, by the burſting of a blood-veſſel in a fit of coughing, W. Marſh, a young man, of St. John, Margate.—Another young man, of the ſame name, and nearly of the ſame age, the ſon of a cabinet-maker at Canterbury, for a trifling wager, undertook to run a ſhort diſtance, in a given time, on the Canterbury road, but had ſcarcely paſſed 40 rods when he dropped down dead.

At her ſeat at Debden-hall, Eſſex, Mrs. Mary Chiſwell, widow of the late Richard Muilman Trench C. eſq. who died ſuddenly in 1797. She was daughter of Dr. Jurin, and mother of Lady Vincent.

At Richmond, Surrey, Mr. John Farnham, auctioneer, a man of extraordinary mental abilities. He was employed ſeveral years to ſell His Majeſty's Spaniſh flock; in which capacity he diſplayed his abilities ſo much to the ſatisfaction of the Weſt Country Clothiers, who came to purchaſe and diſſeminate the growth of Spaniſh wool, that Mr. F. was appointed to ſell a Merino flock in the neighbourhood of Bath, which he performed to the advantage of his employers, who propoſed him as an honorary member of the Bath and Weſt of England Agricultural Society, which was carried. Mr. F. was well known to the amateurs of cattle, who conſidered him a competent judge of their value; and conſtantly attended the cattle ſhow at Smithfield. It is remarkable that Mr. F's horſe dropped down and died about an hour before his maſter.

Anne Davidſon, wife of a journeyman tailor, and mother of ſeven children, hung herſelf in a garret in Wapping.

Aged 21, Mrs. Jefferſon, wife of Mr. John J. linen-draper, Monument-yard.

Mr. Harder, of the Queen's Arms tavern, St. Paul's church-yard.

May 1. At Verdun, in France, where he had been detained in captivity with his ſon four years, aged 64, Wm. Humphreys, eſq. of Henwick, near Worceſter, formerly an eminent merchant at Birmingham.

2. At Ely, Mrs. Freeman, widow, niece to the late Thomas Gotobed, eſq.

3. Drowned, at Welby, near Melton-Mowbray, co. Leiceſter, while bathing in one of the old fiſh-ponds there, Robert Thornton. This young man was an out-penſioner of Chelſea Hoſpital, having been with the Britiſh Army in Holland, where he received a wound ſhortly after the capture of the Helder Point, which cauſed the amputation of one of his hands.

Mr. William Stoner, an eminent ſtrong beer brewer, of Kingſwood, Wilts, brother of Mr. S. linen-draper, of Briſtol.

4. At Clifton, near Briſtol, after an illneſs of three months, Miſs Spry, eldeſt daughter of the late Lieut.-gen. S. of the Royal Engineers.

5. Aged 46, Mrs. Beddoe, wife of Mr. B. ſugar-refiner, of Briſtol.

In Brunſwick-ſtreet, London, Mr. Richard Carey Hill, coach-maker, of Temple-ſtreet, Briſtol.

Suddenly, at Wiſley Church farm, near Ripley, in Surrey, in his 53d year, Mr. Daniel Dallen.

6. At Edinburgh, Hamilton Bell, eſq. writer to the Signet.

7. Mr. Shelton, of the Hare, North-gate-ſtreet, Leiceſter.

Aged 88, Mrs. Dent, relict of the Rev. John D. late vicar of Ainderby Steeple.

At Winchelſea, Suſſex, aged 80, Thomas Moorton, eſq. deputy mayor and the oldeſt freeman of that Corporation.

8. Aged 70, Mr. Sibley, coach-proprietor, of Stilton, co. Huntingdon.

At his houſe in Lincoln, in his 73th year, Joſeph Dell, eſq.

9. In her 10th year, Mary-Anne, eldeſt daughter of Rich. Clay, eſq. of Stamford.

At Burwell, near Louth, Mr. Soulby, a reſpectable farmer and grazier there.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. of Toft-hill, co. Lincoln, grazier, &c.

Mr. Thomas Winwood, iron-founder, formerly a broker, of Briſtol.

At Pill, near Briſtol, in her 50th year, Mrs. S. Atherton, ſiſter of Mr. G. Windham, of that place.

At Star Croſs, near Exeter, Wm. Painter, eſq. late of Briſtol, merchant.

10. The Ducheſs dowager of Wirtemberg, widow of the late Duke.—At Weilburg, aged 32, Prince Charles of Naſſau, brother of the Reigning Prince of Naſſau.

In an advanced age, at Clifford, near Stratford-upon-Avon, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe, Lifter Dighton, eſq.

11. At

11. At Breckhurst-lodge, near Gosport, the wife of Matthias Mateh, esq.

Rev. Charles Favell, rector of Brighton-cum-Bythorn, Hants, and formerly fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1762, M. A. 1766. The living is in the gift of the master and fellows of Clare-hall.

12. At West-town, John Edols, gent. eldest son of Mr. Rich. E. of Brissington.

At Conisholme, near Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 97, Elizabeth Petchel.

In consequence of having fractured his skull by a fall from a horse, occasioned by the animal being frightened by some boys who were playing at foot-ball, Thomas Barker, apprentice to a tailor at Stamford.

At his house in the town of Galway, in Ireland, Mr. Luke Lydon, merchant, and the only surviving son of Mr. Dominick L. of Cahir, co. Mayo, one of the greatest farmers in that county in his time.

13. Suddenly, at his lodgings in Trinity-street, Bristol, much respected, Capt. Daning, of the Wiltshire Militia.

At Genoa, Madame Negrotti; who has left her heirs property to the amount of 300,000 livres; and has bequeathed a sum to her parish for the performance of 4000 masses.

14. Mrs. Blanchard, wife of Mr. B. of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden.—30. Mr. Benjamin Blanchard, eldest son of Mr. B. proprietor of the York Chronicle.—June 5. Aged 67, Mr. John Blanchard, printer, and father to Mr. B. of Covent-garden Theatre; making three deaths in that family in three weeks.

14. In her 54th year, Mrs. Stiff, wife of Mr. Tho. S. of New-street, Covent-garden.

After a long illness, aged 61, the wife of Paul Worster, esq. of Derby.

Mrs. Isham, wife of the Rev. E. I. rector of Lamport, co. Northampton.

Aged 63, Mrs. Beales, wife of Mr. B. surgeon, of Cambridge.

15. Mrs. Lupton, wife of Mr. L. of the Houghton paper-mills near Grantham.

Aged 63, Mrs. Rawlinson, of Derby.

At Southampton, Mr. Thomas Weaver, surgeon, only surviving son of the late Mr. W. attorney, of Bristol.

In the Minster-yard at York, Mrs. Dawson, wife of George D. esq. of Mount St. John, near Thirsk, in Yorkshire.

16. Crushed to death, by a large mass of clay falling on him while employed in digging a cellar at Windsor, Benjamin Johnson, a bricklayer's labourer.

At Colsterworth, aged 72, Mrs. Plumpton, post-mistress, relict of the late Rev. John P. formerly rector of North Witham, co. Lincoln.

Aged 68, Mr. Bott, town-serjeant of Stamford, formerly an eminent draper.

17. Aged 64, Mrs. Prebury, of New-street, Covent-garden.

At his farm, Fryer's-place, near Alton, Middlesex, aged 62, Mr. John Weston.

Mrs. Lightfoot, of Gravesend, in Kent. She invited a party of friends to dinner; and, after eating with a good appetite, apparently in perfect health, she retired to her apartment, where she was heard to exclaim "Lord have mercy upon me!" and when her friends entered the room she was found dead.

18. — Digby, coachman to Jacob Beak, esq. of Leadenhall-street. While putting the horses to the carriage, at Mr. White's livery-stables in Bishopsgate-street, one of them kicked him in the abdomen. He was taken to his master's, where all possible assistance was given to him; but he died in a few hours.

Mrs. Mary Smith, of Spilsby, co. Lincoln. While in good health, conversing with her friends, she fell out of her chair, and expired instantly.

19. At Egremont, in Cumberland, aged 16, Miss Frances Poole, daughter of Mr. John P. surgeon there.

At Leicester, without any previous indisposition, aged 70, Mrs. Anne Stretton.

At her house in Brunswick-place, Bath, Miss Frances Mitford, sister to Ld. Redesdale.

20. At his seat at Castle Martyr, co. Cork, at the advanced age of 80, Richard Boyle, Earl of Shannon, Viscount Boyle, Baron of Castle Martyr, Knight of St. Patrick, Governor and Custos-Rotalorum of the County of York, a Privy Counsellor in England and Ireland, and a Peer of England, by the title of Baron Carleton, of Carleton in Yorkshire. This distinguished nobleman (whose Parliamentary influence in the sister kingdom, previous to the Union, was so unbounded that no Vice-Regent felt easy on his throne until he secured his Lordship's friendship) was born Jan. 30, 1727, and sat first in Parliament, in 1749, for the borough of Dungarvon. In 1761, he was elected member for the county; which situation he continued to fill until 1765, when he succeeded his father, Earl Henry, in the peerage. In 1766 his Lordship was appointed Master-general of the Ordnance, and sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council. In December 1781, he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury; and, on the first institution of the order of St. Patrick, nominated an original Knight Companion. In September, 1787, created (at the King's instance, without any solicitation from his Lordship) a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Carleton, in Yorkshire, which honour had become extinct in another branch of the Boyle family, by the decease, without issue, of Henry Boyle, Lord Carleton, in 1724, who was principal Secretary of State to Queen Anne in 1707. The Earl of

of Shannon married, Dec. 15, 1763, Catherine Ponſonby, eldeſt daughter of the Right Hon. John Ponſonby, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in Ireland, and brother of the ſecond Earl of Beſſborough), by the lady Elizabeth Cavendiſh, daughter of the third Duke of Devonſhire, by whom he has left iſſue one ſon, Henry, Viſcount Boyle, repreſentative for the county of Cork, born Auguſt 6, 1771, married June 1794, to Sarah, fourth daughter of John Hyde, eſq. By whom he has iſſue three daughters; and Catherine-Henrietta, born Jan. 12, 1768, married, Feb. 12, 1788, to Francis, Earl of Bandon. The late Earl of Shannon was the eldeſt ſon of Henry Boyle, the firſt Earl, and many years Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, by Lady Henrietta, daughter of Charles Boyle, third Earl of Cork; which Henry Earl of Shannon was ſon of the Honourable Henry Boyle, of Caſtle Mattyr (by Lady Mary O'Brien, daughter of Murrough Earl of Inchiquin), younger ſon of Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery, and grandſon of Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork. The title of Viſcount Shannon (revived in the late Earl's father) was firſt conferred in 1660 by Charles II. on the Hon. Francis Boyle, fifth ſon of the firſt Earl of Cork, for his ſervices in the Civil Wars; but the title became extinct in 1740, on the death of Francis Viſcount Shannon without male-iſſue.

At Scraptoft, co. Leiceſter, in his 26th year, Mr. James Mann, late of Market-Boſworth, in that county.

Aged 93, Mrs. Hudſon, relict of the late Rev. Thomas H. perpetual curate of Quorndon, co. Leiceſter.

In his 88th year, William Harriſon, gent. of Derby.

On Winchmore-hill, Mrs. Decker, wife of Mr. I. D. one of the people called Quakers. She was blind, and having been left for a few minutes by the ſervant, in endeavouring to find her way into another room, ſhe fell into the cellar, fractured her ſkull, and died in an hour.

Mrs. Maltby, wife of Mr. Hugh M. of Cheapſide.

21. Suddenly, William Taylor, eſq. of Tillington, near Hereford; of which city he ſerved the office of mayor in 1786.

At Edlington, co. Lincoln, H. Short, eſq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Dragoons.

At Portſea, of a decline, occaſioned by a cold, which ſettled on her lungs, the wife of Major Tinniſt, of the Royal Marines, leaving ſix daughters.

22. At Spittal-houſe, aged 69, Gavin Haddow, eſq. of Spittal.

At Aberdeen, Mr. John Davidſon, goldſmith. He has bequeathed the ſum of 1000l. ſterling, to be veſted, on ſecurity, in the hands of the Treaſurer of Aberdeen, until it accumulates to the principal ſum of 1100l.; the annual rent whereof his truſtees are appointed to apply in founding a ſchool for the education, gratis, of the children of the White Fiſhers and Pilots in and about Footdee, as well as the children of ſuch ſea-faring people in the neighbourhood as cannot afford to give them education.

At Blyborough, near Gainſborough, co. Lincoln, aged 65, Mr. Alvey, farmer.

Aged 78, Mrs. Mary Evans, a maiden lady, of Francis-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, formerly of Wiſbech, in the Iſle of Ely.

23. Aged 28, Mrs. Elizabeth De Viſme, wife of Philip De V. eſq. of Norwich.

At his houſe on the Queen's parade, Bath, after a ſhort illneſs, Jn. Maſon, eſq.

At Oundle ſchool, co. Northampton, of water in his head (which was opened, and the nature of the diſeaſe clearly and decidedly aſcertained), aged 12 years, Maſter Charles Manton.

At Bicester, co. Oxford, William White. In driving a young woman in a gig from below Banbury, to ſee her friends at Brill, he ſtopped on the turnpike-road to give the horſe ſome corn they had purpoſely brought with them, and deſired his fellow-traveller to alight, as he muſt take off the bridle: and, while the horſe was eating the corn, he returned to the gig to take ſomething out of it; but, in ſetting his foot on the ſtep, the horſe took fright, and ſet off full ſpeed, and the man's foot ſlipped through the iron of the ſtep, which it was utterly impoſſible he could ever diſentangle himſelf from; by which means he was dragged upwards of two miles, till the turnpike-gate at Bicester ſtopped the horſe. Mr. White ſhewed ſome faint ſigns of life, and inſtantly expired.

Aged 66, Mr. Arnold Finchett, of Shacklewell, Middleſex, and an eminent tinman of Fleet-ſtreet.

After a long and painful illneſs, Dr. Thomſon, late acting ſurgeon of the colony of New South Wales.

24. Mr. John Stubbin, of Raydon, Suffolk. While amuſing himſelf in a ſmall boat, near Raydon mill, the boat upſet, and he was drowned, in the preſence of two of his children.

Accidentally drowned, by the boat in which he was running athwart the Uxbridge packet-boat, on the Paddington canal, Mr. William Thompſon, of Chapel-court, North Audley-ſtreet, clerk to a Notary Public in the City, aged about 18.

At Whitſtable, while ſitting in his chair, aged 56, Mr. Stephen Saliſbury.

25. At St. Andrew's, in Scotland, Nicholas Vilant, eſq. profeſſor of Mathematicks in the United Colleges of St. Andrew.

At

At Carliſle, aged 92, Mrs. Brougham, relict of the late Hen. B. eſq. of Brougham-hall, Weſtmoreland.

In her 61ſt year, Mrs. Paunſett, of Clapham, Surrey.

At Twickenham, Middleſex, Thomas-Rea Cole, eſq. major in the Army. He was ſecond ſon of the late Stephen C. eſq. of that place, and brother-in-law to the late Sir James Ibbetſon, bart. of Denton-park, co. York. He was many years in the commiſſion of the peace for that county, and once chief magiſtrate of Leeds. He ſerved his Majeſty in the Seven Years War; and, as a reward for his good conduct at the ſiege of Belleiſle, was advanced to the rank of major at the age of 23.

26. Mr. Thomas Engliſh, of the Temple, youngeſt ſon of Walter E. eſq. of Kingſton.

In his 75th year, Mr. John Blakeley, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet Within.

Mrs. Card, wife of John C. eſq. of Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland-place.

Aged 26, Mr. George Lilley, of Canterbury, hoyman. He was in the act of aſſiſting a female paſſenger out of the boy into a wherry, to land at Greenwich, when he fell into the Thames, and was drowned.

At Simpſon, Bucks, the Rev. Graham Hanmer, M. A. rector of that place, and of St. Bartholomew, near the Exchange, London, and vicar of Hanmer, Flintſhire.

27. Mr. John Sayer, of Margate, Kent, bather. While cheerfully converſing with his wife, he ſuddenly dropt down and expired inſtantly.

Aged 72, Mr. Joſeph Bence, 30 years a reſpectable bookſeller and ſtationer at Wotton-under-Edge, Somerſet.

At Catcott, near Bridgewater, aged 92, Mary, relict of Mr. Jones.

Mr. John Joule, maſter of the Fountain inn at Stone, in Staffordſhire, arrived at Mancheſter on Whit-Monday, the 18th, on a viſit to a brother in Salford. On his arrival he found his brother a little indiſpoſed, but not then apparently in a dangerous way; and on Saturday the 23d the viſiting brother was taken ill: the firſt died on the Sunday, the latter on the Monday; and both were interred at Cheetham-hill on the Wedneſday following.

28. In her 45th year, Mrs. Sandars, wife of Mr. S. of Derby, conſtable.

At Somerton, the Rev. Mr. Whitwick, rector of Chiſelborough and Middle-Chinnock, co. Somerſet.

In his 41ſt year, J. L. Redwood, eſq. late of the iſland of Antigua.

At the Vine, near Seven Oaks, in her 84th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt, daughter of the late John P. eſq. of Wilderneſs, in Kent (eldeſt ſon of Sir J. P. lord chief juſtice of England), and firſt couſin to the preſent Earl Camden.

At Tonbridge wells, of a decline, Miſs Catherine Harvey, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Samuel H. brewer at Sandwich.

At Kirton in Lindſey, co. Lincoln, aged 74, Mr. John Fowler.

Suddenly, at his houſe near Rennifon's bath, Mr. Rich, late a meal and flour-merchant in Maryport-ſtreet, Briſtol.

29. At Charmouth, co. Dorſet, John Bragge, eſq.

Miſs D. St. Barbe, daughter of John St. B. eſq. of Blackheath, Kent.

At Graveſend, Richard Spiller, eſq. a commiſſioner of Exciſe.

Aged 76, Mrs. Bromley, relict of Mr. John B. fell-monger, of Derby.

At Caiſtor, aged 83, Mrs. Parkinſon, relict of the late Rev. John P. of Heeling, co. Lincoln.

Thrown from his horſe, and killed on the ſpot, when going to Cumberland fort, near Portſmouth, where his ſhip lay, Capt. Seat, of a collier-brig, belonging to Sunderland. He has left a wife and two children, to whom he had juſt before written, appointing a day when they might expect his wiſhed-for return home!

At Fluſhing, near Falmouth, after having lately returned from Liſbon, where he had been two years for the recovery of his health, of a deep decline, in his 22d year, Charles-Gough Calthorpe, Lord Calthorpe, eldeſt ſon of the late Lord C. whom he ſucceeded 1798. He was born in March, 1786; and is ſucceeded by his next brother, the Hon. George Calthorpe, who has not yet attained his 20th year.

30. In William-ſtreet, Dublin, Alderman William James. He rode out on the preceding forenoon; returned in apparently better health than he had experienced for a conſiderable time, and ate a hearty dinner; after which, while drinking a glaſs of wine, he fell into a fit, and never after ſpoke a ſingle ſentence.

At Alcandridge, near Wexford, in Ireland, John Colclough, eſq. one of the candidates to repreſent that county at the late general election. An unhappy miſunderſtanding had taken place between Mr. Colclough and Mr. William Congreve Alcock, another candidate, which they agreed to decide in the field, whither they went with their ſeconds, followed by a vaſt crowd of ſpectators: they fired by command, and ſo exactly together, that their two piſtols made but one report. Mr. Colclough fell, and never moved a muſcle after; his adverſary's ball had paſſed through his heart. The body was carried to the town of Wexford, where the Coroner's Jury ſat, and found, ſpecially, that "John Colclough died by a ball fired from a piſtol by W. C. Alcock, eſq." The body was moved to Tintern

Tintern abbey, the antient ſeat of the Colcloughs, for interment.

31. In Powis-place, aged 78, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Mary Mitchell, formerly of Aberdeen, and late of Holloway-down, Eſſex; whoſe exemplary piety and benevolence will long be remembered.

At Clifton, near Bath, in her 24th year, Lady Anna-Maria-Pelham Cotton, ſiſter of the Duke of Newcaſtle, niece to the Earl of Harrington, and couſin to the Earl of Barrymore. She was married, in 1802, to Colonel (now Major-general) Cotton, eldeſt ſon of Sir R. Saliſbury C. bart. of Cumbermere abbey, co. Cheſter.

Lately, at Aſhton, Suſſex, Lady Eyles, relict of Sir Joſeph E. who died Nov. 28, 1806 (LXXVI. 1177).

At Swindon, near Cheltenham, John Scudamore, eſq. ſon of the late Henry-Blackford S. eſq. of Newent.

At Saliſbury, Mrs. Cockayne, relict of the Rev. William Cockayne, D.D. profeſſor of Aſtronomy in Greſham college, and rector of Kilhampton, Cornwall.

At Sheenhill cottage, Berks, Mrs. Blagrave, wife of T. W. B. eſq. of Saliſbury-ſquare, Fleet-ſtreet.

Aged 61, Mr. John Warrington, many years a whiteſmith in Ironmonger-ſtreet, in Stamford. He had amaſſed conſiderable property, which he has by his will ordered to be diſtributed in the following manner:—1600l. Three per Cent. Annuities to the poor, in three claſſes; 100l. to the Blue-coat School; and 30l. for the repair of St. Michael's church, all in Stamford. To his ſiſter, who is blind, and in a workhouſe at Bath, he has bequeathed 300l.; and annuities of 80l. a year to each of two brothers, to whom he ſcarcely ever gave ſixpence in his life time, although one was in an alms-houſe at Liddington, in Rutland, and the other in a workhouſe in Stamford; and notwithſtanding they are both old men, each being nearly 80 years of age, the teſtator has ſpecially provided, that if either of them *marries*, the annuity ſhall no longer be paid to him. In the event of their deaths, the 160l. a year devolves, in equal proportions, to five pariſhes, viz. Uffington, Tarlington, and Market Deeping, in Lincolnſhire, and Ketton and Empingham, in Rutland, for the benefit of ten of the oldeſt widows; and in caſe there ſhall not be ſo many, then to the ten oldeſt maidens in each pariſh. Seemingly apprehenſive that poſterity might not duly appreciate his *charitable diſpoſition*, ſome time before his death he bought a marble monument for himſelf, and, having cauſed his embryo munificence to be emblazoned upon it, daily feaſted upon the conjectural manna of what men would ſay of him, who ſhould hereafter read of his extenſive bounty!

At Wooler, co. Northumberland, aged 87, Sir Patrick Claud Ewins, bart. He formerly married Signora Centucci, a Neapolitan lady, by whom he had iſſue an only ſon, born at Eagle-hall, Somerſet. This ſon married without his father's conſent: the latter diſpoſed of all his eſtates, inveſted the produce in the public funds, and withdrew into very humble retirement, about forty years ſince, aſſigning his ſon the ſcanty pittance of 40l. a year only, and whom he never afterwards would be reconciled to or ſee. The deceaſed is reported to have made many wills; and by the laſt, after giving in legacies about 40,000l. to have bequeathed the reſidue of his immenſe property (exceeding, it is ſaid, 300,000l. ſterling) to a diſtant relation at Newry, in Ireland. The title deſcends to his ſon, who reſides in Somerſetſhire.

At Friſkham, Miſs Elizabeth Gregory, the elder of two ſiſters of that name, whoſe genius and untaught proficiency in the art of drawing had attracted the notice and patronage of the opulent in more diſtant places, as well as in the vicinity of their native ſpot. Their firſt efforts were made under circumſtances unuſually depreſſing, and with the rudeſt materials. With the fruits of their labours they have long ſupported an aged and widowed mother, and have been remarkable for ſimplicity and innocence of life. The ſurviving ſiſter has lately attempted miniature-painting with conſiderable ſucceſs; but in the delineation of flowers from Nature they principally excelled. Seldom have theſe immitable works of the Divine Hand been repreſented by a more faithful or delicate pencil than theirs.

In Weſtmoreland-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne, in her 27th year, Mrs. M. Leach, a beautiful but unfortunate young woman, who for upwards of three years performed many of the principal parts in Mr. Collins's company at the theatres of Portſmouth, Southampton, Chicheſter, and Wincheſter. She joined this company in September 1802; and had been during that Summer performing at Brighton. She quitted Mr. Collins in the beginning of 1806, with expectations which were cruelly diſappointed. In April 1806, ſhe went to Waterford in Ireland, where ſhe remained but a ſhort time. She tried the theatres of Youghall and Tralee. While at the latter place, ſhe received an offer from the managers of the Dublin theatre. After ſuffering many hardſhips, in travelling 160 miles in a common Iriſh car in the depth of Winter, being eleven days on the road, ſhe arrived at Dublin. Unfortunately, ſhe did not pleaſe the Dublin audience; and, after performing three or four times, ſhe gave it up and came to

London,

London, with little money and no profpect of any engagement. The vexation produced by thefe and other unfortunate circumftances brought on a diforder which foon terminated her exiftence.

Mr. Robert Heron, author of a Hiftory of Scotland, Tour to the Highlands, and various other publications. He was a native of Scotland, and bred to the Church. Being a young man of promifing abilities, he was patronized by Dr. Blair, who appointed him his affiftant, in which capacity he officiated for fome time. He was a man of multifarious erudition; and during his refidence in Scotland, wrote, tranflated, and compiled feveral reputable works in various branches of Literature. His views of Church preferment not anfwering his expectations, he abandoned his native country and came to London, where his talents foon procured him the countenance of fome eminent bookfellers as well as the friendfhip of literary men. He was for a fhort time editor of the Britifh Prefs and Globe, daily papers eftablifhed by the Bookfellers. Laft year he commenced a newfpaper intituled "The Fame;" but the undertaking did not fucceed, and its failure involved him in pecuniary difficulties, which probably fuperinduced that fever which put an end to his life in the Fever Inftitution. His fate adds one more to the examples of the melancholy confequences of want of prudence; a defect unhappily too common among men of literature and genius.

June... Mr. Philip Glenville, formerly of Crow-ftreet theatre, Dublin.

Aged 84, Mr. Thomas Miller, nearly half a century bookfeller, ftationer, &c. at Halefworth, Suffolk.

At Bolton, co. Lincoln, far-advanced in years, Mrs. Ellard, widow.—Aged 71, the relict of the late Mr. Robert Keal.

At Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Rigaud, many years houfekeeper at the Obfervatory in the Royal gardens there.

In her 73d year, Mrs. Anne Weft, wife of Nathaniel W. efq. of Totenham High Croft, Middlefex.

At Iflington, after about eight hours illnefs, Mr. Samuel Goddard, late of Briftol.

Mr. Beauchamp, of Albemarle-ftreet. Going down ftairs, his feet flipping, he fell, diflocated his neck, and expired almoft inftantaneoufly.

June 1. At Ripley, in Surrey, advanced in age, Mrs. Skurrey.

At the houfe of her brother, James Meyer, efq. at Forty-hill, Enfield, aged 54, Mrs. Catherine Meyer; and, on the 10th, her remains were depofited in the family-vault in the Dutch church at Auftin-friers, London.

Suddenly, Mr. William Kitchener, tea-dealer, of Finfbury-place.

At Findern, co. Derby, in an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Latham, only furviving daughter of the late Rev. Dr. L. of Derby; a good friend to the poor.

2. At his houfe in the College-green, Worcefter, in his 71ft year, univerfally regretted, Randolph Marriott, efq. He was the eldeft fon of the late Rev. Dr. Marriott, of Darfield in Yorkfhire, and of the Right Hon. Lady Diana Fielding, daughter of Bafil fourth Earl of Denbigh. In December 1769 he married Elizabeth fecond daughter of the Rev. Dr. Chriftopher Wilfon, afterwards Bifhop of Briftol, by whom he had fourteen children, feven of whom, together with his widow, furvive to lament his lofs.

This day an inquifition was held at the Star inn, Exeter, on the body of Henry-Young Darracott, lieutenant of the Royal Navy, who had fhot himfelf.

At Leominfter, Mr. Richard Powell, butcher; whofe death was occafioned by incautioufly putting a naked knife loofe into his pocket, which, by accidentally fitting upon it, entered the thick part of his thigh, and mortally wounded him.

After a fhort illnefs, Mr. John Emery, bookfeller, High-ftreet, Briftol.

Abraham Jenkin, efq. alderman of the borough of St. Edmund's, and clerk of the peace for the county of Suffolk.

At his father's houfe at Old Ford, Eflex, in confequence of the bite of a mad dog about 4 months ago, Mr. Boltwood, jun.

Found drowned, near the Magazine at Greenock, Peter Campbell, late a teacher there. He had ftuck his ftick in the fand, and put his hat upon it, which excited and directed the fearch.

On his eftate of Rochambeau, near Vendome, aged 82, M. Rochambeau, formerly a marfhal of France, who much diftinguifhed himfelf in the American war.

3. At Plaiftow, Eflex, in her 89th year, Mrs. Anne Shadwell.

At Hackney, aged 68, Mrs. Cammeyer.

Aged 69, Lieut.-col. John Harris Cruter.

Lieut.-col. John Harris, of Ruffell-place, Fitzroy-fquare.

At Lynn, aged 46, Mr. Daniel Browne, woollen-draper, and an officer of the Lynn and Freebridge Rifle Corps.

4. The Royal Battalion of Peterborough Volunteer Infantry celebrated the return of the King's birth-day with diftinguifhed loyalty. The feftivity which fucceeded their military evolutions was, however, interrupted in an awful and diftreffing way. The Corps dined in divifions at different inns in the city; each of which was alternately vifited in the courfe of the afternoon by the Captain-commandant, John Spolding, efq. whofe focial and convivial temper added greatly to the hilarity of the parties. He was in

particularly

particularly high ſpirits; and his health having been drank at one of the tables, he had riſen to return thanks to the company, when he fell backwards and inſtantly expired. The general concern which this awful event occaſioned is indeſcribable. An inqueſt was held, the ſame evening, at the Wheat Sheaf inn, by Henry Cole, eſq. Coroner for the Rev. the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, and a verdict returned of "Inſtant death through the viſitation of God, by an apoplectic ſtroke." On the evening of the 7th the body was interred in the new burying-ground of the city, with full military honours, and attended by many hundred ſpectators. He has left ſix orphan daughters to bewail his loſs.

Mr. George Smith, of the Wheat-ſheaf public-houſe at Aileſworth, near Peterborough. The night preceding he drank a bottle of brandy, the effects of which are ſuppoſed to have cauſed his death.

Aged 46, Mr. Robert Butler, editor and proprietor of "The Blackburn Mail."

At Beverley, aged 90, Mrs. Finley, relict of the Rev. Juſtice F. late vicar of Burton, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the Northern diviſion of the county of Lincoln.

At Clifton hot wells, after a lingering illneſs, Anne, eldeſt daughter of Nicholas Hurſt, eſq. of Hinckley, co. Leiceſter.

At Cheltenham, ſuddenly, Capt. Laurence Bruce, of Iſlington.

Found hanging to the curtain-rod of her bed, Mrs. Mace, a widow lady, of Tenterden, in Kent, aged 68.

In Glouceſter-place, Mary-la-Bonne, Miſs Helen-Hamilton Hardacre, eldeſt daughter of H. T. H. eſq.

Run over by a gentleman's carriage, at the end of Bond-ſtreet, about 10 o'clock this evening, which occaſioned his death in leſs than an hour, Charles Laughman, eſq. aged 43, concerned in a mercantile houſe in Jamaica, whither he intended to return in the courſe of a month, and was on the eve of going to Scotland, on a viſit to his friends, when the accident happened. The Jury, after deliberating a quarter of an hour, found a verdict of Manſlaughter againſt the coachman, and a fine of one ſhilling on the coach. After which, the Coroner bound over the gentlemen of the jury and the witneſſes, in 40l. each, to appear at the Old Bailey when the coachman, if apprehended, ſhall be tried.

5. At Biggleſwade, co. Bedford, on his way to London, of a typhus fever, aged 33, Joſeph-Benjamin Smith, eſq. an eminent ſolicitor, of Newark, Notts. And, on the 9th, in conſequence of a paralytic attack, with which he was ſeized immediately after hearing of the death of Mr. Smith (his ſon-in-law), Mark Huiſh, eſq. ſen. of Nottingham, aged 82.

At Arundel, Suſſex, Joſeph Thackeray, eſq. of Iſleworth, Middleſex.

At Sleaford, co. Lincoln, aged 71, Mrs. Theckſton, widow of the late Mr. Rt. T. many years maſter of the Angel inn there.

In his 48th year, after an afflicting illneſs, Mr. Henry Kilby, of Queniborough, co. Leiceſter.

At his houſe in Eccles-ſtreet, Dublin, Sir Boyle Roche, bart. ſo created Nov. 30, 1782; deſcended from a reſpectable family, ſaid to be a junior branch of the antient Baronial family of Roche, Viſcount Fermoy. He entered early into the military ſervice, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in America, particularly at the taking of the Moro Fort, at the Havannah. On retiring from the Army he obtained a ſeat in Parliament, where he was always in his place; and could at any moment change the temper of the Houſe by a ſpeech fraught with good humour, and delivered with ſo much drollery, that the moſt angry debate has often concluded with peals of laughter. It has not been more common to attribute other men's jeſts to Joe Miller, than every Iriſh blunder to the worthy Baronet. He married Mary, eldeſt daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, bart. of Great Thirkleby-hall, co. York, by whom he had no iſſue, and with whom he lived an uninterrupted life of happineſs. In his public ſituation, as Maſter of the Ceremonies at Dublin Caſtle, he was beloved and admired for his politeneſs and urbanity; and in private life there was not a more honourable gentleman.

6. At his houſe, in New-ſtreet, Spring-garden, aged 76, John Waſdale, M. D. formerly of Carliſle. At the coronation of our preſent Sovereign he went from Carliſle to London in 28 hours, upon horſeback; was preſent at the ceremony, and returned there again in 30 hours, after an abſence of five nights, three of which he ſlept in London. His loſs will be ſeverely felt by the natives of Carliſle reſident in London, to whom he was ever ſincerely attached, and ready to give his profeſſional aſſiſtance. He held the honorary office of Private Secretary to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, which he diſcharged with the greateſt punctuality and honour.

At Hertford, aged 76, John Carr, LL.D. many years the excellent maſter of the Free School in that town, and well known to the Literary World as the tranſlator of Lucian. He had felt a gradual decay for nearly a year previous; but on the day of his death was, as he ſuppoſed, in much better health than uſual. He lived ſix hours after he was conveyed to bed; appeared to ſuffer no pain; and expired without a ſtruggle. His library, we are informed, will be ſold by public auction.

7. At

7. Aged 76, Joseph Musgrave, esq. of New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square.

In Lincoln's-inn, in her 70th year, Mrs. Lane, sen.

Mrs. Martyr, of Covent-garden Theatre. For upwards of seven months she had been in a rapid state of decline, which the most skilful medical aid was unable to resist. Her musical talents are well known to the Publick; and she was always anxious to discharge her duty.

At Culross, in Scotland, Miss Christiana Wardlaw, third daughter of the late Sir Henry W. bart. of Pitreavie.

8. Found dead near the Fountain tavern, in Little Catherine-street, Strand, supposed to have died in a fit, a Mr. Neal.

Mrs. Bland, widow of the late Mr. Joseph B. of Mincing-lane.

In his 28th year, much lamented, Lieut. Alexander Wiftinghausen, of the Navy of his Imperial Majesty of Russia, and a volunteer in the Royal Navy of England.

At the house of George Curtis, esq. at Caddington, near Bedford, Captain John Barfoot, many years in the sea service of the East India Company.

At Maidenwell, near Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 89, Samuel Hurd.

At Clifton, Sarah-Isabella, second dau. of Clotworthy Gowan, esq. of Bath.

9. Mr. Wade, principal artificer at the Marquis of Bath's seat at Longleat. A sailing-boat, purchased at Portsmouth, was brought down to the lake at Longleat, under the care of a seaman, and was rigged and fitted out under his direction. He had employed more than ten days in making the necessary preparations, and the launch took place this day. It was then intended to work her up to her anchorage in the middle of the water, when she unfortunately upset. There were five persons in her; the sailor, another man who had formerly been in the sea-service, a labourer and his son, and Mr. Wade. A boat, with several persons in her, followed close, to afford any assistance that might be required, and coming immediately to the spot, took up the labourer's son. Another boat, which was at a distance, came up and saved the labourer: but the two mariners and Mr. Wade were drowned. Mr. W. has left a wife and eight children.

At Alcester, aged 90, Mrs. Catherine Chambers, only daughter of the late Edmund C. esq. of Studley, co. Warwick.

Mr. Francis Holmes, of Pickworth, in Rutland, aged about 60. Being afflicted with a dropsical complaint, he went to Stamford in Lincolnshire for medical advice, having obtained a prescription from a physician, and was waiting in the shop of Mr. Woodroffe while the medicine was preparing, when he suddenly expired.

At Chiselhurst, in Kent, Mrs. Oakley, wife of William O.; leaving a family of eleven children to lament their loss.

At Deptford, Kent, Geo. Hutton, esq.

At his father's house in Camberwell-grove, Surrey, in his 23d year, Mr. John Collinson, of Queen's college, Oxford.

In her 20th year, after a long and painful illness, Miss Rutherford, eldest dau. of John R. esq. of Woburn-place, Russell-squa.

In Upper Fitzroy-street, Mrs. Broderip, widow of the late Mr. B. of the Hay-market.

10. At his seat, Baynton-hall, Wilts, in his 73d year, William Long, esq.

At his house in York, Amos Green, esq.

After a short illness, the Rev. Thomas Aquila Dale, rector of All Saints, Lewes, Sussex, and of St. John the Baptist, in the Cliff. He lived greatly respected by his congregations, and died equally lamented, leaving a wife and nine children. He was of St. John's-college, Cambridge; B. A. 1789.

Mrs. Milnes, widow of the late Alderman M. of Newark, Notts.

11. At his house in Sackville-row, after a long and slow decay of all the powers of Nature, in the 83d year of his age, John Walrad Count de Welderen, Knight of the Most Noble the Teutonick Order, Commander of Dieren, and (by the late demise of his Serene Highness the Prince of Anhalt) Grand Commander of the said Order, Bailiwick of Utrecht, formerly, from 1762 to 1780, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the States General of the United Provinces to his Majesty; a Nobleman of distinguished merit, whether viewed in public life, as a Statesman of considerable abilities, and of the purest principles; inviolably attached, as he was, to the constitution of his Country, and the House of Orange, and to the Person and Government of his Majesty; or, viewed in private life, as a Gentleman, for the suavity of his manners, and the amenity of his social intercourse. His memory will, by all those that knew him, and by his friends in particular, be held in due and lasting veneration. He was the last male of this most noble and antient family. His remains were deposited in the burying-vault of Dr. Parker, late rector of St. James's, Piccadilly.

At Cheam, Surrey, aged 54, after a lingering illness of the dropsy, which he bore with the utmost fortitude, having never been tapped, Mr. John Thorns. He had kept the sign of the Harrow at Cheam for many years; was a chearful companion, much respected by a numerous circle of friends; and has left 4 sons and 2 daught.

At Bristol hot wells, Mrs. Forsell, wife of Mr. William F. of Leicester.

Mr.

Mr. Goodear, coach-maker, of Lynn.

Aged 85, Mrs. Knapp, mother of Geo. K. eſq. M. P. for Abingdon, Berks.

Mrs. Greenhill, wife of the Rev. Dr. John Ruſſell G. of Cotsford, co. Oxford.

In Kildare-ſtreet, Dublin, Lady Borrowes, wife of Sir Erasmus B. bart. of Gilltown, co. Kildare, daughter of the Rev. Dean Champagne, and ſiſter to the Counteſs of Uxbridge, Lady Devaux, and Mrs. Stepney.

12. At Churchtown, near Dublin, aged 28, Mr. John-Burke Leahy, licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.

At Briſtol, aged 78, George Stuckey, eſq. of Langport, co. Somerſet.

In conſequence of being thrown down by a horſe in full ſpeed, on the Walworth road, Mrs. Anne Black, of Hawkeſbury-place, Walworth, Surrey.

13. After about a month's illneſs, in conſequence of a fall, Mr. Thomas Groom, many years an eminent confectioner and reputable inhabitant of Fleet-ſtreet.

After a ſudden and ſhort illneſs, Martha, wife of John-Channon Lee, eſq. of Southwark, and eldeſt daugh. of Richard-Carpenter Smith, eſq. of the ſame place.

A few weeks after the birth of her ninth child, aged 35, Mrs. Totton, wife of the Rev. Wm. Jusin T. rector of Debden, Eſſex.

14. This afternoon, on the road leading towards Highgate, a Miſs Wilſon and a Miſs Simpſon were overturned in a curricle. There was a ſervant in a box behind, and Miſs Wilſon was driving a ſpirited horſe at a great rate. On the other ſide of Iſlington, the off-rein, by which the horſe was guided, very unfortunately became unbuckled, and the ſituation of the ladies became deſperate. The animal, in conſequence of their ſhrieks, it is ſuppoſed, ſtarted off at full ſpeed towards Highgate; and the ſervant, with the utmoſt difficulty, alighted from behind; but he was unable to keep pace with the horſe; the carriage was at length violently overturned, by which Miſs Wilſon, beſides having received bruiſes which alone were ſufficient to deprive her of life, had her arm broken, and her head fractured. This young lady was from the North, and had come to London on a viſit to ſome relations, who lived near Moorfields. The other lady, being cloſe to the upper ſide of the carriage when it overturned, eſcaped without ſerious injury.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 84, Frederick L'Oſte, eſq. father of that Corporation, of which he had been 9 times warden.

15. After a long illneſs, Mrs. Pearſall, wife of Mr. J. P. attorney, of Winſor.

Mr. Henry Phillips, of Briſtol, brushmaker, known among the lovers of Pſalmody, for nearly half a century, by the familiarly diſtinctive appellation of DOCTOR. As a ſpecimen of his unaſſuming attempts at muſical compoſition, the tune called "New Sabbath," in ſcore for four voices (which has been heard in almoſt every place of public worſhip in the United Kingdom), will perpetuate his memory while any taſte for the truly devotional ſtyle of praiſe remains.

At her reſidence in Charles-ſtreet, Manchester-ſquare, after a long illneſs, Lady Kirkcudbright, widow of the late Lord, whom ſhe ſurvived only five years.

16. At Cleveland-houſe, St. James's-ſquare, in her 41ſt year, Catherine-Mary, Counteſs of Darlington; of whom an account ſhall appear in our next.

At Shrewſbury, James Reynilh, eſq. Being on a party down the Severn, the day before, the wadding of one of the guns which was diſcharged from the boat penetrated his ſide; of which he languiſhed in extreme pain till the following day.

At Leiceſter, Miſs Kezia Greatorex.

Mr. S. Eamerſon, of Wakefield, maltſter. His death was occaſioned by a fall from the box of a carriage on the 1ſt inſt. which, as it was returning from York, owing to the darkneſs of the night, was overturned upon the Outwood, near Wakefield.—Mr. Revis, of Methley, and Mr. Martin Metcalfe, of Silvercoats, alſo loſt their lives, by ſimilar accidents, during the late unparalleled Yorkſhire conteſt.

At Aberdeen, in the houſe of his ſon, Biſhop Skinner, aged 85, and after having held the charge of the Epiſcopal Congregation in Langſide near 65 years, the Rev. John Skinner.

17. Aged 83, Nicholas Martyn, eſq. of Southampton-row, Bloomſbury.

In Grafton-ſtreet, Lady Webſter, widow of Sir Godfrey W. bart.

At Fowlers, in Kent, Mrs. Frances Bridger, ſiſter to Sir John B. and only ſurviving daughter of the late John B. eſq. of Combe-place, Suſſex.

20. At Kenſington, aged 62, William Wheatley, eſq. of Leſnes-houſe, co. Kent, and a deputy-lieutenant of that county.

21. Stephen Byrne, a labouring man, of New-court, Saffron-hill; who ſuddenly fell down and expired, after fighting about a minute with one Tovey a hair-dreſſer, with whom he had quarrelled.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 26, to June 23, 1807.

Chriſtened.		Buried.					
Males 830	1587	Males 624	1231	Between	2 and 5	126	50 and 60 113
Females 748		Females 627			5 and 10	60	60 and 70 86
Whereof have died under 2 years old 377					10 and 20	42	70 and 80 67
					20 and 30	63	80 and 90 29
					30 and 40	130	90 and 100 3
					40 and 50	132	100 0 105 0

Peck Loaf 3s. 11d.; 3s. 11d.; 3s. 11d.; 3s. 11d.

Salt £.1. 0s. 0d. per buſhel; 4d. ½ per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending June 20, 1807.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	80	1	00	0	35	6	33	10	42	8
Surrey	84	2	00	0	41	6	32	8	40	0
Hertford	72	0	48	0	36	3	09	16	46	6
Bedford	73	1	00	0	35	4	26	7	40	8
Huntingd.	70	1	00	0	35	2	24	8	36	11
Northam.	70	1	50	3	32	9	24	9	37	0
Rutland	74	3	00	0	37	0	00	0	00	0
Leicester	71	1	00	0	36	7	21	9	39	6
Nottingh.	75	0	46	0	42	0	28	8	45	8
Derby	75	3	00	0	40	6	27	0	40	6
Stafford	74	1	00	0	41	3	27	9	43	2
Salop	70	3	52	6	43	8	31	8	00	0
Hereford	67	1	44	8	32	7	30	11	48	8
Worcest.	68	2	00	0	35	2	32	10	44	10
Warwick	74	1	00	0	38	0	30	10	47	7
Wilts	71	6	00	0	35	4	33	6	51	4
Berks	82	2	00	0	34	2	33	9	46	0
Oxford	74	3	00	0	31	2	30	10	45	2
Bucks	75	5	00	0	36	0	29	10	43	6
Brecon	68	3	18	0	32	0	23	2	00	0
Montgo.	74	5	00	0	37	4	29	4	00	0
Radnor	65	7	00	0	21	5	25	4	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

74	0	46	0	36	11	28	3	43	0

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

69	7	36	2	32	10	26	10	42	7

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barle		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	70	8	38	0	35	8	20	0	39	4
Kent	75	0	43	0	36	0	32	0	38	0
Suffex	78	0	00	0	00	0	32	0	00	0
Suffolk	72	4	00	0	33	0	29	7	36	4
Cambrid.	69	8	41	8	34	0	22	7	36	11
Norfolk	67	10	44	10	30	5	24	0	36	0
Lincoln	70	1	48	8	38	0	24	4	11	2
York	71	7	00	0	35	0	26	0	44	2
Durham	84	3	54	0	00	0	31	5	00	0
Northum.	69	6	38	5	37	4	31	0	00	0
Cumberl.	71	7	01	0	40	0	31	5	00	0
Westmor.	82	0	00	0	41	8	38	5	00	0
Lancaster	77	7	00	0	40	10	27	0	45	6
Chester	69	0	00	0	32	0	28	0	00	0
Flint	72	11	00	0	41	4	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	82	1	00	0	44	4	28	8	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	36	0	21	0	00	0
Carnarvon	79	0	00	0	41	0	22	4	00	0
Merioneth.	77	1	00	0	41	0	29	8	00	0
Cardigan	80	4	00	0	00	0	24	0	00	0
Pembroke	66	8	00	0	30	10	21	2	00	0
Carmarth.	87	0	00	0	41	4	0	0	00	0
Glamorg.	77	4	00	0	40	0	25	4	00	0
Glouceft.	71	4	00	0	35	0	32	5	10	2
Somerset	78	7	00	0	00	0	32	10	44	0
Monmo.	74	10	00	0	32	0	27	2	00	0
Devon	81	3	00	0	38	2	29	10	00	0
Cornwall	81	5	00	0	39	3	33	1	00	0
Dorfet	73	6	00	0	32	0	40	10	40	0
Hants	74	2	00	0	44	1	30	5	45	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Peafe		Oatmeal		Beer or Big	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
74		48	3	37	1	28	1	42	2	47	7	37	0	93	4

PRICES OF FLOUR, June 22:

Fine 60s. to 65s.—Seconds 55s. to 60s.—Pollard 24s. to 28s.—Bran 8s. to 10s. 6d.

Return of Flour, June 6 to June 12, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 19,915 Sacks. Average 68s. 2d.½—0s. 1d.½ higher than the laft Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, June 20, 42s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending June 21, 1807, is 31s. 4d. per Cwt. exclufive of the Duty of Cuftoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, June 22:

Kent Bags	5l. 5s. to 6l. 16s.	Kent Pockets	5l. 12s. to 7l. 7s.
Suffex Ditto	5l. 0s. to 6l. 6s.	Suffex Ditto	5l. 0s. to 6l. 6s.
Eſſex Ditto	5l. 0s. to 6l. 6s.	Farnham Ditto	8l. 0s. to 9l. 9s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 22:

St. James's—Hay	2l. 15s. 0d. to 6l. 6s. 0d.	Average	4l. 10s. 6d.
Clover	5l. 5s. 0d. to 6l. 6s. 0d.	Average	5l. 15s. 6d.
Whitechapel—Hay	4l. 0s. 0d. to 5l. 10s. 0d.	Average	4l. 15s. 0d.
Clover	5l. 5s. 0d. to 6l. 6s. 0d.	Average	5l. 15s. 6d.
Straw	2l. 16s 0d. to 3l. 10s. 0d.	Average	3l. 8s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, June 22. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.	Pork	4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb	5s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Beaſts 1700. Sheep and Lambs 16,000.	

COALS, June 19: Newcaſtle 41s. 0d. to 52s. 6d. Sunderland 40s. 6d. to 43s. 9d.

SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 88s. Curd 92s. CANDLES, 10s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 6d.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 2d. Clare Market 3s. 2d. Whitechapel 3s, 1d.½

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1807.

	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Red.	3perCent. Consols.	3perCt. Consol.	3perCt. Navy.	3perCt. 1797.	Long Ann^{s}.	Short Ann^{s}.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann^{s}.	New Ann^{s}.	Omnium.	Irish 3perCt.	Imp^{l} 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28		62¼	63¼ a ⅝	81¼	shut		17⅛		197	6 a 7 pr.	4 a 3 pr.		62⅛	63¼	1⅛ a ¼ pr.			19 16 0	2 perCt. disc.
29	holiday																		
30	230½	63¼	63⅜ a ½	81⅛	shut		17⅛		197½	6 a 7 pr.	2 a 4 pr.				1⅛ pr.			19 16 0	2 perCt. disc.
31	Sunday																		
1		63¼	63⅜ a ½	81⅛	shut		17⅛			6 a 7 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	69			1⅛ pr.			19 16 0	2 perCt. disc.
2	232	63¼	64¼ a 62¼	81¼	shut		16		189	6 a 7 pr.	2 a 4 pr.	shut			1⅛ pr.			19 16 0	2 perCt. disc.
3		63¼	63¼ a ½	81¼	shut		17⅛		shut	6 a 7 pr.	4 a 2 pr.	shut	63⅛	shut	1⅛ a ¼ pr.			19 16 0	2 perCt. disc.
4	holiday																		
5	233	63¼	64¼ a ⅝	81⅛	shut		17⅞		shut	1 a 2 pr.		shut	63⅛	shut	1⅛ a ¼ pr.		62⅛	19 16 0	2 perCt. disc.
6		63¼	64¼ a ½	81⅛	shut		17⅞		shut	9 pr.	2 a 3 pr.	shut		shut	1⅛ pr.			19 16 0	2 perCt. disc.
7	Sunday																		
8		63¼	64¼ a ½	81⅛	shut		17⅞		shut	8 a 9 pr.	1 a 4 pr.	shut		shut	1⅛ pr.	93⅛	62⅛	19 16 0	2 perCt. disc.
9	232½	63	64¼ a ½	81⅛	shut		17⅞		shut	8 a 9 pr.	1 a 4 pr.	shut	63⅛	shut	1⅛ pr.			19 16 0	2 perCt. disc.
10	233½	63¼	64½	81¼	shut		17⅞		shut	9 pr.	1 a 4 pr.	shut	63⅛	shut	1⅛ pr.		62⅛	19 16 0	2 perCt. disc.
11	holiday																		
12	234	63¼	64¼ a ½	81⅛	shut		17⅞		shut	7 a 8 pr.	par 2 pr.	shut	63⅛	shut	1⅛ pr.		62⅛	19 16 0	2 perCt. disc.
13	234	63¼	64¼ a ½	81⅛	shut		17⅞		shut		par 3 pr.	shut		shut	1⅛ pr.			19 16 0	2 perCt. disc.
14	Sunday																		
15	234	63¼	64⅛	81⅛	shut		17⅞		shut	7 pr.	par 3 pr.	shut		shut	1⅛ pr.			19 16 0	1 perCt. disc.
16	234½	63¼	64¼ a ½	81¼	shut		17⅞		shut	6 a 7 pr.	1 dif. par	shut	63⅛	shut	1⅛ pr.		62⅛	19 16 0	1 perCt. disc.
17	234½	63¼	64¼ a ½	81⅛	shut		17⅞		shut	7 pr.	1 dif. 2 pr.	shut		shut	1⅛ a ¼ pr.		62⅛	19 16 0	1 perCt. disc.
18		63¼	64¼ a ½	81⅛	shut		17⅞		shut	6 pr.	1 dif. par	shut		shut	1⅛ a ¼ pr.			19 16 0	1 perCt. disc.
19	234½	63⅛	64¼ a ½	81	shut		17⅞		shut	6 pr.	1 pr. 1 dif.	shut	62⅛	shut	1 a ⅛ pr.		62	19 17 0	1 perCt. disc.
20		63	64¼ a ½	80⅞	shut		17⅞		shut	5 a 3 pr.	par 2 dif.	shut		shut	1 pr.			19 17 0	1 perCt. disc.
21	Sunday																		
22		62⅞	64¼ a 64	81	shut		17⅞		shut	2 a 1 pr.	par 2 dif.	shut		shut	¼ a 1 pr.		62	19 17 0	1 perCt. disc.
23	235½	62⅞	64¼ a 64	80⅞	shut		17⅞		shut	2 a 1 pr.	par 2 dif.	shut		63⅛	¼ pr.			19 17 0	1 perCt. disc.
24	holiday																		
25	235½	62⅞	63⅞ a 64¼	80⅞	shut		17⅞		shut	2 a 3 pr.	par 2 dif.	shut	62⅛	shut	¼ pr.	93⅛	61⅛	19 17 0	1 perCt. disc.
26		62	64¼	80⅞	shut				shut		1 pr. 1 dif.	shut	62⅛	shut	¼ a ⅛ pr.		62	19 17 0	1 perCt. disc.

N. B. From the 2d of June, 3 per Cent. Consols, sold as above, with the Dividend for Opening.

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INDEX of NAMES in Vol. LXXVII. Part I.

A.
AALBERS 360
Abbot 18, 276
Abdy 173
Abercrombie 520
Abercromby 277
Aberdeen, C'tess 178
—— Earl of 564
Abernethie 386
Acheson 94
—— Lord 419
Acklom 276
Acland 548
A'Court 468
Adams 106, 184, 190, 283, 483
Adcock 183
Addington 16
Adie 277
Adkins 281
Aear 283, 483
Ailiffe 585
Ainslie 132
Airey 469
Aislabie 91
Aitons 521
Albemarle, Lord 91, 315
Alcock 593
Alexander 89, 467
Aldrich 483
Alfonsus, King 22, 23
Allan 294
Alldridge 384
Allen 30, 190, 286, 372, 475, 481, 505
Alleyne 478
Allies 585
Allison 380
Allix 494
Alston 281, 363, 384
Altamont, Earl of 280
Alter 448
Altham 295
Alvey 68, 592
Amherst, Lady 276
Amman 37
Amnban 361
Ancaster, Duke of 209
Anderdon 492
Anderson 271
Anderton 404, 485
Andoe 360
Andrews 175, 284, 409, 490
Angerstein 171, 581
Angler 377
Anguish 92
Annesley 190, 579
Ansel 584
Anson 276, 481, 483
—— Lord 83, 487
——Viscountess 88
Anspach, Margrave of 234
Antis 421
Antrobus 178
Appleton 90
Arabin 467
Aranfolo 181
Arbuthnot 267, 575
Archer 386
Arden 409
Argyll, D. of 90
Armes 489
Arminius 221
Armstrong 170, 284
Arnold 91, 181, 286, 489
Arnot 38
Arran, Earl of 284
Artes 493
Arthur 381
Arundel 385
—— Lord 100, 195
Ashburnham 24
Ashburton, Lord 459
Ashe 375, 489
Ashley 575
Ashurst 189
Ashwell 178
Askell 93
Astley 172
Attenborrow 380
Atherton 590
Atkins 56, 78, 179
Atkinson 88, 379, 390
Atwood 283
Averal, Bp. 425
Aubert 285
Auckland, Lord 567
Augustine 211
Auriol 93
Austin 88
Austria, Empress of 489
Aylcough 164, 283
Aylesbury, Earl of 90
Aylmer 585
B.
BABINGTON 30
Backhouse 79, 161, 361
Bacon 82, 387, 485
Baggswouit 168
Bagnall 93
Bagonaut 168
Bagot 24, 294, 581
——, Lord 178, 408
Bagshaw 589
Bailey 181, 314
Baird 161, 187, 263
Baker 37, 80, 148, 183, 283, 464, 484, 486
Balan 181
Baldi 584
Baldwin 92, 480
Bale 510
Balfour 575
Ballard 30
Balms 171
Bampfylde 483
Banbury, Countess of 584
—— Earl of 494
Bandon, Earl 592
Bangor, Bp. of 17, 24
Banister 383
Banks 280, 458, 577, 588
Bantry, Viscountess 276
Baratty 383
Barbauld 250
Barber 492
Barde, Countess 585
Barfoot 597
Barham 458
——Lord 178
Bariatinsky 484
Barkelay deTolli 168
Barker 161, 187, 492, 494, 591
Barlow 276, 584
Barnadiston 84
Barnard 18, 58, 285
—— Bishop 425
Barnes 285, 376, 376, 379, 448
Barnet 82
Barnett 532
Barrett 379
Barrington, Bishop 17
Barrow 170
Barry 88, 284
Barrymore, Lord 594
Barseley 386
Barthez 376
Barton 492
Barwel 195
Baskett 489
Bastard 359, 561, 585
Bastrop 268
Batsford 183
Bath, Lord 475
Bath and Wells, Bishop 24
Bathurst 455, 567
—— Viscount 575
Battiscomb 583
Baty 383
Baughan 181
Bawdwen 187
Baxter 493
Bayly 375, 378, 385
Bayliffe 404
Bazire 223
Beales 591
Beard 388, 482
Beasley 187
Beattie 180
Beauchamp 595
Beauclerk 23, 294
Beaumont 178, 363
Bebb 132
Becher 107
Beckford 128, 294, 295
Beddoe 590
Bedford 283
—— Duchess of, 91, 178
—— Duke of, 183, 220, 275, 487
Beere 211
Beke 295
Bell 181, 189, 279, 383, 590
Bellairs 178
Belley 413
Belli 497
Bellis 493
Beloe 81, 276, 509
Belsham 45, 405, 501
Bence 593
Bennett 91, 415, 537
Benningsen 167, 266
Benson 232
Bentinck 96
Bentley 294, 448
Benten 279
Beresford 163, 165, 176, 189
Berez 584
Berkeley 482
Berkenhout 520
Bernadotte 167
Bernard 7, 124, 400
——, Bp. 425
Berry 94
Berthier 486
Bertie 209, 295
Bersborough, Earl 592
Best 585
Betham 30
Betterton 278
Beziers 23
Bianchi 180
Bickerton 576
Biddulph 435
Bidingfield 475
Bigge 94, 165
Bigland 418
Bindley 81
Bingham 277
Birch 279
Birkett 279, 490
Birkhead 284
Birkwood 384
Biscoe 198
Bishop 90, 288, 585
Bismark 486
Black 598
Blackburn 275
Blacketh 181
Blackett 172
Blackmore 282
Blackwell 110
Blackwood 189, 369, 469, 483, 582
Blagrave 281, 594
Blair 595
Blake 483, 583
Blakeley 593
Blanchard

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1807.

Blanchard 494, 591
Bland 171, 597
Blaquiere 585
Blaze 487
Bleamire 282
Bleeman 484
Bligh 337, 359, 413
Blifs 484
Blizard 183
Blomefield 509
Bloffe 276
Blunt 91
Blyth 588
Boak 591
Boccacio 23
Bockett 181
Bocock 486
Bodman 480
Boerhave 500
Bogue 376
Bohun 589
Boldero 274
Bolingbroke 55
——— Ld 52
Bolland 277
Bollman 268
Bolton 261
Boltwood 595
Bond 178, 186, 488, 494
Bonham 586
Bonfingault 570
Boole 589
Booth 181, 379, 491
Boothby 179
Boother 171
Boringdon, Lord, 564
Borland 375
Borlafe 114, 421
Borrough 489
Borrowes, Lady 598
Borthwick 187
Bofanquet 482
Bofs 78
Bofwell 189, 494, 582
Bothamley 378
Bott 591
Boucher 174
Boughton 584
Bouillon 575
Boulton 483
Bourbon, Duke of 584
Bourdeau 88
Bourke 178
Bourne 161, 459, 575
Bourret 584
Boutouche 68
Bower 475
Bowyer 181, 276
Boyd 273, 156
Boyfield 281
Boyle 185, 262
Bowdler 175
Bower 489
Bowerman 93
Bowles 41, 494
Bowring 283
Bowyer 81, 420
Boyce 380
Boyd 369
Boydell 479
Boyden 489
Boyle 591
Boyne, Vifcount 483
Braddock 173, 548
Braddyll 88
Brademedewe 201
Bradford 171, 361
Bradfhaw 501
Bragge 593
Braidwood 37, 130, 305
Braithwaite 81, 479
Bramall 277
Bramfield 383
Brandon 510
Branfcomb 370, 576
Branthwayte 279
Bray 360
Breefe 282
Bretts 585
Brewer 132
Brewfter 483
Bricknell 587
Brideoake 585
Bridge 474
Bridger 598
Bridges 490
Bridgman 56, 483
Bridport, Lord 175
Briggs 69, 93, 378
Brindle 100
Brinley 183
Brifbane 69, 171, 260, 261, 576
Briftol, Bifhop 24, 595
——— Earl 425
Broadley 486
Brockett 384
Broderip 190, 597
Bromley 593
Brook 500
Brooke 92, 270, 501
Brooks 374, 586
Broomhead 390
Brougham 593
Broughton 184, 190, 282
Browfing 380
Brown 68, 92, 179, 181, 186, 222, 223, 264, 277, 361, 378, 381, 390, 489, 491, 587
Browne 126, 190, 280, 409, 477, 510, 543, 595
——— Bp. 425
Brownell 108
Browning 583
Brownlow 482
Brownrigg 361
Brownfon 363
Bruce 376, 458, 596
Brudenell 549
Bruhl 376
Brunn 283
Brunton 376
Bryer 409, 492
Buchanan 484, 493
Buchannan 176
Buckingham, D. of 589
——— Marquis of 195, 293, 397, 421
Buckinghamfhire, E. of 564
Buckworth 483
Bulkeley 336, 487, 590
Bull 271
——— Bifhop 56
Buller 4, 88, 407, 576
——— Bp. 294
Bulley 88
Bullevant 212
Bullivant 488
Bulmer 423
Bulteel 172
Bulwer 37, 273, 488
Bunbury 483
Bunce 376
Buonaparte 188, 492
Borbidge 78
Burckhardt 9
Burdett 387
Burford 274
Burgefs 183, 480
Burghefh, Lord 487
Burghley, L. 505
Burgoyne 273, 463, 548
Burke 10, 101, 103, 195, 222, 335, 359, 384, 483
Burleigh, Ld 535
Burnaby 386, 482, 589
Burne 375
Burnet, Bp. 31, 475
Burnett 482
Burney 410
Burnham 378
Burnfide 576
Burr 170, 268
Burrough 278
Burrows 179, 271
Burflem 88
Burt 387
Burton 172, 279, 489
Bury 381
Bufhby 490
Butcher 488
Bute 276
Butler 24, 130, 232, 270, 305, 306, 361, 486, 596
Buxhoyden 168
Buxton 484
Byrne 598

C.

CADOGAN, Earl 386
Caernarvon, Ld. 461
Cahir 482
Calcraft 567, 577
Calder 4
Call 172
Callaway 68
Calley 172
Calmady 283
Calonne 570
Calthrope, Lord 593
Calvert 190, 483, 582
Calvin 221
Camaron 469
Camden, Earl 565, 575, 593
Camelford, L. 195
Cameron 584
Cammeyer 505
Campart 386
Campbell 17, 184, 276, 361, 374, 569, 580, 595
Campion 30
Cancern 361
Canning 199, 575
Canterbury, Abp. 18, 24
Capel 466
Capeau 78
Carbery, Lord 284
Card 593
Cardin 178
Carew 180
Carifbrook 502
Carlefs 284
Carlewis 359
Carliffe, Bp. 24
——— Earl 408
Carmichael 363
——— Bp. 425
Carnevale 589
Carpenter 171
Carr 282, 596
Carrol 467
Carron 292
Carter 100, 171, 278, 304, 380, 474
Carteret 68, 261
Carteret, Lord 407
Carysfort, Earl 183, 275, 387
afey 384
Cafimer, Prince 210
Caffon 377
Caftlemain, Lord 29, 226
Caftelnou 23
Caftlereagh, Vifcount 257, 454, 458, 575
Caftries, Duch. of 483
Catanazo 469
Caswell 172
Cateffby 28
Cater 383
Cator 375
Cattle 180
Catts 385
Cavendifh 592
——— Ld. 196
Caulfield 275
Cawthorne 258
Cecil 313, 535
Cerinthus 25
Chabot 223
Chalmers 19
Chambers 175, 585, 597
Champagne 598
Champagny 85
Champigny 157
Champneys 583

Chapel 488
Chapman 79
Charlemont, C'ss 269, 386
Charles I. 123
Charles 282
Charlton 172
Charlesworth 381
Charleton 279
Charlton 384, 489
Chartley, Lord 484
Chastre, Count of 584
Chatelier 397
Chatfield 493
Chatham 294, 303
——— Earl 575
Chatterton 585
Chawner 363
Chedworth, Ld. 118
Cherry 183
Chester, Bishop 24
Chesterfield, Ld. 11
Chetham 503, 568
Chetterill 179
Chevenix, Bp. 425
Chichester, Bp. of 24, 277
Chifney 93
Child 375
Childers 276
Chinnery, Bp. 425
Chisholm 385
Chiswell 590
Chivers 185, 271
Cholmondeley 39
Cholmeley 487
Christian 579
Christie 376, 388, 535
Churchill 100
Churton 31, 34, 135, 177, 531
Clagett 383
Clanfie 100
Clane 89
Clancboye 189
Clarendon, Lord 146
Clarges 493
Clark 487
Clarke 73, 85, 88, 132, 157, 135, 277, 501, 585
Clay 590
Clayton, Bishop 294
Clementi 271
Clerne 386
Cleveland 376
Cleveland, Duke of, 475
Clifford 35, 101, 408, 490
——— Lord 56
Clifton 277
Clinger 570
Clive 82, 401,
—— Lord 586
Cloncurry, Lord 284
Clophane 568
Cloverdale 271
Cobb 494
Cobbe, Bishop, 425
Cobham, Visc. 388
Coffin 262, 361
Cock 376
Cockayne 594
Cockburn 576
Cochrane 263
——— Ld 260
Cockshut 382
Codrington 276, 368
Cogger 585
Coghlan 381, 484
Coke 484
Colby 172
Colclough 593
Cole 88, 279, 358, 359, 385, 593
Colebrooke 382
Coleman 375, 484
Collet 91, 278, 390
Colleton 482
Collier 581, 589
Collingwood 303, 337, 376, 464
——— ——Ld. 163, 263, 576
Collins 6, 180, 359
Collinson 597
Collyer 586
Colmore 385
Colquhoun 243, 483, 575
Colquit 589
Combe 213, 276
Combremont 570
Comings 486
Conant 480
Coney 284
Connell 163
Conner 483
Constable 88
Conway 88, 90
Conyngham, Countess of 175, 275
Cook 476, 587
Cooke 186, 384, 586, 589
Cookson 171, 179, 483
Coombe 364
Cooper 171, 184, 185, 188, 278, 374, 375, 378, 482, 487, 488, 493
Coote 359
Cope, Bp. 425
Copland 484, 490
Corbet 165, 283
Cork, Earl 592
Corker 180
Cornwall 90
Cornwallis 24, 88
———Abp. 174
——— Marchioness 88, 91
Corrie 494, 585
Costello 88
Cotes 6, 382
Cotesworth 467
Cotterill 179
Cotton 398, 500, 585, 594
Couci 22
Coultry 487
Coulson 480
Counter 380
Courtenay 24, 211, 374
Coutts 580
Couvet 294
Coventry 276
Coverley 7
Cowling 284
Cowper 49, 94, 277
——Countess 277
Cox 278, 375
—— Bp. 425
Coxe 583
Cozens 172
Cracroft 278
Cradock, Bp 425
Crakett 479
Crallan 285
Cramer 359
Crane 585
Cranmer 8, 530
Crauford 178
Crawford 186
Crawley 500
Crawshay 276
Crawshaw 588
Creevey 353
Crefwell 186
Crewe 483
Criftifon 87
Criftophe 268
Croft 483
Crokat 69
Cromwell 7
Crookshanks 363
Crosbie 286
Crosdale 284
Cross 171, 278
Croffings 328
Crowe 185, 284
Crowther 390
Cruse 17
Crufer 595
Crutchley 172
Cubbage 179
Culpeper 121
Culton 379
Cumberland 125, 327, 479
———— Bp. 7, 56, 425
———— Duke of 482
Cuniffe 280
Cunningham 374, 505
Cunynghame 374
Curran 283
Curteis 91, 585
Curtis 597
Curtois 390
Cufhing 126
Cuttell 171
Cutty 384

D.

DACRES 164, 171, 261, 464, 467
Dalby 186
Dale 386, 597
Dalhouſie, Counteſs 378
Dalkeith, E 576
Dallas 582
Dallen 590
Dalling 264
Dalrymple 280, 362, 467, 476, 589
Dalton 585
Daly 388
Dalzell 85
D'Amiel 570
Dampiere 127
Danby 378
Danford 369
Daniell 89, 485
Danton 223
Dafhwood 275
Dargent 279
Darlington, Counteſs of 598
Darracott 595
Dartmouth, Earl 178
Darwin 375
Davidſon 178, 590, 592
Davie 181
Davies 182, 280, 387, 480, 483
Davis 25, 180, 383, 385, 485, 487
Davy 135
Daubeney 42
Daubeny 42, 52, 278, 363, 423, 489
Daundelyon 304
Daviddoffsky 168
Daviſon 258, 379
Davouſt 168
Dawkins 586
Dawſon 172, 588, 591
Day 493
Deakin 281
Dean 10, 359, 481, 536
Debrett 303
Decker 592
Deedes 584
Deerhurſt, Ld 276
D'Ewes 421
Deffell 283
De Lalande 587
De Lolme 484
Dell 590
Denbigh, Earl 595
Denham 490
Deniſon 175, 374, 582
Dent 374, 590
Denorn 576
Depear 279
Derby 411
Derrington 276
Derry, Bp. of 582
Deruſſat 487
Deſalines 268
Deſanges 388
D'Eſpagne 543
Dethick 511
Devaux 598
Devpard 28
Devey

Devey 92
De Vifme 592
Devonshire, D. of 592
Dickenſon 277, 363
Dickinſon 382
Dickons 283
Dicks 580
Dickſon 363, 483, 493, 585
——— Bp. 425
Diegene, Bp. 584
Digby 31, 374, 592
——— Earl of 411, 494
Dighton 590
Digoum 451, 490
Dillon 177, 492
Dilly 171, 582
Diſney 385
D'Iſraeli 310
Dixon 483
Dixwell 547
Dobſon 185
Dodd 39, 379
Doddridge 282, 371
Dodgſon 382
——— Bp. 425
Dods 285
Dodſley 80, 125
Dogherty 584
Dolben 93
Dolgorouky, Prince 168
Domville 480
Donaldſon 286, 369, 487
Doneraile, Vifc. 178
Donelly 363
Donne 317
Dondoff 168
D'Oubril 66
Douce 18, 375
Douglas 93, 176, 575, 583
——— Bp. 475
——— Marq. of 397, 499
Douglaſs 281, 381
Dounat 369
Dove 84
Dowdall 570
Dowell 184
Downer 375
Downes 108
——— Bp. 425
Downman 375
Doyle 132, 258, 275
Drake 34, 455, 456, 458
Draper 83
Dring 585
Driver 494
Dromore, Bp. of 91, 347
Drummond 24, 586
Drury 282
Dryden 146
Dryſdale 87
Duchair 42
Duckworth 367, 464
Duff 586
Dufferin, Lord 189, 483
——— Lady 189
Dugdale 30, 278
Duhautoy 570
Duigenan 31, 217
Duke 164
Dumoulin 226
Dunbar 281, 485
Dunboyne, Lady 374
Duncan 271, 575
Dundas 575, 576
Duning 591
Dunkin 383
Dunsford 380
Dunſtanville, Lord 387
Durant 482
Durell 483
Durham 88
——— Bp. of 17, 18, 24, 52
Dutens 277, 389
Dutton 93, 484
Duval 494
Duveyrier 166
Dwyer 179
Dyer 279, 385
Dyneley 387
Dyot 276
Dyſon 484
Dyve 407

E.

EADE 408
Eamerſon 598
Eaſon 386
Eaſtman 569
Eaſon 314, 482
Ebers 493
Eccles 178, 388
Edditch 271
Eden 105
Edes 186
Edetz 361
Edgar 185
Edge 408
Edgſon 382
Edmonds 398
Edots 591
Edwards 164, 178, 181, 187, 201, 276, 375, 458, 585
Edwin 283
Edye 186
Egan 492
Egerton 24, 499
Eglington 380
Eley 170
Eldon, Lord 18, 454, 576
Eldridge 385
Elford 585
Elgin, Earl of 575
Elizabeth, Qu. 210
Eliot 276, 575
Ellard 595
Ellenborough, Lord 454
Ellerbeck 493
Elliott 189, 374, 479, 576
Ellis 24, 177, 280, 457, 483, 493
Elliſon 91, 183
Elliſton 190, ——— 270
Elliſworth 569
Elphinſtone 361, 569
Elton 88
Elverſon 180
Ely, Bp. of 5, 24, 408
——— Marchioneſs of 281
Emblin 486
Emerſon 382
Emery 595
Engliſh 488, 593
Enniſkillen, Counteſs of 88
——— Earl of 492
Epiſcopius 121
Eraſmus 121
Erſkine 303, 567
——— Lord 119, 454, 459, 578
Etheringron 171, 282
Euſton, Lord 458
Evans 83, 172, 178, 181, 278, 279, 284, 363, 377, 592
Evanſon 242
Everett 501
Ewer 24
Ewins 594
Exeter, Bp. 24, 171
Eylard 479
Eyles 594
Eyre 89, 118
Eyton 181

F.

FABER 347
Fagg 276
Fairbairn 277
Falconer 42
Falkner 378
Fancourt 170
Fane 353, 388
Fanſhaw 136, 363
Fanſhawe 390, 575
Farmer 80, 188, 253, 283
Farnham 590
Farquhar 261, 282
Farre 489
Faulkner 25, 28
Fauntleroy 385
Fauſt 376
Favell 124, 591
Favill 387
Fawcett 179
Fawſſett 488
Fayel 22
Feake 17
Fearnley 170
Fearon 570
Fellows 404
Fenwick 388
Ferdinando 493
Fermor 91
Fermoy, Vifc. 596
Fidler 179
Fielding 282
Fieldhouſe 171
Fife, Earl of 586
Filmer 493
Finch 501, 585
——— Bp. 425
Finchett 592
Finley 596
Fiſh 280
Fiſher 224, 474, 493
Fitzgerald 369
Fitzharris 374
——— Vifc. 374
Fitzherbert 185
Fitzpatrick 363
Fitzroy 88
Fitzſimmons 584
Fitz-William, Earl 101, 195, 511
Flack 190
Fleetwood 184
Fleming 178
Fletcher 385
——— Bp. 425
Flint 281
Flood 484
Folkſtone, Lord 258, 455, 456, 458
Foot 585
Foote 176
Forbes 175, 467, 489, 492
Ford 179, 183, 375
Fordham 474
Fordyce 305
Foreſter 379, 482
Forſell 597
Forſter 279, 286
——— Bp. 425
Forſyth 398
Forteſcue, E. 578
Forward 284
Foſs 183
Foſter 89, 185, 189, 278, 385
Fothergill 84
Fotheringham 369, 585
Foulding 383
Fountain 146, 201
Fowler 479, 593
——— Bp. 425
Fox 66, 100, 157, 186, 206, 239, 314, 483, 488, 582
Fraigneau 382
Francis 458, 494, 510
Frankfort 177
Frankland 596
Fraſer 277, 375, 383, 468, 483, 490
Frazer 363
Fredericks 361
Free 389
Freeman 474, 483, 590
Freke 284
Fremantle 355
Frere 578
Froſham 286
Fry 171
Fuller 502, 541
Furneaux 467
Fytche 384

G.

GALLOWAY, E. 566, 575
Galton

Galton 375
Galway 88
Gambier 576
Gamble 276
Gandy 89
Gann 385
Gape 585
Garden 190
Gardener 185
Gardiner 43, 181
Gardner 276, 368, 484
——— Lord 69
Gardom 180
Garner 485
Garnet, Bishop 425
Garnier 180, 276
Garnish 510
Garnow 406
Garrat 363
Garrick 184, 306
Gascoigne 455, 459
Gascoyne 258, 356
Gaskell 353
Gaskin 175, 178
Gates 89, 188
Gaunt 385
Geary 588
Geddes 137
Gee 89
Gell 286
George 276
Gibbert 260
Gibbes 376
Gibbon 52, 487
Gibbons 494, 589
Gibbs 276
Gibson 410, 484, 511
Giffard 382
Giffardier 583
Gifford 381, 442
Gilbank 92
Gilberd 188
Gilbert 24, 588
Gill 170, 385
Gilliat 186
Gillson 187
Gilpin 284, 583
Glasse 174
Glazier 380
Gleastanes 375
Glentworth, Visc. Bp. 425
Glenville 595
Gloucester, Bp. 24
——— Duke of 92, 589
Glove 183
Goddard 380, 595
Godden 380
Godfrey 171
Godin 375
Godolphin, Earl 535
Goffe 547
Goldfinch 88, 274
Goldsborough 511
Goldsmid 276, 483
Goldsmith 155
Gomar 221
Gooch 5, 188, 374
Good 316, 480
Goodacre 283
Goodall 484
Goodeer 598
Gooden 486
Goodenough 284
Goodhall 186
Goodhew 369
Goodman 279
Goodricke 91
Goodwin 408
Gordon 88, 89, 278, 458, 519, 576
——— Duchess of 91, 489
——— Duke of 576
Gore 88, 277,
—— Bp. 425
Gorge 57
Gosford, Earl of 94, 176
Gough 81, 404, 545
Gould 94, 464, 491
Gow 381
Gowan 597
Gower 59, 262
—— Ld. 576
Grace 360
Graham 185, 385, 585
Granger 535
Grannell 487
Grandfire 376
Grant 93, 181, 182, 385, 493
Grattan 561
Gratton 190
Graves 178, 262, 379
——— Lady 276
Gray 90, 124, 279, 281, 383
Grayburne 172
Graydon 176
Greathead 49, 244, 598
Greatorex 598
Greaves 6, 479
Green 24, 38, 364, 428, 469, 483, 549, 588, 597
Greenell 483
Greenhill 598
Greenwood 273, 375
Greetham 262
Gregory 231, 285, 286, 594
Gregson 491
Greive 190
Grenville 258, 456
——— Lord 454, 455, 460, 578
Gresley 183, 275
Greswell 503
Grey 177, 178, 383, 386, 582
Grice 383
Griffin 487
Griffith 28, 382
Grimwood 521
Grindall 186
Groom, F. 598
Groombridge 491
Grose 190
Grosvenor, Lord 578
Grotius 221
Grove 163, 183, 275
Grover 171
Grojan 375
Grummitt 186
Grundy 489
Gualter 510
Gubbins 93
Guest 171, 380
Gulston 179
Gundry 180
Gunn 492
Gurney 88, 276, 484
Gwynn 172, 211, 212, 275
Gyles 91

H.

HABINGTON 30
Hacket 486
Haden 314
Haddow 592
Hadley 489
Haggarty 171
Haggerstone 185
Haines 484
Haldimand 387
Hale 88, 178, 181, 585
Halifax 24, 494, 493
——— Bp. 386
Hall 201, 279, 359, 375, 575
Hallam 88
Hallett 93
Halliwell 381
Hallowell 468
Hamatty 589
Hamilton 183, 189, 336, 375, 385, 483, 489, 537
——— Bp. 425
——— Lord A. 258, 566
Hammon 137
Hammond 184, 243
Hamper 201
Hanbury 510
Hancock 184
Handley 589
Hanfield 172
Hankey 369, 492, 493, 585
Hanmer 593
Hannah 89
Hannay 585
Hanfham 89
Hanway 389
Harcourt, Earl 211, 295
Hardacre 482, 596
Harden 89, 586
Harder 590
Harding 380
Hardwick 186
Hardwicke, Earl of 476, 564
Hardy 335
Hardyman 88
Hare 190, 277
Harford 474
Harington 486
Harley 24
——— Bp. 294
Harman 491
Harmes 485
Harnage 548
Harold, Earl of 408
Harper 18
Harte 3
Hartwell 132
Harrington 583
——— Lord 594
Harris 90, 180, 276, 360, 585, 595
Harrison 93, 181, 279, 286, 379, 380, 388, 486, 487, 480, 501, 585, 592
Harroway, Lord 564
Hart 383
Hartley 198, 584
Hartopp 494
Harvey 92, 278, 377, 467, 474, 593
Harwood 488, 579
Hasfel 316
Hastings 281, 581
Hatch 175, 275
Hatfield 179
Hathway 588
Hatt 489
Hatton 483
Hawarden 29
———, Visc. 283
Hawker 7, 310
Hawkes 281
Hawkesbury, L. 454 566, 575, 578
Hawkins 68, 172, 282, 753, 501, 546, 586
——— Bp. 425
Hay 586
Hayley 81
Haynes 488
Hayter 24, 232
Hayward 380, 384, 491
Head 93, 284
Headfort, Marquis of 178
Headley 200
——— Lord 39
Headon 488
Heald 378
Heapy 28
Hearnden 89
Hearne 410
Heartwell 585
Heathcote 285, 353, 483
Heber 421
Heintz 286
Hemming 279, 388, 469
Henderson 89, 281
Heneage 276, 284
Heneffy 282
Henry 88, 144, 590
Henfler 376

Hepburn 181, 356
Herbert 238, 313, 355, 374, 458, 494, 566
Hereford, Bp. 24
——— E. 589
Herne 375
Heron 595
Hertford, Marq. of 90
Herrick 162
Herson 361
Hervey 276
Hesketh 94
Hetsley 101
Hetley 184
Hewill 363
Hewitt 94, 177
Hewlett 285
Heyman 483
Heyne 87, 448
Hibbert 457, 458, 566
Hickman 386
Hicks 178, 424, 489
Hickson 380
Higson 486
Hill 276, 279, 327, 381, 408, 484, 492, 519, 590
Hills 337
Hinchcliffe 24
Hindley 494
Hingston 289
Hinnell 380
Hinstock 87
Hippaff 279
Hoadly 24, 39
Hoare 178, 187
Hobbes 385, 588
Hobhouse 374, 375
Hobson 88
Hodge 359
Hodges 172, 381
Hodgkin 92, 277
Hodgson 175, 386
Hodson 383
Hogben 378
Holbech 178
Holbrook 467
Holder 37, 306
Holdsworth 188
Hole 361, 589
Holland 93, 188, 275, 492, 590
——— Lord 567, 578
Hollingsworth 88
Hollis 92
Holloway 171, 262, 576
Holmes 278, 397
Holroyd 181
Holwell 274, 279
Home 360
Honywood 483
Honyman 162, 164
Hood 175, 569
—— Lord 175, 264
Hooker 8
Hookham 173
Hooper 94, 379
——— Bp. 232
Hope 88, 374, 482, 483, 526
Hoper 284
Hopkins 93
Hopkinson 380, 489
Hopper 278
Hoppner 387
Horley 294
Horn 375
Horne 24, 92, 173
Horopka 359
Horsburgh 570
Horsley, Bp. 16
——— 24, 221
Horsman 92
Hosier 185
Hoskins 278
Hotham, Bp. 425
——— Lord 132
Houblon 585
Hough, Bp. 487
Houston 376
Howard 38, 156, 171, 178, 184, 284, 589
——— Barones of Stafford 589
Howick, Vifc. 257, 258, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, ib.
Howth, Countefs of 88
Hoy 375
Hubbert 278
Huddleston 180
Hudleſs 483
Hudson 284, 390, 489, 518, 521, 589, 592
Huet 187, 585
Hughes 83, 390, 481, 375
Huidobro 363
Huish 596
Hull 277
Hulme 487
Hulsberg 510
Hulse 241, 280, 490, 502
Hulſenbos 361
Hume 24, 55, 145, 178
Humphreys 143, 510, 590
Hungerford 483
Hunloke 281
Hunt 232, 270, 278, 378, 384, 453, 576, 585
Hunter 85, 130, 276, 277, 404, 469, 504, 586
Hurd 597
Hurle 278
Hurry 378
Hurſt 596
Hufſey 178, 482
Hutchinſon 106
——— Bp. 425
Hutton 276, 597
Huyſum 520
Hyde 185, 592
Hyndford, C'ſs of 279

I.

IBBETSON 593
Ince 275
Inchiquin, Earl 592
Inge 588
Inglis 178, 284
Ilbury 87
Irby 276, 279, 363
Ireland 283, 284
Irvine 178
Irving 277
Irwin 261
Irwine 363
Iſaac 375
Iſham 591

J.

JACKSON 90, 277, 379
——— Bp. 425
Jackling 488
James 165, 179, 277, 593
—— I. 29
Jarry 285
Jarvis 262
Jebb 244
Jefferſon 268, 277, 590
Jefferies 84
Jemmott 569
Jenkin 595
Jenkinſon 488
Jeaner 37
Jenney 316
Jerningham 176, 486, 589
Jerome, Prince 166
Jerſey, Earl of 564
Jervis 269
Jervois 585
Jeſſop 484
Jewel 509
Jocelyn 39, 310
Jodrell 274, 586
Johnes 269, 420, 448
Johnſon 12, 24, 78, 80, 155, 179, 263, 273, 285, 363, 380, 383, 408, 479, 493, 502, 576, 582, 591
——— Bp. 425
Johnſtone 238, 378, 459
Jones 90, 174, 176, 180, 185, 232, 278, 281, 380, 382, 386, 488, 489, 505, ibid. 575, 593
—— Bp. 425
Jolly 170
Jordan 276
Jordiſon 184
Jortin 489
Joule 593
Joyce 489
Judd 123
Juggins 487
Jupp 190
Jurdan 201
Jurin 590

K.

KALKREUTH 169, 493
Kamenſki 266
Kaminſkoy 167
Kane 588
Karr 186
Kargartan 165
Kay 276, 378
Keate 80
Keating 369
Keck 566
Keene 24, 369
Kekewick 278
Kelly 94, 486
Kelman 89
Kemble 18, 81, 374, 491
Kemp 584
Kendall 383
Kenkin 360
Kennedy 280
Kennett 163
——— Bp. 30
Kennicott 173
Kenrick 172
Kent 276, 586
——— Countefs of 210
——— Dukeof 408
——— Earl of 535
Kenyon 82
——— Lady 584
Kenworthy 284
Kenzie 384
Keppel 24
Kergwin 421
Kerr 383
Kerridge 383
Keteriche 385
Kidd 93, 448
Kidman 493
Kienitz 575
Kilby 381, 596
Killaloe, Bp. of 281, 585
Killer 488
Kimber 428
Kime 179
King 80, 82, 132, 162, 164, 374, 388, 491, 493
Kingſton, Earl of 491
Kinnoul, Earl of 586
Kirby 499, 570
Kirkham 188
Kirkcudbright, Lady 598
Kirton 280
Kitchener 595
Knatchbull 88, 186
Knill 284
Knight 231, 569
Knipe 276
Knollys 494
Knowles 188
Knox 479, 570 582
Kogin 169
Kotchubey 266
Kraſer 169
Kyrle 146

L.

LAIRD 180
Lakings

Lakings 285
Lake 390
Lamb 24, 294, 561
Lambe, Bp. 294
Lancaſter 51
Lance 172
Lane 172, 178, 184, 597
Lander 475
Lang 483
Langdon 172
Langham 388
Langridge 178
Laprimaudaye 281
Larmour 181
Lathley 279
Laſnes 168
Laſitte 570
Latham 279, 595
Latimer 530
Laver 274
Lavie 165, 369
Lavington 294, 589
Lauderdale 66
—— —— Earl 85, ib. 143, 157, 483, 565, 578
Laughman 596
Laurence 31, 226, 324, 326, 530
Law 24, 186
Lawley 408
—— Lady 195
Lawrie 467
Lawſon 488
Lawton 388
Layard 375
Leach 594
Leaky 598
Leaper 557
Lear 178
Learmouth 483
Le Blanc 172
Le Clerc 91
Leibrooke 179
Lee 184, 244, 520, ib. 598
Leech 377
Leechman 372
Leeſon 93, 176, 281
Lefevre 88
Leger 474
Legge 178, 181, 467
Legh 172
Le Grand 283
Le Gras 589
Leiceſter 387
Leigh 284
Leith 271
Leighton 221, 494
Lely 384
Le Meſurier 504
Lemage 187
Le Maitre 570
Lemaiſtre 490
Leman 189
Lemon 586
Lennox 90
Leos 579
Leon, Bp. of 195
L'Epee 37, 309
Leſlie 92
—— Bp. 415
Leſtocque 167
Lethbridge 177
Leuſom 25, 212, 479
Levett 483
Levi 137
Leuchte 182
Lewes 212, 369
Ley 577
Lhwyd 419
Liddle 282
Lifford, Viſc. 177
——— Lady 385
Lightfoot 518, 591
Lilly 186, 593
Lillington 387
Lilwall 488
Limborch 221
Limerick, Lord 565
Limmer 493
Lincoln 24, 190
——— Bp. of 185
Lind 187, 583
Lindſey, Earl of 210
Liniers 161, 165
Linkius 8
Linley 176
Lintot 582
Linzee 262
Liſton 87
Littledale, Lady 494
Livington 24
Lloyd 172, 275, 375
—— Bp. 16, 29
Locke 129
Loftus 494
Logan 581
Lomax 485
London, Bp. 24, 196, 232, 244
Long 81, 94, 176, 286, 375, 454, 494, 597
Longley 375
Longman 92
Lonſdale 280
——— Earl 576
Lorton, Viſc. 491
L'Oſte 598
Lovaine, Lord 576
Love 574
Lovell 89
Lovett 278
Louſada 276, 374
Low 186, 489
Lowdham 585
Lowndes 280, 585
Lowth 24
—— Bp. 5
Lowther 219
——— Viſc. 40
Loxham 190
Lucas 163, 383
—— Lady 407
Lucena 385
Ludlam 224
Luggens 488
Luke 407
Lukin 576
Lumley 361
Lumſden 483
Lunell 381
Lunn 278
Lupton 485, 591
Luſh 185
Luſhington 93, 282, 294, 295
Luther 221
Luxford 91
Luyando 148
Luzeine 101
Lydiard 171, 260, 261
Lydon 591
Lyon 494
Lyſons 501, 505
Lytton 273
Lyttleton 24, 294, 458, 566
Lyttelton, Bp. 294
——— Lord 475

M.

M'ARTHUR 88
Macarthur 187
Macaulay 479
Mac Bride 390
Macclesfield, Lord 232
M'Corry 182
M'Rea 363
Macrae 490, 576
M'Creagh 490
M'Donald 163, 175, 568
Mace 596
M'Mahon 277
Mackenzie 163, 183, 275, 482
M'Kerras 170, 277
Mackinder 279
M'Kinlay 469
MacLachlan 170
Maclaine 10
M'Leroth 590
Macmichael 279
M'Nab 484
M'Namara 363
Magenis 492
Mahon, Lord 455
Mainwaring 386
Maitland 464, 494
—— —— Lady 483
Majendie 375
Major 278
Majoribanks 360
Malakowſky 166
Malcolme 419
Maling 261
Malkin 327
Malleboiſ 189
Malmoe 267
Malone 18, 81
Malthus 302, 303
Maltby 592
Malyn 494
Mammfel 361
Man 170
Manby 285
Mancheſter, Dutcheſs of 91
——— —— Duke of 190
Manley 310
Mann 488, 492
—— Bp. 425
Manners 369
Manning 509
Manningham 273, 536
Manſel 181
Manſfield 171, 382, 483
——— Earl 578
Manſtein 169
Manton 592
Mapleton 260
Mara 166
Marana 320
Marbeuf 189
March 591
Marchais 279
Marchant 279
Marklove 284
Marlborough, Duke of 127
Marley 359
——— Bp. 425
Marlow 171
Marriott 183, 285, 595
Marſh 279, 592
Marſhall 187, 280, 379, 487
Marten 88
Martin 360, 374, 459
Martyn 285, 598
Martyr 597
Marſden 162
Mary, Queen 210
Maſcall 91
Maſon 283, 363, 592
Maſſey 378, 490
Maſſy 313
Maſſingberd 482
Matheſon 485
Mathew 375
Mathews 481
Matthews 489
Matſon 359, 464
Mattocks 179
Maudes 283, 584, 585, 586
Mautimer 587
Maxwell 90, 384, 489
——— Bp. 425
May 480
Maycock 170
Mayne 537
Mayo, Earl of 178, 425
——Counteſs of 584
Mayow 181
Mawgridge 536
Mawman 479
Mawſon 24
Mead 6, 125, 178, 570
Meadow 263, 277, 485
Medcalf 520
Meek 579
Meibom 112
Melanethon 223, 224
Melliſh 586
Melville 3
——— Viſc. 262, 461, 570
Mcnard

Mefnard 374
Meffiter 363
Meforier 151
Metcalfe 101, 195, 196, 281, 598
Mewburn 385
Meyer 595
Meyler 351
Meynell 195, 477
Michell 179, 182
Michelſon 472
Micklethwaite 172
Middleton 280, 419
Milburn 279
Miles 370, 569, 576
Millar 85
Miller 170, 362, 493, 519, 568, 595
Millington 493
Millis 187
Millifent 280
Mills 89, 172, 585
Milne 520
Milner 28, 135, 275, 324, 504, 505, 513, 529
Milnes 566, 597
Milltown, Earl 93, 176, 455
Millwood 486
Minchin 484
Miner 585
Minſter 186
Minucci 166
Miranda 262
Mirayal 23
Miſſett 468, 570
Mitchell 91, 163, 170, 361, 369, 375, 594
Mitford 361, 591
Moffatt 92
Moira, Countess 178
—— Earl of 487, 565, 566
Molineux 178
Molloy 589
Monachus 37
Monboddo 38, 87
—— Lord 130
Moncrieff 381, 575
Moneypenny 575
Monneux 172
Monk 89
—— Viſc. 283
Monks 379
Monteigne 130
Montagu 80, 187
Montieun 166
Montagle, Lord 36
Montpenſier, Duke of 494
Montroſe, Duch. of 177
—— Duke of 454, 567, 576
Moneypenny 183
Moore 24, 63, 84, 380, 456, 486, 488, 489, 491
Moorhead 277
Moorſom 380
Moorton 590
Mordaunt 178
Moreſ 114
More 395, 486
Morgan 189, 490, 584
Morin 384
Morley, Lord 28
Morris 94, 300, 485, 492
Mortit 483
Morſe 89, 172
Mortellari 385
Morthland 283
Mortier 167, 267
Mortimer 283
Mortlock 585
Morton 88
Morvyn 172
Moſs 24, 574
Moſtyn 494
Motherby 537
Mottier 278
Mottley 585
Mountnorris, E. of 190
Moyſe 181
Muirhead 281
Mulgrave, Lord 565, 576
Mumby 383
Mundy 276
Monkhouſe 231
Munro 276
Murat 163
Murray 163, 176, 473, 486
—— Lord 24
Murry 184
Muſgrave 132, 428, 597
Myers 181
Myhill 281
Mynitt 381

N.

NAILE 199
Nairne 378
Nannes, Bp. of 99
Napier 260
Nares 19
Nash 31, 201, 378
Naſmyth 282
Naylor 375
Neal 190, 597
Nealſon 181
Necker 16
Negrotti 591
Neild 28, 38
Neill 190
Nelſon 303, 480
—— Lord 61, 190, 206, 263
Nevill 93
Newbery 81
Newbolt 484
Newcaſtle, D. of 294, 295, 594
Newcombe, Bp. 294, 425
Newcome 24, 276, 382
Newdick 93
Newdigate 407
Newham 284
Newing 585
Newland 28, 385
Newman 301, 488, 585
Newport 455, 459, 506
Newſome 172
Newton 6, 24, 49, 125, 187, 450
—— Bp. 232
Ney 169
Nicholas 489, 569
Nichols 79, 81, 88, 467, 480
Nickolls 183
Nicol 81, 587
Nicukoff 188
Noble 55, 284
Noel 178
Norbury, Lord 589
Norfolk, Duke of 565, 574, 596
Norman 279
Normanton, Earl 283
Norris 488
Northey 375
Northumberland, Duke of 574
Northland, Viſc. 586
Norton 464, 590
Norwich, Bp. 24, 173, 232
Mott 384
Nourſe 285
Nugent 362, 481
Nutter 278

O.

OAKLEY 485, 397
O'Brien 363, 380, 592
O'Cragen 380
Ochſe 93
Oddie 88
Ogilvie 163
Ogle 343
O'Hara 183
Old 359
Oldham 190, 489
Oldershaw 280
Oldfield 569
Oldner 386
O'Leary 276
Oliphant 375, 483
Onſlow 178, 273, 276, 584
Oom 482
Opie 387
O'Reilly 170
Oxford, Lord 124, 151, 178, 189
Orgill 189
Orleans, Duch. of 90
Orſon 132
Orwade 505
Oſbaldeſton 24
Oſborn 28, 488, 501, 561
Oſterman 168
O'Sullivan 488
Oſwald 469
—— Bp. 415
Overend 271
Oudinot 269
Outram 578
Owen 185, 359, 369, 387, ibid. 421, 484, 488, 494
Oxford, Biſhop of 24

P.

PACK 161
Page 89, 382
Paget 88, 178, 576
Painter 590
Paiſley 84
Pakington 16
Paley 88
Palk 484
Palmer 91, 92, 282, 363, 370, 468, 580, 585
Palmerſton, Viſcount 576
Panton 171, 172
Paoli 188
Paras 178
Parſit 375
Paris 280
Park 151, 174, 448, 458
Parker 83, 89, ib. 90, 178, 182, 364, 376, ibid. 285, 374, 511, 579
Parkes 3
Parkhurſt 174, 309
Parkin 589
Parkins 284, 494
Parkinſon 593
Parkyns 93, 381
Parr 117
Parry 482, 502, 585
Parſons 30, 491, 530
Partridge 172, 491
Paſco 336
Paſhley 489
Paſwan Oglou 267
Paterſon 276, 575
Patrick 186
Patten 583
Pattenſon 320
Patterſon 180
Paull 27, 453, 456, 482, 485
Paul V. Pope 33
Paunſett 593
Payne 184, 190, 376, 380
Peake 336
Peale 551
Pearce 24, 273, 294, 576
—— Bp. 294

Pearch 80
Pearfall 598
Pearfe 69
Pearton 181, 298, 504
Peafe 488
Peck 381
Peel 178
Peele 567, 591
Peirce 181
Pellet 178, 500
Pellew 263, 358
Pembroke 500, 529, 587
——, Earl 576
Penencourt 90
Penn 550
Pennant 38, 518
Penny 375
Penton 480
Penyllon 494
Peppin 181
Perceval 257, 258, 457, 459, 482, 575
Perchare 213
Percy 60, 91, 94, 347
—— Lord 458, 566
Perfhouſe 475
Perry 390
Pery, Vifc. 582
Petchel 591
Peterborough, Bp. 24, 56
Petteuer 588
Petty, LdH. 259, 454, 456, 458
Peyton 183, 275, 284
Phillimore 375
Phillips 270, 486, 487, 588, 598
Phillott 42
Philpot 283, 376
Pichon 268
Pick 387, 482
Pickard 379
Pierce 491
Pierrepoint 169
Pigot 568, 570
Pinckney 186
Pindar 421
Pink 187
Pinker 278
Piper 488
Pipon 359, 482
Pifan 23
Pitt 16, 106, 119, 262, 283, 294, 295, 410, 455
Plumptin 358
Pifterne 130
Platt 171
Plefs, Prince of 166
Plefhow 585
Plcydell 385, 411, 506
Pliny 145
Plomer 94, 458, 576
Plot 419
Plumpton 591
Plumptre 382
Plunkett 561
Pochin 176
Pocock 177, 325
Pococke, Bp. 425
Pole 2, 94, 98, 457, 574, 575
Poley 421
Polhill 175
Pomfret, Earl of 185
Pomphrey 276
Ponſonby 88, 375, 592
Poole 283
Pooley 270
Pope 270, 277, 586
Popham 79, 161, 170, 262
Porden 236
Porter 87, 258, 277, 489
Pottis 491
Portland 94
——, Duke of 101, 196, 272, 292, 575
Potter 369
Potts 179
Poucher 489
Poulton 486
Pounſberry 181
Powell 93, 178, 179, 595
Powle 58
Pownall 94
Praed 172
Pratt 480, 484, 593
Preſbury 591
Preſton 94, 187, 284
——, Bp. 425
Price 93, 180, 581, 485
Pridden 285
Prideaux 400
Prigmore 486
Prieſtley 137, 222, 385
Prime 88
Prince 171
Pringle 88, 171, 275
Proby, 283, 575
Prowſe 458
Pruſſia, King of 166
Puckle 388
Peeſidon 161
Pugh 277
Pulteney 456, 475, 575, 576
Purnell 583
Purves 278
Purvis 69
Pybus 181
Pym 469
Pynder 181

Q.

QUALST 361
Quinham 486

R.

RABAN 493
Radſtock 133
Ragett 132
Ragg 279
Raikes 172, 375
Railton 185, 276
Raithby 387
Raitt 469
Raleigh 226
Ram 335
Ramſden 179
Ramſay 281
Ramſey 261
Ramus 363
Rancliffe, Ld. 93
Randell 489
Randolph 574, 575, 583
Ratkove 359
Rawlinſon 591
Rawſon, 91, 376, 390
Ray 483
Rayment 25, 28
Read 186
Reade 375
Reading 284, 386
Redeſdale, Lord 591
Redhead 181, 375
Redwol 398
Redwood 593
Reed 18, 80, 380, 479
Rees 386
Reeves 32, 336, 423
Reid 178, 189, 229
Remington 179, 484
Renule 325
Renny 562
Renolds 369
Revell 383
Revis 598
Rew 278
Reynell 277, 548
Reynild 598
Reynolds 84, 92, 178, 375
Rice 585
Rich 593
Richan 165
Richards 180, 274, 276
Richardſon 175, 184, 256, 278, 279, 280
Richmond, Duke of 90, 474
——, Duchefs of, 91
Rickford 489
Ridge 124
Ridley 377, 530
Ricott 587
Riedeſel 548
Rigaud 595
Riggs 579
Rippington 188
Rivers 336
—— Lord 178
Robe 376
Roberts 89, 184, 278, 581
Robertſon 87, 275, 376, 381, 509, 570, 585
Robins 178
Robinſon 89, 180, 183, 338, 380, 382, 386, 588
Robſhaw 488
Robſon 181, 454
Rochambeau 595
Roche 276, 596
Rocheſter, Bp. 18, 24, 390
Rock 186
Rockingham Marquis 71
Rodd 92, 181
Roden, Earl of 40, 310
Rodenguez 171
Rodgerſon 188
Rodney 385
Roebuck 581
Rogers 93, 190
Rokeby, Ld. Bp. 425
Rolfe 374
Rolleſton 489
Romney 81
Ronaldſon 180
Rooke 187, 264, 476, 487, 563
Rolcoe 455, 566
Roſe 105, 434, 457, 520, 563, 575, 587, 576
Roſs 24, 164, 481
—— Earl of 491
Roſſi 484
Roſs-Lewin 492
Ruſton 325
Rouſe 467
Rouſſeau 55
Rouſſillon 10
Rowe 589
Rowland 89, 178, 375
Royle 590
Rowley 203
Ruchel 167
Rucker 482
Ruſhead 475
Ruggles 278
Rumney 600
Rundell 376
Ruſſell 79, 87, 171, 183, 475
Ruſton 89
Rutherford 597
Rutland, Duke of 482
——, Duch. of 482
Ryan 570
Ryder, Bp. 425
Ryley 176

S.

SADBOROUGH 511
Saffery 179
Saile 380
St. Aſaph, Bp. 24, 41
St. Aubin 387
St. Barbe 593
St. David's, Bp. 24
St. John 486
——— Lord 407
St. Leger 178
St. Vincent, E. of 264, 445
Sagebarthe 187
Salicetti 189
Salisbury 208, 510, 592
——— Bp. 24, 175
Saltoun,

Saltoun, Lord 490
Salway 171, 477
Salwey 172
Sampson 163
Sanders 593
Sandby 487
Sandell 182
Sanders 569
Sanderson 585
Sandford 181, 419
Sandwich, Lord 133, 476
Sarsfield 364
Sault 570
Saunders 30, 369, 380, 488, 530
Savage 132, 184, 585
Savile 190, 244
Sawyer 278, 281 364, 593
Saxby 245
Sayer 81, 359,
Scanlan 363
Scarce 384
Scarlett 429
Scawen 421
Schrieber 284
Scobell 486
Scotnell 182
Scotney 92
Scott 100, 190, 262, 276, 312, 335, 481, 482, 483, 576
Scourfield 88
Scrace 283
Scudamore 594
Seabright 420
Seaforth, Lord, 183, 275
Searle 186, 483, 584
Seat 593
Secker 24, 335
——— Bp. 294
Secombe 469
Seddon 89
Sedmond 375
Sedmoratzki 493
Sefton, Earl of 185
Segar 181
Sellman 480
Selby 359
Selkirk, Earl of 564, 575
Sennerrus 121
Seracell 419
Serocourt 570
Sevus 187
Seymour 178, 388
Seyres 280
Shadwell 595
Shakespeare 280
Shannon, Earl of 591
Shard 386
Sharp 81, 185, 384
Shaw 144, 276, 464, 494
Shee 387
Shelley 585
Shelly 375
Shelton 590
Shenston 485
Shepley 280, 285
Shepperd 42, 379, 487
Sheprove 510
Sheret 180
Sherborne, Lord 93, 484
Sheridan 126, 455, 456, 458, 459, 567
Sherrif 37, 305
Sherlock 24
Shield 172, 451
Shiphard 374
Shipley 24, 179, 420, 569,
Shipton 363
Shirley 279
Short 151, 584, 592
Shrewsbury, Earl of 535
Shrimpton 280
Shute 278
Sibley 43, 285, 590
Sibthorp 369, 482
Siddall 179
Siddons 491
Sidmouth, Lord 460
Sidneff 484
Silburn 195, 396
Silverwood 179
Simcock 384
Simcoe 151
Simcox 108
Simeon 458, 567
Simfon 187
Simmons 194, 177
Simon 190, 309
Simpson 172, 184 278, 281, 375, 584, 585, 589, 598
Sims 271
Sinclair 91
Singleton 575
Sircom 179
Sifson 377
Sitoff 168
Sitwell 172
Skedgall 94
Skinner 381, 598
Skarrey 395
Slack 183
Slade 281
Sladen 589
Slater 179, 279, 285, 385
Sleddon 370
Sligo, Marq. of 190, 280
Sloane 375 386,
Smallpiece 178
Smallwell 24
Smart 170
Smith 88, 124, 127, 136, 170, 175, 176, 178, 180, 184, 189, 190, 197, 250, 271, 278, 279, 281, 314, 327, 336, 355, 359, 364, 370, 384, 387, 466, 475, 487, 521, 595, 577, 590, 591, 596
Smollet 146, 584
Smyth 181, 185, 276, 511, 576
Smythe, Bp. 425
Snell 475
Sneyd 483
Snodgrass 484
Soane 189, 416
Solly 92, 484
Solomans 283
Somdoff 169
Somerset, Duke of 541
Somerville, Lord 220
Sommoff 168
Sotheby 137
Souchet 168
Soulby 278, 590
Southampton, Lord 88
Sowden 212
Sowerby 278
Spanheim, Baron 6
Sparks 190
Sparrow 94
Spencer 280, 374, 384, 488, 501, 586
——— Earl 159
Spicer 474
Spier 277
Spiller 593
Spitz 570
Spolding 595
Spong 93
Spooner 581
Spottiswode 383
Springthorpe 279
Spry 387, 483, 590
Squire 24, 172, 173
Squire, Bp. 294
Stackpole 492
Stafford 281
——— Marquis 18, 511
——— Lady 589
Stainthorp 90
Stamford, Earl of 146
Standers 361
Standish 510, 584
Stanhope 262, 494
——— E. 387
Staniforth 494
Staniland 404
Stanley 283, 482, 575
Staples 382
Stapleton 530
Starr 384
Start 278
Statter 279
Staunton 88
Staveley 478
Steel 491
Steele 91, 171, 492
Stevens 80, 148
Stephens 384
Stephenson 228, 375, 588
Stepney 598
Steuart 482
Stevens 48, 173, 281
Stewart 89, 164, 181, 260, 284
Stiff 591
Stiles 378
Stillingfleet 216, 505
Stirling 183, 264, 361, 384, 569
Stockdale 482
Stoddart 68, 164
Stokes 88
Stonard 277
Stone 43, 171, 181, 278, 492, 585
——— Bp. 425
Stoner 590
Stopford 165
——— Bp. 425
Storace 283
Story 585
Strachan 82, 262
Stratton 574
Stretch 378
Strettell 94, 176
Stretton 591
Strutt 347
Stuart 87, 189, 276, 469, 475, 487, 489
——— Lord 358
Stubbin 592
Stuckey 598
Stukeley 48
Sturdy 177
Sturges 31, 294, 519
Stuthard 181
Suchet 168
Sudley, Lord 136
Suffolk, Earl of 178
——— Duchess of 178
——— Duke of 510
Suffrein 83
Sugars 183
Sullivan 69
Sumner 107, 180
Supple 390
Surridge 276
Surtees 181
Suffex, Duke of 477, 584
Sutherland 186, 386
Sutton 189, 576
Suzzo, Prince 168
Swaile 163
Swain 271
Swan 353
Swann 181
Swift 80, 146
Sydenham 112
Sykes 88, 279
Sylvester 581
Symcott 212
Symes 178
Symonds 281
Sympson 278
Synge, Bp. 425

T.

TALBOT 201, 416
Talleyrand 66, 71, 85, 157, 266
Tamlin 589
Taplin 180
Tarascon 21
Target 376
Tarter 383
Tatam 278
Taylor 77, 79, 171, 178, 184, 278, 279, 376, 377,

377,380,458, 489, 589, 592
Taylor, Bp. 294
Tee 382
Teignmouth, Lord 474, 576
Teller 137
Temple 388, 483
——— Lord 294, 295, 427
Templer 202, 585
Templetown, Viscountess 38
Tennent 181
Terrick 24
Teſdale 359
Tett 188
Tew 583
Thacker 89
Thackeray 596
Theckſton 596
Thiſtlethwaite 355, 388
Thomas 24, 92, 278, 489, 581, 585, 589
——— Bp. 175, 294
Thompſon 161, 276, 279, 280, 382, 386, 483, 592
Thomſon 592
Thorley 490
Thorne 171, 585
Thornhill 6, 184
Thorpe 401
Thorns 597
Thornton 143, 369, 374, 375, 458, 570, 585, 590
Thrale 81
Throckmorton 30
Thurel 485
Thurlow 24
Tichborne 170
Tichfield, Marquis 575
Tierney 355, 454, 566
Tighe 369, 566
Tillotſon 564
Timins 592
Tindale 380
Tod 575
Todd 18, 81, 421, 479
Toler 589
Tolli 168
Tolſon 168
Tomlinſon 172, 424
Tooke 276
Toone 383
Tootell 380
Topping 383
Torbuck 359
Tottenham, Ld. Rob Bp. 585
Tutton 598
Touchet 179
Toulière 377
Toulmin 284
Toulſon 276
Tour 23
Tovey 598
Towley 585
Townſhend 359
Townſend 379, 381, 390
Toynbee 187
Trezer 171
Tracey 164
Tracy 385
Traherne 181
Trail, Bp. 415
Trant 388
Treacher 183
Trecothick 189
Treguier, Bp. of 99
Trent 382
Trevanion 353
Trevenen 181
Trevis 382
Trevor 24
——— Bp. 204
Trimnell 279
Trimmer 305, 343, 305
Trollope 89, 138
Trolove 489
Trotman 493
Trotter 161, 279, 362, 479
Troubridge 360
Troughton 386
Trower 374
Truſſon 180
Tryon 172
Tuam, Abp. 178
Tucker 161, 359, 362, 489
Tudway 88
Tuſſnell 468
Turgot 198
Turnbull 268
Turner 277, 380, 390
Turton 455, 487
Tutt 584
Tutte 87
Tweedale, Marq. 427
Twigg 179
Twining 484
Twiſden 420
Twitcher 80
Tyler 171
Tyley 347
Tyrer 276
Tyrrel 177
Tyſſen 484

V.

VANCOUVRE 491
Van-Helmont 37
Van-Mildert 341
Vanſittart 258
482, 585
Varlo 276, 385
Viſhon 262
Vaſſal 161, 362, 386
Vaughan 189
Vaux 189, 347
Veitch 276
Venn 51
Verbeke 282
Vere 386, 482
Vergette 380
Verley 22
Vernor 488
Vetter 306
Vickers 380
Victor 167
Vilant 592
Vincent 179, 267, 273, 281, 590
Viner 379
Vizard 279
Voltaire 52, 65
Von-Michel 265
Voſs 374
Vyner 375
Vyſe 580

U.

UFFINGTON 286
Unwin 92, 403
Urban VIII. Pope 33
Urwick 282
Uther 221
Utterſon 178
Uxbridge, Countess of 598

W.

WACKER-BATH 183
Wade 184, 385, 597
Wainer 489
Wainewright 386, 576
Waine 585
Waite 435
Wake 285
Wakefield 375
Wakeland 484
Waldegrave 163
Waldo 286
Walefby 88
Walker 2, 187, 279, 364, 376, 378, 482, 491, 590
Wallace 363, 483, 486, 492, 576
Waller 178
Wallis 17, 181, 489, 537
Wallſcourt, Ld. 482
Walmeſley 486
Walpole 124, 494
Walſingham 30
Walter 493
Walters 375
Walton 383
Wanchope 469
Warburton 24
Ward 182, 424, 459, 491, 566, 576
Wardlaw 597
Warner 42, 187, 274
——— Bp. 475
Warren 24, 283, 294, 387, 586
——— Bp. 294
Warrington 594
Warwick, Earl of 93, 455
Waſdale 596
Waſhington 249
Waters 180
Wathen 488
Watkin 170
Watkins 492
Watſon 82, 130, 173, 181, 196, 226, 278, 284, 363, 469, 505
Watt 187
Watts 19, 491, 569
Weatherhead 279
Weaver 501
Webb 182, 382
Webſter 591, 598
Weedon 591
Welderen, Count 597
Wellelle 83,
Wellesley, Marquis 258
Wells 184, 374, 385, 419
Wellhead 190
Wettan 493
Wemſley 101
Wenloke 201
Wenman 387
Were 280
Weſley 243, 244
Weſt 387, 483, 588, 595
Weſtemburg 336
Weſtern 93
Weſtons 521
Weſtmorland, Earl 388, 575
Weſtphall 337
Wetherhead 458
Wetten 184
Weymouth, Ld. 386
Whaley 369
Whalley 547
Wheatley 586, 598
Wheeler 519
Wheham 84, 367
Whidbourne 88
Whipple 335
Whitaker 435, 484, 586
Whitbread 105, 129, 303, 374, 387, 407, 455, 458, 515
Whitby 375
White 71, 181, 184, 284, 285, 363, 382, 385, 483, 487, 493, 494, 513, 592
Whiteford 306
Whitehead 360
Whitfield 241, 244
Whitmore 88, 375
Whitwell 326
Whitwick 593
Whittock 380
Whyte 151
Wickham 284
Wicklow, Countess 284
Widdrington 428
Wight 385
Wigley 484
Wignell 90
Wignhl 421
Wigtell

INDEX of NAMES in Vol. LXXVII. Part I.

Wigsell 89
Wigston 390
Wick 186
Wilberforce 196, 488, 567
Wilbraham 386
Wilcoxson 586
Wildair 563
Wilkes 479
Wilkins 57
Wilkinson 89, 94, 268, 374
Willaume 180
Willaumez 363
Willes 24, 294
—— Bp. 298
Willgress 363
Williams 58, 133, 149, 172, 179, 187, 269, 276, 278, 280, 388, 486, 581, 585
Williamson 390, 90, 575
Willison 170
Willock 375
Willoughby 295, 467, 492
Willoughby, Lord 210
Wills 280
Wiltshire 383
Wilmot 185, 178, 182, 408, 483
Wilson 24, 49, 88, 171, 179, 181, 277, 385, 588, 598
—— Bp. 595
Wilton 175
Wimble 171
Winchester, Bp. 24
Winchley 585
Windham 257, 273, 408, 458
Winnmill 383
Windsor 386, 390
Wing 183, 275
Wingate 382
Wingfield 90, 494
Wingrove 379
Winn 39, 207, 375
Winship 170
Winstanley 93
Winwood 590
Wife 172, 464
Withinghausen 597
Witherby 387
Withers 469
Wodehouse 78, 87, 136, 178
Wollaston 173, 270
Wolstenholme 276
Wood 261, 279, 361, 405, 492, 584, 585, 588
Woodburne 347
Woodcock 88
Woodham 179
Woodhouse 283, 275, 478, 575
Woodley 180
Woodroof 280
Woodroffe 597
Woodruff 375
Woodthorpe 378
Woodward 186, 415, 494
——— Bp. 415
Woolridge 207
Wootton 428
Worcester 28
Worlidge 380
Worton 509
Worth 376
Wrenon 589
Wrangham 379
Wren 415
Wright 124, 178, 179, 181, 186, 197, 279, 281, 378, 383, 566, 588
Wyatt 189, 374
Wylie 575
Wylly 585
Wynch 172, 408
Wynn 88, 258, 259, 420,
Wynne 374, 410
Wyrill 277

Y.

YARDLEY 148
Yerguest 364
Yarmouth, Lord 66, 71, 157
Yarworth 181
Yates 282
Yeates 585
Yeeles 589
Yonge 273, 294, 536
York 172, 190, 458, 577
—— Duke of 584
Yorke, Abp. 24
Young 3, 24, 80, 178, 262, 493.

Z.

Zachariah 294
Zouch 8

INDEX to the Essays, Dissertations, Transactions, and Historical Passages, 1807. Part I.

A.

ABBOT, Rt. hon. *Charles*, re-elected Speaker 577
Abury, Temple at 220. plan of 296
Academy for the Deaf and Dumb 37
——— *Royal*, Apartments granted them in Somerset-place 545
Accidents, three men drowned in the Wye, two children burnt, a labouring man killed, a boy shot, Chester coachman found dead 78. a woman killed by gunpowder, Mr. Nichols's thigh fractured 79. Mrs. Hinstock burnt 87. Samuel Palmer shot 92. Mrs. Bigg killed by trussing a wild duck 94. 19 persons killed in a crowd at London 171. Thos. Chetterill killed in a pit 179. Miss Robinson killed, Mr. Pan killed by gunpowder 180. Mr. Holroy killed by a fall from a horse 181. Master M'Curry killed by the fall of a tree 182. John Baker drowned 183. two persons at Hereford burnt 184. Mrs. Simison burnt 187. colliers burnt at Sheffield and Leeds, a father and son drowned 270. 27 men killed in a coal-mine at Holywell, part of the 79th regiment drowned near Harwich 368. S. Taylor burnt 376. R. Cooper drowned 378. J. Wingrove run over 379. Miss Brown burnt 381. M'ss Tartar killed by a fall 383. two well-diggers smothered 487. H. Grundy killed by the fall of a stone 490. Master Shaw drowned 494. seven persons drowned at Swanica 581. Mrs. Tamlin burnt 588. Benj. Johnson killed by fall of earth 591. Mrs. Decker killed by a fall, William White entangled with a chaise 592. C. Laughman run over 596. Mr. Wade drowned 597. J. Reynish shot 598
Admiralty, Gen. thanked 566
Acland, Lady, heroic conduct of 548
Administration, on the change of 561, 564
Africa, swallows emigrate thither 8
Agriculture, gypsum useful in 511
Ajax man of war burnt 368
Albany, method of preserving fish there 3
Alexandria taken 468
Altar Screens enumerated 322
America, on the names, &c. of its people 249. slave trade there prohibited, proceedings against Mr. Burr, treaty with England 368. non-importation act suspended 473
Anecdotes of English Literature, extract from its Preface 17
Anhalt, Prince of 597
Antiquary Society, apartments granted them in Somerset-place 545
Apple Tree, Culture of 231. how injured 400
Apostles, reflections on their liberal spirit 43

Archi-

Architecture, antient English, observations on 59. Carter's History of 512
Aristæus 400
Architectural Innovation, Pursuits of, No. CIV. 14. CV. 133. CVI. 214. CVII. 321. CVIII. 426. CIX. 531
Arms of Lord Collingwood augmented 576
Aston Gaol, Birmingham 108
Atkins, W. Biographical sketch of 51
Atchmaty, Gen. dispatches from 362

B.

BACCHUS, figure of 416
Bailey, Mr. C. acc. of 274
Bamboo, male and female, always grow together 227
Burnett, Le Neve's MS History of 428
Burrows, illustration of 46
Bath, new church at 41. coins found there 269. antiquities at 327
Battle between the Russians and French 167, 265, 364
Bedfordshire, History of, vindicated 406
Beer, on brewing it in small quantities 143
Beggars, a nuisance 303
Bibb, Mr. his statement of the robbery at the British Museum 17
Bilsham, Mr. address to him 417
Bonnington, Gen. letter of 168. his acc. of the battle of Eylau 364
Bewley, Dr. account of 4. memoirs of 124
Berlin, contribution imposed on it 366
Biddulph, Mr. speech of 355
Birch, Mr. elected an Alderman of London 493
Birds, migratory, acc. of their appearance 503
Birmingham, acc. of its prisons 107
Births, lists of 88, 177, 275, 374, 482, 585
Bishops, English, who have died temp. Geo. III. 24. on the extension of their powers 143. deaths of omitted 294. Irish, list of such as have died since the accession of Geo. III. 415. list of, corrected 501
Blackheath, coins found there 581
Blanche frigate lost 369
Blind, not so pitiable as the Deaf or Dumb 36
Blissfield, stained glass at 408
Body, dead, five weeks undecayed 271
Booth, Rev. *A.* Sermon on his death 50
Botanical Writers, remarks on 518
Botany 208
Bower and Tillemont compared 475
Braidwood, Mr. his institution of the Deaf and Dumb 305
Broad, Mr. Speech of 561
Breslau taken by the French 166
Bridgewater, Dukedom of, anecdote of the 499
Briefs, History of 228
Britain, remarks on its climate 133
British exports, value of 79
British Isles declared to be in a state of blockade 77
British Museum, statement of the robbery there 17
Britons, their dexterity in managing their chariots 48
Buenos Ayres, particulars of its capture 79. recaptured 161. Spanish acc. thereof 165. court-martial on Sir Home Popham for its capture 262
Buckfastleigh, iron instrument found there 529
Buckingham-house settled on the Queen 545
Budberg, Gen. his letter on the defeat of the French 357
Buonaparte, plan to shoot him offered to Mr. Fox 69. his defeat 74. his character represented 245. king of Sweden's answer to him 267. death of his nephew Louis 492
Burr, Col his conspiracy 268. proceedings against him 368, 473
Burrough, Mr. acc. of 563
Busbudgia, sort of, taken by accident 85
Byles, Mr. on affording intellectual comfort to the Deaf and Dumb 38

C.

CABESTAING, his melancholy fate 20
Cambridge, foundation stone laid of Downing College 474. ceremonial thereof 578
Canal opened from Hopwood to Tardebig 473
Cancer Bernardus, queries respecting 136. account of 200, 208
Candles, prices of 93, 192, 287, 391, 493, 599
Canning, Mr. speech of 68. speech against 563
Canterbury, its improvement, walks, &c. 177
Carlisle, improved state of the country between it and Newcastle 38
Carter's History of Antient Architecture 512
Castlereagh, Ld. speech of 160, 257, 356
Catholick Bill debates touching 561, 564
Catholicks, privileges proposed for them 457
Cawthorn, Mr. his expulsion from the House of Commons proposed 258
Cecil's Holiday, Nov. 5th so called 29
Celt found at Enfield 529
Cement, modern, decay of 326
Chatham, title of 40
Chatsworth, Ld. letter of 119
Chemical Catechism 143
Chertsey church 555
Chester, antiquities at 313
Cholmondeley Castle, painted glass there 408
Christophe, joint governor of St. Domingo 368. President of St. Domingo 574
Chudleigh, fire at 474
Church, free, at Bath, falsely so named 42. on its service 321
Church-vaults, against their being let out 151
Churton, Mr. reply to Dr. Milner 29
Clarence, Duke of, speech of 354
Clarendon, Earl of, diary and letters 476
Claybrook, storm at 473
Clements Inn, its entrance 314
Clergy, on their conduct 120. sufferings of those in France 193. acc. of those of Holland 222. on the appointment, &c. of curates 243. query on prebendal leases 306
Cliff, monument at 401
Club, *Nobody's* 173
Coin of Severus 310. Roman, found at Coyre 471
Coins, Index of, by Parry 503
found at Blackheath 581

Col

Colchester, country between it and Harwich beautiful 10
Collingwood, title of 40
Colonia del Sacramento taken 569
Comet observed 170
Commission, Oxford degrees conferred by 510
Conduit at Maidstone 113. at Oxford removed to Nuneham 295
Conduits, antient 223
Conspiracy detected 182
Constantinople, English appear before it 367, 369, 464
Contemplation 477
Cook, Capt. particulars of 424
Cope, Sir *Richard*, account of 293. family, acc. of 536
Corn, prices of 95, 191, 287, 391, 495, 599
Cornwall, antiquities in 313
Corsica, Theodore King of, 189
Cossacks, account of 73. their mode of fighting 365
Cotton, Dr. inquiry concerning him 398. acc. of 500
Covent-Garden, Oxford house in 424
Coventry, its prison 314, 316
Council, Order of 68
Country News 78, 170, 269, 368, 473, 579
Court-Martial on Sir H. Popham 262
Courtship, privilege of 401
Cow-Pock, success of, and declarations on it 104 used in the foreign dominions of Spain 171
Criterion 476
Cumberland, Mr. account of Dr. Bentley 4
Curacoa taken 171, 260
Curiosity, fatal effects of 265
Customs of the East 227
Cuttin, commander, &c. of, condemned 76

D.

DANTZIC, action near 568. siege and capitate of 570
Dardanelles, passages of, forced by the English 367. blockaded 568
Davison, Mr. on his conduct 253
Davy, Sir *John*, acc. of him required 135
Demons can't be chosen into Parliament 136
Deaf, intellectual comfort afforded to them 36. asylum for their relief 130
Deaf and Dumb, on the instruction of 305
Deafness, cause assigned for early 307
Deaths, list of 89, 179, 277, 376, 484, 586
Death's Head Buttons 309
Debtors in Newgate in want of aid 504
Declaration on the efficacy of the Cow Pock 104
Delhi, Kings, of, dies 586
Derby, state of its prisons 314. inundation at 473. donation to its Infirmary 581
Desolines, destroyed 78
Dilly, Mr. account of 478
Dispensaries, on their usefulness 573
Domestic Occurrences, 79, 171, 271, 369, 474, 581
Doncaster, water-spout near there 473
Donne, Dr. seal by him 313. Walton's Life of 434
Dorchester gaol 409
Dover, impressions on a view of its cliff, &c. 57
Dresden, German language most purely spoken there 9
Dress, remarks thereon 12
Druidical Temples 219
Dryden censured 428
Ducarel, Dr. Mr. Wife's letter to him 114
Duigenan, Dr. speech of 562
Dumb, intellectual comfort afforded to them 36. asylum for their relief 130
Dumbness the consequence of being deaf 130, 306
Duncan, Dr. on the French Usurper 310
Dye, a new one discovered 268

E.

EARTHQUAKE, at Naples 77. at Sumatra 268
Education, notes relative to Lancaster's plan of 51. Plan of by Lancaster 220. state of at Sierra-leone 225. on public and private 338. letter on Mr. Lancaster's system of 340
Elbe river blockaded 368
Eldon, Lord, speech of 66
Elections, interference in 16
Elephants, increase of 574
Elizabeth Queen, slave-trade commenced in her reign 128
Ellis, Mr. Peerage of Howard de Walden decided in his favour 457
Elphi Bey, the Mamaluke chief, dies 586
Ely cathedral, stained glass in 408
Embargoes on Turkish vessels 568
Emigrants, French, occupy Winchester palace 291. letter respecting them 292
Ems river blockaded 358
Enfield, confirmation at 369
Epitaph on Mrs. Percy 60
Erfurth, commander of, disgraced 76
Erskine, title of 40. Lord, speech of 564
Ewsham Vale 145
Evidences, elementary, on Christianity 48
Executors, against attending them 205
Exfortile and *exforted*, meaning of those words required 40
Exeter, hurricane at 170
Eylau, battle of 364

F.

FALCONER, Mr. letter to the governors of the Bath Hospital 43
Famine 307
Fasts, *general*, observed 171
Female Penitentiary established 171, 303
Females assisted in marriage 300
Festivals 202
Finance, reports on 272. new system of, exploded 356. Sir J. Pulteney's project of 456
Fish preserved by Freezing 3
Fire and Light Company 49
Fire at Marino 269. at Capel 270. at St. Thomas's Island, at Ketteringham Hall, at Leicester 73. cotton mill at Ashton-under-Line, in St. James's palace 79. worsted mill at Leeds, house at Cotesmore 170. at Halsd 269. in Southwark, Somers Town, and Tottenham Court-road 271, at Stapleytove 368. at the Isle of St. Thomas 368. at Chudleigh, in Upper Brook-street, Norton-street 474 at Furtemberg 572. in Newgate-street 581
Fisher's account of Roman pavements in London 415
Fletcher, Sir *H.* acc. of 582
Flour, prices of 95, 191, 287, 391, 495, 599
Folkstone, Lord, speech of 160
Fontenoy, battle of 475
Fonthill Abbey, decay of the cement there 326
Fools and Rogues, comparative number of 116

Foreign

Foreign Occurrences 71, 165, 265, 364, 469, 571
Fossil crocodile 7
Foundling Hospital, experiment on the safety of Vaccination 474
Fox, Mr. Sermon on his death 43, 244. his death lamented 66. epitaph on 508
France, ideas on a distant view thereof 57. substance of the 41st to the 48th Bulletins from the Grand Army 73. subjects of, banished from Russia 77. commenced hostilities with Sweden 166. substance of 49th to the 55th Bulletins from the Grand Army 166. French predictions of the revolution 103. effusions on its Usurper 310. retaliation on, advised 353. Jews there liable to military service 366. substance of the 73d to the 77th Bulletins from the Grand Army 570
Franklin, Dr. statue of 550
French beat by the Russians 357, 364
Friendly Societies 303
Fruit-trees, hints for renovating 398

G.

GARRICK, Mr. Lines addressed to 306
Gascoigne, Gen. speech of 160
Gates, Gen. acc. of 273, 547
Gazette Promotions 574
Gazettes, intelligence from 68, 161, 260, 357, 463, 568
George III. presents plate to the great church at Quebec 581
German language most purely spoken at Dresden 9
Germany, letter from 220
Gifford, Rev. Mr. acc. of 477
Gilpin, Mr. painter, account of 373, 482
Glass, stained 408
Glastonbury, antiquities there 211
Glastonbury Tor, an artificial barrow 47
Gloucester cathedral 145. gaol, account of 505. vale of, described 58
Gold Mine discovered in India 367
Goodrich castle and chalice 145
Gosford, Earl of, his case 423
Gout, Mr. Perry on the cold treatment of it 121
Gower, Tho. portrait of 511
Gregorism, query on 231
Grenville, Lord, the negotiation for peace 65. speech of 354, 565
Grosvenor, Earl speech of 66
Gunpowder, explosion by, at Leyden 77. at Cheam 77
Gypsum, its value as a manure 511

H.

HAFOD 327
Hail storm at Brunswick 572
Hamburgh, British property seized there 471
Hamper, Mr. on Famine 307
Hanmer, church of, monument there for Ld. Kenyon 81
Hanoverians, contribution imposed on them 366
Hardinge, Mr. acc. of 420
Hat Manufactory 410
Hawkesbury, Lord, speech of 65, 565
Hay, prices of 95, 191, 287, 391, 495, 599
Hexham super Montem, Essex, account of its church 17
Henley, inhabitants of, present a silver cup to T. Chapman 79
Heraldic query 211
Heraldry, use of 309
Herculanean MSS. ill success of unrolling them 151
Hill, Rev. *R.* on Vaccination 229. Epistle to him on the Cow-Pox 555
Hirschel's exhortation to the Jews 219
Hirundines, their re-appearance 123. acc. of 228
Historians, County, disadvantages of 502
Holland, letters from 9, 220, correspondence with English forbidden there 77. order of Merit there 165
Holywell, 27 men killed in a coal-mine 368
Homerton church, stained glass in 408
Hops, prices of 95, 191, 287, 391, 495, 599
Horace, illustrations of 108, 216, 317, 411, 524
Horticultural curiosity 400
Hospitals, on their usefulness 515
Howard de Walden, Peerage of, decided in favour of Mr. Ellis 457
Howick, Ld. on the negotiation for Peace 65. speech of 160, 563
Hull, new dock at 369
Humane Society, anniversary of 369. letter of the emperor of Russia to the 397. translation of the Emperor of Russia's letter to the 499.
Hummums, etymology of it 39, 294
Hurricane at Exeter 170
Hyde-hall 39
Hydrophobia, cases, cures, &c. of 346

I.

IDE-HILL, chapel founded there by the Bp. of London 580
Index Indicatrix 40, 151, 251, 347, 448, 555
Indexes, on 232
India, gold mine discovered in, 367. mutiny there *ibid.* insurrection there 574
Ink, stains of, how removed 145
Inscription, vindicated 118. on a chalice 146. on the Margrave of Anspach 232. for Dr. Scott 481
Insurrection among the Hessians 76
Intermediate State 536
Inundation near Doncaster, &c. 473. at Stamford, &c. 571
Ipecacuanha, its efficacy 230
Ireland, on its population, &c. 141. Protestants not more than one fifth of its population 345. nobility of, not exempt from arrest 136
Iron-brick-comps, query its meaning 432

J.

Jamaica, people of, averse to the abolition of the slave-trade 129
James IV. of Scotland, a portrait of him described 123
Jerusalem chamber 326
Jews, forbidden to send their children to a new free-school 219. in France liable to military service 366
Jocelyn, title of, not extinct 39. Baronetage of 310
Johnstone, Mr. speech of 162
Jones, Theoph. his query 136
Judges, their circuit 172, 581

K.

KENTISH GAZETTE 177
Kenyon, Lord, epitaph, &c. of 81
King, Adm. account of his funeral 102
King's Norton, description of 201

King's Speech to both Houses 567, 577
Kirby, Mr. inquiries after his family 499
Knights of the Garter, on their style 40. how styled in the Gazette 186
Knights, Norman 303
Knowles, Mrs. account of 582
L.
LANCASTER, petition from 258
Lancaster, Mr. his plan of education 220. on his system of education 340
Land reclaimed 142
Lawrence, Dr. 504. on his speech 326
Lawson, Mr. account of 583
Leap Year 403
Lenfant, Prebendal, query on 302
Lefebure, Marshal, created Duke of Dantzic 572
Leipsic, British property there confiscated 76, 471
Leon, college founded there 99
Letter to Dr. Dutarel 114. Rev. Mr. Eyre 118. Ld. Chedworth 119. on the Emigrants 292. of Louis XVIII. 396
Letters from Holland to Germany 9, 220
Lewsin, Dr. Letter XXXVII. (not 36) on Prisons, 25. XXXVIII (not 37) 105. XXXIX 211. XL (not 39) 313. XLI. (not 40). XLII. 505
Levy en Masse 272
Leyden, explosion by gunpowder there 77. further particulars thereof 165
Library, &c. at Whitehaven 40. of Edward Lhwyd, its fate 421
Lichfield, Mr. Woodhouse Dean of 235, 575. cathedral 322. stained glass in 408
Limbs, frost-bitten, how to recover 4
Lincoln, Horn at 473
Lincoln's Inn Hall and Chapel 14
Literary Fund, anniversary of 369. verses recited at its anniversary 449
Literary Intelligence 151, 347. 448
Llandaff, Bp. his escape from fire 272
London, its destruction foretold 189. corporation of, address to the King 370. Roman pavements in 415. how supplied with water 419. Sheriffs of, knighted 576
——— Bp. speech of 355. endows a chapel 580
——— *Coffee-house*, Roman inscription found there 151
Lonsdale, Earl of, Lord Lowther created 576
Louis XVIII. his letter to the Bishop of Leon 396
Louth School, seal of 529
Lowther, Ld. builds a court room, &c. at Whitehaven 40
Ludlam, Gov. his account of Sierra-Leone 224
Lunar Eclipse 328
Lunatic kills her father 180
Lushington, Sir S. account of 274. account of his family 295
Lysons's vindication of the Hist. of Bedfordshire 405
M.
MACK, Gen. his sentence 76
Magdeburgh, commander of, disgraced 76
Malden Election 353
Maldonado taken 161
Malkin, Mr. on his idea on stone heaps 296
Malta, mutiny at 572
Malthus, Mr. remarks on his Essay on Population 421
Manure, gypsum a most valuable one 511
Margate, bell at 304
Marlborough man of war launched 474
Maroons their character improved 225
Marriages, lists of 88, 178, 276, 375. 483, 585. on their solemnization 331. on the legality of certain 424
Mary Queen of Scots, portrait of 535
Massacre at Vellore 169
Meat, prices of 95, 191, 287, 391, 495, 599
Medal in memory of the battle of Trafalgar 79
Medicines, Quack, on 327
Memoirs of a Female Vagrant 49
Men-Traps incautiously placed 42, 309
Mesurier, Mr. *Le*, on the interpretation of oaths 31. in reply to Dr. Milner 324. on doctrines of the Romish Church 529
Meteor, one seen at Middleton Cheney 98
Meteorological Diaries and Tables kept at London and Bristol 2, 98, 194, 290, 394, 498
Methodism, on its increase 312. how to be counteracted 331. on its doctrines, &c. 551
Miscellanies visible a mile 536
Milner, Dr. Mr. Chanton's reply to him 29. on oaths 226
Milton vindicated 475
Ministry, change of 272
Miracle, supposed 513
Money, on Paper 197
Montague, Mr. speech of 67
Monte Video, attempt to take it 161. taken, 361, 368
Montpensier, Duke of, acc. of his funeral 584
Monument at Cliff 401
Moro Castle, acc of its capture wanted 325
Mortality, bills of 94, 190, 286, 390, 494, 598
Murder of a sailor at Ramsgate 89. of Mrs. Ward 182. Mr. Chivers 185
Muse, Rough 325
N.
NAPLES, earthquake at 77
Nassau, Prince of, dies 590
Nautilus wrecked 370
Naval Affairs and Captures, the Favourite French privateer, &c. taken 68. the Neptune Spanish privateer and Le Courier French privateer taken 69. Le Tigre privateer 161. a Spanish privateer 163. a Spanish war brig, Le Brave, Jena, and Le Vengeur, French privateers 164. L'Adolphe French, and Il Brilliante Spanish privateer 165. two frigates at Curaçoa 171. Fort Roquette destroyed, and sundry vessels taken 260. Curaçoa taken 260. Le Chasseur, Le Ragotin and La Charlotte French privateer taken 261. La Bellona, La Henriette, L'Isle de France, L'Emilia, Le Vigilante, and Determinée, French privateers 358. two vessels in the Saints 359. the Belgica a Dutch privateer, the Pallas a Dutch frigate, and two vessels 360. 57 vessels at Monte-Video 364. the

the Lynx a French corvette La Favourite, and two small Spanish frigates 364. the Austerlitz, L'Etoile, Dauphin 464. sundry Turkish ships 467. two Spanish privateers 469. L'Alert, and L'Austerlitz, French privateers 568. several Spanish vessels 569
Naval Asylum proposed 356
Navy, Treasurership of 353
Negroes, conspiracy of, detected 182
Neild, Mr. account of Worcester prisons 25. of Southwell 106. Birmingham 107. sec. of the Borough Compter 212. his letter to the Lord Mayor 213. acc. of Derby and Coventry prisons 314. Dorchester gaol 411. Gloucester gaol 506
Nelson, title of 40. Lord, epitaph for 64. tribute of Norfolk to his memory 127. presented a sword to the corporation of Norwich 128. monument erected to him in the Council chamber at Norwich 128. narrative of his death 335
Newcastle, on its unimproved state 39. improvements there 131. storm at 473
Newport, Sir *J.* speech of 160
New-Sabbath, author of the tune called 598
Newspapers, *Sunday*, against 248
Nobility, Irish and Scotish not exempt from arrest 136. value of hereditary 308
Nobody's club 173
Norton of Southwick 325
Norwich, Corporation of, sword presented to it by Ld. Nelson 128.
——Bp. of, Sermon at his consecration 242
——city, fall of its wall 269
Numismatic query 309

O.

OATHS, on their interpretation 31. antient state paper relative thereto 135. Dr. Milner on 226
Observatories, miscell. 294, 310
Offices, superfluous 356
Ogbu, *Pafawan*, acc. of 371
Orford, Earl of, his fête 424
Oswade, Dr. on hereditary Nobility 308
Osman, account of 371
Offulton, Lord, speech of 160
Outwater, cruelty of the Spaniards there 220
Ouse-bridge, York 35
Oxford, Conduit at, placed at Nuneham 295, antiquities at 327. degrees conferred by commission 510
——Dr. Mosmade Bp. 574
Oxmanstown, title of, extract 491

P.

PACKER, Mr. the actor, account of 371
Paint, cheap, receipt for 326
Palanqueen, wrongly represented 227
Paoli, Gen. account of 188
Paper-money, letter on 151
Parker, *D.* account of the house wherein Shakspeare was born 3
Parkhurst, Rev. *J.* anecdote of 509
Parliament, proceedings of 65, 159, 257, 353, 454, 561, 577. prorogued 370, 567. dissolved 464
Parochial Library 201
Parr, Dr. vindication of 118
Parry, Rev. *W.* account of his work on coins 502
Peake, speeches in Parliament on a negotiation for 65. papers relative to negotiation for 69. papers relative to 157
Pearce, *Wm.* Poem on his Success in reclaiming Land 142
Peerages, remarks on dormant 40. editors of 302. on extinct 304
Peers, privilege of 303. creation of 576
Penryn election 353
Perceval, Mr. speeches of 68, 257, 353, 561
Perry, Mr. letter on Captain Cook 424. on gout 121
Petty, Ld. *H.* speech of 68, 258
Philadelphia described 550
Philanthropic Society, on the opening of its chapel 331
Pichon, joint governor of St Domingo 368
Pigeon, *wild*, its multiplying power 547
Pitt, Mr. his character 199
Places, *sinecure* 356
Plumstead church 505
Poland, intelligence from 73
Poor, defect in Mr. Whitbread's bill for them 515. their distressed state in Spital-fields 143
Pope, absolving power of 34
Popery, danger of 235
Popham, Sir *Home*, court martial on 165
Population, remarks on Mr. Malthus's essay on 421
Portrait of James IV. of Scotland 123
Powder-plot, discovery of 29
Prayer by Dr. Hulme 488
Preachers, ignorant 326
Predictions of the French Revolution 103
Priests, *secular*, considerations by 505
Proby, Dean, account of 275
Proclamation to Germans 266
Projector, No. LXVI. 11. LXVII. 115. LXVIII. 204. LXIX. 298. LXX. 401. LXXI. 521
Prophecy of the destruction of London 189
Prussia, King of, his proclamation 75. his interview with the Emperor of Russia 470. treaty with 458
Prussian officers disgraced 76

Q.

QUAKERS, their attempts against war unavailing 51. vindicated 433
Quebec Church, the King presents plate to it 581
Queenborough Castle, agreement for its materials 123

R.

RAMSGATE harbour 505
Ranelagh, on its fall 558
Reckoning house at Whitehaven 40
Redwol, Mr. on apple-trees 231
Reed, *Isaac*, memoirs of 80.
—— Rev. Mr. success with the Cow-Pock 104
Reid, Gen. account of 275
Retort Courteous 423
Rickmansworth church, stained glass in 408
Riddell, Col. on Ld. Gosford's case 429
Romans, their time for meals 217. their pavements 415
Rome, church of, on its doctrines 529
Romilly, Sir *S.* speech of 562
Rosetta, defeat of the English at 570
Royal Society, apartments granted them in Somerset-place 545
Russia, Emperor of, letter from him to the Humane Society 397. his interview with

with the King of Prussia 470. translation of his letter to the Humane Society 499
Russia, Empress of, delivered of a daughter 88
Russians, their battles with the French 167, 364. successes against the Turks 472. state of their army 571

S.

ST. ASAPH, Bp. of, sketch of his life 242. extracts from his Charge 424
St. Domingo, Dessalines, its Governor, killed 78. revolution at 268. its government divided between Pichon and Christophe 368. new constitution there 574
St. Paul's Cathedral compared to St. Geneviève, Paris 101
St. Pol de Leon, Bp. memoirs of 99, 195, 291, 395. his pastoral letter to his diocese 101
St. Thomas, island, fire at 368
St. Vincent, E. speech of 355
St. Winefrid's well, supposed miracle at 513
Salisbury, Bp. of, account of 475. acc. of his funeral 583
Sans-Pareil theatre, address on its close for the season 451
Saxon architecture proper for Saxon MSS 124
Saxony, peace between it and France 76
Scotch nobility not exempt from arrest 136
Scott's ballads 312
Sea, damages at 170
Seal by Dr. Donne 313
Seals, antient, described 529
Sectaries, a cause of their increase 121
Servians take Bosnia 573
Shakspeare, house of his nativity 294
Sharks do not devour their young 545
Sheppard, Dr. letter on the Free Church at Bath 42
Sheriffs, list of 172. of London knighted 370
Ship saved by John Dean 536
Short, Dr. account of 404
Shrewsbury, St. Chad's church at 297
Sibley, Mr. account of 374
Sidmouth, Visc. speeches of 66, 565
Sierra-Leone, account of 224
Slave trade, on its proposed abolition 128. observations on 347. debates on its abolition 354. prohibited in America 368. bill for its abolition passed 459
Small-Pox resisted by Vaccination 474
Smyrna, port of, blockaded 568
Snow-hill, alterations there 324
Soap, prices of 95, 191, 287, 391, 495, 599
Soldiers, quota of men to serve under Training Act 164
Somerset-house, Hist. of 541
Southampton election 355
South Sea Bubble, acc. of 49
Southwell, acc. of its prison 106
Spain, Wool of, not be sent to England 77. loan to 572
Spandau, Commander of, disgraced 76
Spaniards, their cruelty at Oudewater 220
Spital fields, distresses of the poor there 143
Stafford, Marq. speech of 564
Stationers Company, benefaction to 479
Statue of Lord Nelson proposed 128
Stetting, officers of, disgraced 76
Stirling, admiral, thanked 566
Stocks, prices of 96, 192, 288, 392, 496, 600
Stoke-Newington church, stained glass in 408
Stone heaps, ideas on 296
Stonehenge, model of, at Oxford 219
Storm of hail in France 471. of thunder and rain in Yorkshire, &c. at Poulton, &c. 473. thunder near Louth 581
Stowe, architecture of the library there defended 23
Stralsund, siege of, raised 366
Stratford church 555
Straws, prices of 95, 191, 287 391, 495, 599
Streatly church, painted window in 408
Suffolk, Duchess of, her sufferings 209. description of her monument 295
Sugar, prices of 95, 191, 287, 391, 495, 599
Sumatra, earthquake at 268
Sun, spots on its disc 271
Sunday abused by publishing Newspapers 248
Swallows, on their emigration, &c. 8, 326, 428, 503
Swansea, dollars found near there 270
Sweden, warlike preparations in 573
Sweden beat by the French 470
Swift, Dean, chalice inscribed by him 146

T.

TALLOW, price of 95, 191, 287, 391, 495, 599
Tardebig, Canal opened there 473
Taxation, new system of 455
Temple Bar, improvements near it 324
Thetford election 353
Thunder at Liverpool 170
Tithe cause 270
Tithes no security from arrest 136
Tixhall, painted glass there 408
Tottenham Church, stained glass in 408
Tradition, popular, accounted for 304
Trafalgar, battle of, medals distributed to those present at it 79
Treaty with America 368
Turkey, military operations there 573
Turks defeated by the Russians, &c. 472
Turkish Spy, author of 310
Turton, Sir *T.* speech of 67

V.

VACCINATION, remarks on 229. letter on 327. in India 472. at the Foundling Hospital 474
Vansittart, Mr. speech of 258
Vassall, Lieut-col. account of 481
Vellore, mutiny and massacre at 169
Views, distant 328
Vocal, Chapel of, act respecting it 424
Voyage for communicating Vaccination 171

U.

UNIVERSITY TYPES 528
Urwick, Rev. Mr. acc. of 371

W.

WADHAM College, Oxford, founder's kin 325
Walcot, parish claim in favour of its poor 43
Wales, Pr. of, honours conferred on him at Bristol 58
—— Prs. of, at Court 474
Walton's lives 8. life of Donne &c. 434
Water applied to cure the gout 121. its uses 404. supply thereof to London 419
Watson's considerations by the secular priests 505
Wauchope, Gen. killed 570

INDEX to the Eſſays, Books, &c. 1807. Part I.

Welleſley, Marq. inquiry into his conduct 160
Weſel, in Germany, Lord Willoughby born in the church porch there 210
Weſer, river, blockaded 358
Weſtminſter Hall, and Palace, its front deſcribed 15. alterations, &c. there 133, 322, 426, 531
Weſton, foſſil crocodile found there 8
Weſton's remarks on Botanical writers 518
Whiſpering Gallery at Glouceſter illuſtrated 58
Whitbread, Mr. ſpeech of 67. letter to, on the poor 143. his bill for the poor 435
Whitby, Capt. trial of 368
White, Maſter *H.* acc. of 274
Whiteford, *C.* lines by 306
Whitehaven, new court-room, &c. there 40. ſtorm at 473
Widdrington, Sir *F.* account of, wanted 428
Will, ſingular 325
Willis, Rev. *I.* epitaph on Mr. Fox 508
Winchester Palace occupied by French emigrants 291
Windham, Mr. ſpeeches of 160, 257
Wine, title of, not extinct 39. family of 200
Wirtemberg, Ducheſs-Dowager of, dies 590
Wiſe, *F.* his letter to Dr. Ducarel 114
Woodſpring priory 555
Wool, Spaniſh, prohibition againſt its being ſent to England 77
Worceſter, acc. of priſons 28
Writings, old, how revived 195
Wyon, Mr. ſpeech of 256

Y.

YARMOUTH, Lord, ſpeech on his negotiation for peace with France 66
Yew, a ſubſtitute for palm in proceſſions 232
York, acc. of its preſent ſtate 34, 297. cathedral, ſtained glaſs in 408
—— Duke of, Richard, his claim to the Crown 135
Young, Mr. on preſerving fiſh by freezing 3

INDEX to BOOKS Reviewed in VOL. LXXVII. PART I.

A

ADDRESS on the Hydrophobia 346
Antidote to the Miſeries of Human Life 538
Aſpland's Sermons on the Death of Mr. Fox and on the Chriſtian Miniſtry 43

B.

BARRY, Dr. Works 433
Beatty's Narrative of the Death of Lord Nelſon 334
Belſham's Sermon on the Death of Mr. Fox 244
Bible, Hebrew and Engliſh 347
Birch, on admitting Papiſts to Commiſſions in the Army 251
Bogue, tranſlation of the French Catechiſm 149
Bonner's Copper-plate Itinerary 145
Books, againſt the publication of in Quarto 347
Bowles on National ſafety 247. letter to Mr. Whitbread on Mr. Lancaſter's ſyſtem of Education 349
Britton's architectural antiquities of Great Britain 434
Bubbles, acc. of the South-Sea and other 49
But Which? a Novel 346

C.

CASES and Cures of the Hydrophobia 346
Chriſtianity, Hiſtorical View of it 52
Clapham's Viſitation Sermon 139
Cockburn's Addreſs to Methodiſts 241
Coker's remarks on the Conſiderations of Sir J. Throckmorton 233

D.

DALLAWAY on antient Engliſh architecture 59
Daubeney on Ipecacuana 230
Davidſon's Faſt Sermon 243
Dickinſon's Sermon on the Eſtabliſhed Proteſtant Faith 242
Divine Judgements on guilty Nations 46
Dore's Sermon on the Death of Rev. A Booth 50

E.

EFFECTS of the Chriſtian Temper on Domeſtic Happineſs 244
Elegy on Mr. H. K. White 51
Eſſays on the Population, &c. of Ireland 141

G.

GARDINER'S Sermons 442
Gaſkin's Sermon on the Engliſh Liturgy 242
Granger's Biographical Hiſt. continued 55
Gunn's two Sermons 248

H.

HALE's Letter on the diſtreſſes of the poor of Spital-fields 143
Harleian Miſcellany 448
Hatt's Sermon on the Election of the Lord Mayor 244
Homer, new Edition of 448
Hornſey's Book of Monoſyllables 447

I.

ISRAEL, reſtoration of 347

J.

JANSON's Stranger in America 249, 545
Joinville, Memoirs of 448

K

KELLO's Funeral Sermon on Rev. T. Towle 240
Knox, Dr. Sermon on opening the chapel of the Philanthropic Society 332

L.

LYNE's Guide to the Latin Grammar 150
Letters, &c. on the New Church at Bath 42
M.
MALCOLM's Firſt Impreſſions 57. Excurſions in Kent, &c. 438
Memoirs of a Female Vagrant (continued) 244
Monſtrelet, Chronicles of 448
Moſeley, Dr. on the Cow-Pox 555
Murray's Introduction au Lecteur Français 346

N.

NARES's Viſitation Sermon 137
New London Medical Dictionary 537

O.

OBSERVATIONS addreſſed to Grand Juries 243
Olio by F. S. A. 440

P.

PARKES's Chemical Catechiſm 143
Pegge's Curialia 542
Poetry, antient 347
Poor Laws, Reflections on 435

INDEX to POETRY and PLATES in Vol. LXXVII. Part I.

Pratt's Sympathy 447
Preſtt's Sermon at a confirmation 242

Q.

QUAKERS, a Vindication of 51
Quixote, Don, Fountaine's new Tranſlation of 146

R.

RAWLINSON on brewing Malt Liquor 143
Reece's Medical Guide 441
Reflections on the Extenſion of Epiſcopal Powers 243
Roberts's View on the River Liffey 334
Rippon's Dr. Addreſs 50

S.

ST. ASAPH, Biſhop of, his Charge to his Clergy 329
St. David's, Bp. of, Sermon on the 30th of January 332.
Evidences of Chriſtianity 48
Stackhouſe on Tumuli 46
Stevendale's Panorama for Youth 250
Steven, James, on his Death 48
Surrey's Poems 347

T.

TOMKINS's Rays of Genius 338
Trafalgar, the Sailor's Play 444
Tranſlation of a Fragment of Polybius 241
Turf Houſe, a Poem 142

V.

VIPONT'S Sermons on the Methodiſts 332

Z.

ZOUCH, Dr. Walton's Lives of Dr. Donne, &c. by him 434

INDEX to the POETRY in Vol. LXXVII. Part I.

B.

BALLAD, Mary Marton, by J. Mayne 156
Beggar, on the death of a 351
Birch, Mr. for the Literary Fund 449
Boyd, Rev *H.* Lines to the Memory of Mrs. Percy 155
Britain, Addreſs to 253

C.

CHARACTERS 151
Charade 560
Chimney Sweeper's Boy, Sonnet to a 352

D.

DIDIERS, Mrs. Farewell Addreſs 351
Dobſon, Mr. on his Death 350

E.

EDGAR 558
Epiſtle from Abelard to Eloiſa 153
Epitaph on H.K. White 51

F.

FALL of Raneleigh 538
Fanny's Influence 64
Fitzgerald, on the Literary Fund 348

G.

GARRICK on the Birth-place of Shakſpeare 3

H.

HUSsium meus ascensus minus 453
Hopper, Nich. on his Death 252
Horace, Book IV. Ode VII. 556

I.

IMPROMPTU 560
Inſcription on Lord Nelſon 64. on a cup 557

K.

KELLY'S ſong for the Literary Fund 451

L.

LAPONLACUS ad Cœnum 256
Leaper, Mr. 38th Chapter of Job paraphraſed by 557
Lines on ſeeing Garrick act by Mr. Sherrif 38. by Melancthon 224. to a little Boy 254. to the Sky-lark 451. to the memory of a young Officer 452. by Mr. Mayne to the Primroſe 557. written at Sea 560
Love, Power of 64
Lover's Complaint, The 559

M.

MILTON's Allegro, Tranſlation of 556
Mowbray, Maſter 560
Monck's Addreſs on the Literary Fund 450

O.

ODE to Fortune 62. for the King's Birth Day 556

P.

PAOLI, Gen. on his Death 252, 350. Tranſlation of an Ode on his Death 560
Panthaville 252
Percy, Mrs. Epitaph and Stanzas 60. Lines to her Memory 253
Pitt, Mr. on his Death 253
Pleydell's, Col. Good Samaritan 154
Prologue 452, 453
Pſalm XXIII 255
Pye, Mr. Ode for the New Year 60. on the Literary Fund 349

S.

SCOTT, Miſs, on the cloſing of the Sans-Pareil Theatre 451
Sky-lark and Chriſtian 255
Soldier at Night 256
Sonnet to the Nightingale 255
Sonnets, modernized from Spenſer 152. by H. K. White 559
Steele, Mr. his addreſs to Philanthropy 156. Ode on the Death of Chriſt 351
Swallow, Sonnet to the 352
Symmons, Miſs *Caroline*, on a blighted Roſe 254

T.

TYTLER, Mr. on the Funeral of Paulus, and on the Inſufficiency of Riches 61

V.

VALENTINE 256

W.

WAKEFIELD, Rev. Tho. Inſcription on 252
White, Maſter, Lines to his Memory 255

INDEX to the PLATES in Vol. LXXVII. Part I.

Antiquities from Cheſter and Cornwall 313
Bertie Arms 210
Biſſiney, Font at 105
Celt found at Enfield 529
Glaſtonbury, old Carvings 211
Gwynand Courtenay Arms 211
Haſtings, All-Saints Ch. 105
——— St. Clement's Ch. ib.
Henham Church, Eſſex 17
King's-Norton Chapel 201
Lancelloe, Font at 105
Maidſtone, Conduit at 113
Monumental Stone at Cliffe 401
Old Iron Inſtrument 529
Plumſtead Church 505
Ramſgate Harbour 505
Ringſoundnear Wakefield 205
St. Chad's Church 297
St. Pol de Leon, Bp. of 393
Seal, antient 529
Seal of Louth School 529
Shakſpeare's Houſe at Stratford-upon-Avon 3
Suffolk, Ducheſs of, her Sufferings 209

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